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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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3RD SERIES,

VOL. VII., 1907.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held in the front room of the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, July 20th, 1907. The Right Hon. Lord Barnard (President of the Society), occupied the chair, and there were also present the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S A., Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam, F.S.A., Mr. T. E. Pickering, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. T. Roberts, Miss Auden, Miss A. Downward, Miss Humphreys, and a large number of other members and friends, the entire audience numbering about 150.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. Prebendary AUDEN, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), read the Annual Report of the Council as follows :—

During the twelve months covered by this Report the work of the Society has been steadily maintained. Two important efforts on behalf of old buildings have been inaugurated, and partly carried out, under its fostering care. The one is the repair of the Tower of Shrewsbury Abbey Church, and the other is the excavations on the site of the Abbey at Haughmond. The first is a work of imperative necessity for the security of the building, while the second has yielded important results in determining the situation of the various parts of which the Abbey was composed. Since last Report the numerous MSS. relating to Shropshire left in a more or less complete form by the late Mr. William Phillips have been purchased at the joint expense of the Society and the Committee of the Shrewsbury Free Library, and these will be utilized from time to time for the purposes of the *Transactions*. The Council have again to deplore numerous losses by death. The Earl of Liverpool, who as Lord Hawkesbury had been a Vice-President for many years, Rev. Prebendary Corbet, Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, and Mr. G. M. Salt, are among those who have passed away, and special mention must be made of two others. Mr. F. Goyne had performed the duties of Secretary for the long period of twenty-five years, and won the esteem of all the members of the Society, while Dr. Calvert, as a member of the Council and of the Editorial Committee, and as auditor of the Society's accounts, has left a vacant place which it will be difficult to fill. Thus, as Wordsworth expresses it :—

> Still glides the stream, and shall for ever glide . . . .
> We men, who in the morn of youth, defied
> The elements, must vanish; be it so!
> Enough if something from our hands have power
> To live, to act, and serve the future hour.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.,
Chairman

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Prebendary AUDEN also presented the Statement of Accounts. The Balance-sheet for the year showed that the members' subscriptions amounted to £177 8s., making, with receipts from other sources, £223 4s. 10d. The expenditure was £220 8s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand of £2 16s. 4d. A few subscriptions were in arrears.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts. He said that, unfortunately, owing to the circumstances of his residing some considerable distance from the county, and owing to the fact that he had a good many irons in the fire, he had rarely the honour of meeting the members of the Society. He, therefore, esteemed it a very happy circumstance that he was able to be present that day. He could assure them that no one took a greater interest in the Society and its affairs than he did, and he always made a point of studying with very great care the *Transactions* of the Society, which, to him, were a matter of much interest, and he only wished he was able to devote more time to attempting to elucidate those hundred and one archæological problems which would always, he ventured to think, face them. Perhaps when his son got older he would be able to assist him by relieving him of some of the work lying upon him, and in that case he hoped to have more time and opportunity to devote to a subject which had, from his earliest youth, been to him of the greatest interest. As it was, they must take his good intention as the best he could offer. (Laughter.) The Report glided very lightly over two matters which were both of considerable importance. The first was the question of the repair of the Tower of the Abbey Church, a work which must cause a great deal of anxiety to all those who were interested in the state of such a magnificent monument as that, and, in fact, to all who were interested in the glorious memorials of the ancient town of Shrewsbury. The cost, as they all knew, had turned out to be a very serious matter. At the same time he believed the promoters of the restoration work had reduced that cost to the lowest limit possible without scamping the work. He had carried about with him for several weeks the draft of a letter which it was contemplated he should issue to the Press in London, appealing for assistance, but his duties recently as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture had prevented him giving serious attention to the draft, although he hoped that he might now be in a position to further consider the matter. There was another point in connection with the subject, however, which made him hesitate, and that was the enormous number of appeals of every conceivable sort made to the public at the present time. He did not say for one moment that they were not perfectly justified, but the fact remained that unless one had some specially powerful lever to work with, unless one was very careful and took special steps, the response might be very

inadequate, and there was a risk that the work one had in hand might be hampered rather than assisted. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, they might rely upon it that he should not let the matter rest, and he would be prepared to co-operate with and welcome the assistance of anyone in Shrewsbury, or the county, or anywhere else in the country, who was interested in the preservation of that ancient monument, who would help him, or give him any advice as to how an appeal to the public was most likely to touch the hearts of those whose assistance they sought. Another matter which was referred to in the Report was the excavation work on the site of Haughmond Abbey, which, as they all knew, was due very largely to an enthusiastic archæologist, one of their own townsmen, Mr. Southam. (Applause.) They could not be too grateful, he thought, to Mr. Southam for all he had done in connection with that grand old mediæval building. Their thanks were due to him and to all those who co-operated with him.

The PRESIDENT next referred to the losses by death mentioned in the Report, and, alluding to the position of the Society, expressed a hope that there would be an increase in the number of those who took an interest in it. It had been mentioned that more numerous subscriptions were desirable. That was a truism, and was the case with almost every society, but at the same time he hoped they would not let it fall upon empty ears or treat it as a platitude. For a great number of years that Society had done extremely useful work. The work of archæology was not only of great value to the student of history, and to those who wished to study the evolution of the British race as it now existed, but it was also, as they would admit, a most fascinating and engrossing pursuit. To those engaged in other and laborious work it was a most diverting occupation to turn to, and he claimed that it was both useful and recreative. The traditions which clustered round the county and its many ancient buildings provided them all with an admirable study, and he felt that they might look forward with confidence to the future welfare of the Society. (Applause.)

Prebendary AUDEN, in seconding, said the restoration of the Abbey Tower was a necessary and very valuable work. In regard to the excavation at Haughmond, they owed, practically, everything to Mr. Southam, and had it not been for the efforts which that gentleman had put forth the work done would not have been accomplished. Mr. Southam was a modest man, however, and he had not told everyone what he (Prebendary Auden) knew, and that was that he paid a good deal of money out of his pocket in connection with it. He believed he was right in saying that there was something like £60 unpaid for which Mr. Southam was at present responsible. He only mentioned the fact so that those in a position to do so might help Mr. Southam in that matter. The Society had had rather more losses by death than usual. They wanted more members, and they especially wanted more young members. Many of them who had been engaged in that work for a number of years

would like to see some of the duties falling on younger shoulders. He ventured to think that the study of archæology brought with it a good deal of pleasure, and he would like to plead with young people to take a deeper interest in the work. As his Lordship had said, it was a most fascinating and agreeable pursuit.

The Report and Accounts were then unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. HERBERT SOUTHAM said he had great pleasure in asking them to accept Mr Beville Stanier as a Vice-President. He knew the very great interest which Mr. Stanier took in work of that kind, and if they appointed him they would add a name to the list of Vice-Presidents which would reflect the greatest credit upon it.

Mr. SOUTHAM went on to thank the Chairman and Prebendary Auden for the kindly expressions with regard to himself, and to explain the work which had been done, with a plan showing the walls which had been exposed since the work began. He also expressed indebtedness to Mr. Hugh Corbet, the owner of the property, for his assistance, and for kindly acting on the suggestion that an iron fence should be placed around the excavations.

Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. J. NURSE moved the election of the members of the Council for the ensuing year as follows :—Rev. Prebendary T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., Miss Auden, F.R.Hist.S., Rev. J. R. Burton, B.A., Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A., Rev W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., Miss Hope-Edwardes, H. H. Hughes, Esq., Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D., S. M. Morris, Esq., E. Cresswell Peele, Esq., T. E. Pickering, Esq., M.A., Herbert R. H. Southam, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, M.A., and Henry T. Weyman, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. THOMAS ROBERTS seconded, and the proposition was carried.

AUDITOR.

Mr. T. E. PICKERING proposed the election of Mr. W. W. Naunton as Auditor in place of the late Dr Calvert.

Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER seconded, and the motion was carried.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Prebendary AUDEN moved a vote of thanks to Lord Barnard for taking the chair. He said they valued their President very much, and were always glad when he was able to appear among them.

Prebendary MOSS, in seconding, said they all welcomed Lord Barnard to Shrewsbury, and they considered themselves highly fortunate when he was able to come amongst them and give them such an illuminating and instructive address such as that they had

listened to that day. It struck him that among the many claims archæology had on the public interest there was one which to some extent seemed to have been forgotten—he meant the claim which it had to interpret the problems of the present day. We lived in such a rushing and hurrying world that there was no little danger lest we might be overwhelmed with the circumstances around us. He thought, therefore, that archæology was not only recreative, but it was informing and enlightening to look back on the past and see how the present had grown out of it. Certainly in Shropshire, with its ancient abbeys and castles, and old buildings of various sorts, we had innumerable opportunities of seeing the links which bound us to the past, and interpreting their relation to the present. He was confident that the more the past was studied by the light of our archæological remains and in other ways, the better we should be qualified to deal with those large problems which pressed upon us every day. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN suitably returned thanks.

THE REV. D. H. S. CRANAGE'S LECTURE ON "A BENEDICTINE ABBEY IN THE MIDDLE AGES."

At the conclusion of the business meeting there was a very interesting illustrated lecture on "A Benedictine Abbey in the Middle Ages," by the Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, M.A., F.S.A., author of *An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire*. The lecture was illustrated by a number of lantern slides depicting the life of the Monks and the buildings of the religious houses, the lantern being worked by Mr. Marsh.

Mr. CRANAGE remarked at the outset that it was rather more than ten years since he had the honour of lecturing before that meeting on a similar subject to that which he had chosen for that day. Continuing, the Lecturer dwelt on the great part which St. Benedict played in the history of Monasticism by the foundation of the great Monastery of Monte Casino, in Italy, but in a greater degree by writing the Rule of St. Benedict, which had been called the Magna Charta of Monasticism. The throwing on the screen of a map of England at the Dissolution served to show the very large number of Abbeys and Priories of the Benedictine Order which existed in England. After tracing the history of the Benedictine Abbey from the Monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland in the 9th century and onwards, the Lecturer proceeded, with the aid of a plan of the Abbey at Shrewsbury, taken from Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's history, to point out the various parts of a great mediæval Abbey. The cloister walk next to the church was the scriptorium, where the monks copied and illuminated their manuscripts. Leading out of the east walk, were the slype, or parlour, and the chapter house, where there was a meeting every morning for reading of the Rule of St. Benedict, the discussion of the business of the Monastery, and the administration of discipline. The west walk seemed to

have led at Shrewsbury, as at Durham and a few other places, to the common house, where a fire was lighted in cold weather. The south walk led to the refectorium, or frater. The food of the monks proved an interesting subject for discussion, the Lecturer pointing out that in the early days no meat was allowed. Subsequently the Rule in this respect was relaxed, for the Abbot was given power by St. Benedict "So to temper and arrange all things that on the one hand the monks' souls may be saved, and that, on the other, what the brethren did should be done without any justifiable murmuring." From an old book of customs an interesting extract was read as follows:—"The youthful monk is bidden to wash his hands before his meals; to keep his knife sharp and clean, and say his grace. He is not to seize upon the vegetables, not to use his own spoon in the common dish; not to lean upon the table, not to cut or dirty the table cloth. Further he is not to use his knife to carry the gravy to his mouth, but to help others, as only the ill-mannered and clowns take everything for themselves. He is to wipe his knife before he cuts the common cheese, and not taste first whether it be good enough for him. Finally, his meal ended, he is to clean his knife and cover it with his napkin." A picture was shown of the old pulpit at Shrewsbury, from which, during meals, one of the monks read from the Scriptures or other improving bo ks. The large range of buildings on the south-west still to some extent, in existence, was stated to have been, in all probability, the guest house and places for the stores. Pictures of these, bearing date from 1731 to 1805, were shown. The suppression of Abbeys was carried out under Henry VIII, mainly by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. The reasons for these suppressions were numerous, some being good and others sordid. The wealth of the monasteries was very great, and was calculated to be something like one hundred million pounds of our money, and this was the real temptation that Henry VIII. succumbed to. The smaller houses were dissolved in 1536 and the larger ones in 1538—1540. A brief reference was made to what became of the Abbeys at various centres in England after their suppression. Shrewsbury was parochial as regards its nave, and was, therefore, preserved, but other parts were pulled down, and were now ruins or else absolutely non-existent. An American visitor had said, "How thoughtful your ancestors were. They not only built churches for you to worship in, but ruined Abbeys for you to admire." Those Abbeys were not always ruins, but the centre of a remarkable life which had the greatest influence on mediæval England. In many cases they had disappeared, but the present generation could reverently preserve all that remained. The Shrewsbury Abbey was not the least important in England, and money was needed to put it in a sound condition: with that reverence which was felt for the past, they would, he thought, be glad to assist in the preservation of such a noble memorial.

At the conslusion of the lecture the CHAIRMAN moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Cranage for the glimpse which he had given them into the Monastic life of the middle ages.

Tea was afterwards provided by the Society for members and friends.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society took place on Tuesday, August 27th, 1907, and the following members and friends joined the party :—The Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., Miss Auden, Rev. Canon Livingstone, Miss Livingstone, Miss Hope-Edwardes. the Hon. Miss Glynn, Miss Lloyd, Miss M. Lloyd, Rev. E. H. De Castro, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A , Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A , Rev. C. H Drinkwater, Rev. R. Haseler, Rev. J. G. Swainson, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. Scott Deakin, Rev. S. A. Woolward, Rev. E. B. Bartleet, Mr. S. Heighway, Mr. F. G. Morris, Mr. J. A. Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. A. E. Cooper (Assistant Secretary), &c.

The district chosen was the extreme edge of Shropshire bordering upon Denbighshire, where the fertile valleys were for centuries debatable ground, first between tribes and then between nations The party left Shrewsbury by the 10-5 train for Oswestry, where they were met at the station by the carriages and drove direct to Llanyblodwel. Their way took them past Oswestry Church and through Morda. with a glimpse of Sweeney Hall on the left, to the limestone district of Porthywaen, and up the Tanat Valley. The picturesque bridge of Llanyblodwel was noticed just before the Church was reached and recalled the fact that in the days of pack-horse-traffic it served an important road to Llansaintffraid and the country beyond.

LLANYBLODWEL.

At Llanyblodwel Church the members were met by the Vicar, the Rev. J Allen Jones, who kindly acted as guide, and showed them, among other things, the bassoon and violincello formerly used in the choir. The Church was added to and much altered about 50 years ago, when the peculiar steeple was built and the internal decorations added,, but it retains a south doorway of the late 12th century, and a nave arcade of somewnat later date. The chancel screen is partly of fine old work with oak carving of the late 15th century. The south door of the church bears the initials R.B. : E.D. Wardens 1713, and the parish possesses two good oak chests, one with the usual three locks. In the churchyard are two fine stone coffins and some interesting fragments of stone, one carved with a hare, probably in allusion to St. Melangell, the patron saint of hares, whose church at Pennant Melangell received the tithes of Bryn in the parish of Llanyblodwel. The gift was probably made by Rerid Vlaidd, lord of Pennant and also lord of Bryn, and it was given to provide oats for the parson of Pennant's horse.

SYCHARTH.

H. H. Hughes, Photo.

SYCHARTH.

The party walked under the guidance of the Vicar through the pleasant grounds of the Vicarage back to the road, where the carriages were waiting, and having thanked the Rev. J. A. Jones for his kindness they drove on past Glan-yr-avon to Sycharth, where an entrenched mound marks the site of one of the chief houses of Owen Glyndwr. Here the Rev. Prebendary Auden read the following paper:—

OWEN GLYNDWR AND SYCHARTH.

Mr. A. G. Bradley, in his work on Owen Glyndwr, in the *Heroes of the Nation* series, claims for him that he stands at the head of Welsh patriots, and in reputation towers above all the rest. It is to be feared, however, that the details of his career are known to comparatively few outside the Principality and its borderland, though many more are familiar with his name as one of the characters of Shakespeare. In the play of Henry IV. (part 1) the dramatist introduces him as surrounded by an atmosphere of mystery and magic, as one at whose birth

> "The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes;
> The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
> Were strangely clamorous to the frighted fields"—

and as altogether one not in the roll of common men.[1]

We need not, however, go to what is legendary to arrive at Owen Glyndwr's greatness—a man who for more than ten years remained unconquered in face of the power of the whole English Kingdom deserves our highest respect.

Born in or about the year 1359, it is remarkable that for the first 40 years of his life he was a peaceful, law-abiding subject of the King. And he was no wild bandit chief. In Shakespeare's play, already quoted, when Hotspur taunts him, he replies—

> "I can speak English, lord, as well as you,
> For I was trained up in the English Court."[2]

And this is confirmed by history. As a youth he was a squire to Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., and his bitterest enemy; possibly before that to King Richard II.[3] In his early manhood he married the daughter of Sir David Hanmer of Hanmer, and was the father of a numerous family.[4] He had two homes in North Wales—the one at Glyndyfrdwy, near Llangollen, the other at Sycharth, where we stand. He had also some possessions in South Wales. At one or other of these northern homes he was leading the life of an ordinary country gentleman, when a quarrel with one of his neighbours wrought a complete change in his life. This neighbour was Lord Grey of Ruthin, one of the Marcher barons,

[1] Act III., Sc. 1. [2] Act III., Sc. 1.
[3] Wylie's *Henry IV.*, Vol. 1, p. 143.
[4] Wylie's *Henry IV.*, Vol. 1, p. 143.

who seized a strip of land which formed part of Owen's estate.[1] The matter was tried in the law courts, and Owen's claim was sustained, but when—towards the close of 1399—the crown passed from Richard II. to Henry IV., Lord Grey took the opportunity of again seizing the coveted territory. Owen's second appeal was contemptuously refused, and he resorted to arms. This quarrel between the two neighbours soon took a wider sweep and assumed larger dimensions. It was an easy matter for his enemies at Henry's Court to denounce Owen as opposed to the new King, and he was treated as a rebel. Time will not allow us to pursue the story. It is largely summed up in the words Shakespeare puts into his mouth :—

> Three times hath Henry Bolinbroke made head
> Against my power: thrice from the banks of Wye
> And sandy-bottomed Severn have I sent
> Him bootless home and weather-beaten back.[2]

And everyone here will remember his association with the Battle of Shrewsbury. True, we must give up the tradition of his climbing the Shelton Oak to watch its progress, but he was in alliance with the Percies in their rebellion and had he come up from South Wales in time, the battle might have had a different result. He held out against the King to the last, and at length, according to tradition, died in the house of his youngest daughter, about the year 1416 or later, and rests in the churchyard of Monnington, in the county of Hereford, which was his daughter's married home.[3]

I turn now to Sycharth itself. It is, I think, impossible to study the site without arriving at the conclusion that it was occupied by a dwelling long before the time of Glyndwr. The central mound, with its surrounding ditches, goes back to Saxon, or, at least, Norman times, when it would be occupied by a house constructed of wood and protected by a stockade. We know nothing as to the period at which this gave way to a more substantial edifice, but it happens that we possess two records contemporary with Glyndwr, one of which describes the house which he himself inhabited, and the other what were the circumstances under which it was destroyed. Owen had among his friends a poet by name Gruffydd Llwyd, but better known by his bardic appellation of Iolo Goch. This friend, apparently, often stayed at Sycharth, and he has left us an account of the house and its management.[4] He speaks of its large extent, embracing nine halls, or rooms, each furnished with a wardrobe to hold clothes for his retainers; and in illustration of this latter fact it may be mentioned in passing that there is a tradition that on one occasion Glyndwr caused Lord Grey to retreat from a contemplated raid by driving a number of stakes into the ground and covering

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[1] Bradley's *Owen Glyndwr*, p. 111.
[2] Act III., Sc. i.
[3] Bradley's *March and Borderland of Wales*, p. 66.
[4] Bradley's *Owen Glyndwr*, p. 101.

them each with a cap and jacket, which were mistaken for men.[1] Iolo goes on to say that near the house itself, on a verdant bank, was a wooden building supported on posts and roofed with tiles, where, in eight rooms were sleeping apartments for guests; and that there was also a cruciform church containing several chapels. Among the surroundings were the usual accompaniments of a gentleman's residence—entrance gateway, pigeon-house, mill, fish-pond, heronry, and so on—and a park well stocked with game. The owner was held in such respect that bolts and bars were unknown, and so profuse was the hospitality that no porter was needed at the gate.[2] Nor does the poet forget the mistress of the establishment. He has not only praise for her white bread and her metheglyn, but for herself as the best of wives and the mother of a beautiful nest of chieftains.

It is sad to think that this mansion, which called forth so much poetic enthusiasm, was destined so soon to more or less complete destruction. Among the "Original Letters illustrative of English History" preserved in the British Museum and printed by Sir Henry Ellis, is one in Norman French from Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., addressed to the king and his Council.[3] It bears date May 15th, but without mentioning the year. It is uncertain whether it belongs to 1401, 1402, or 1403, but any way, it was written not long before the Battle of Shrewsbury. The Prince was not much more than a boy, but his father had sent him to the Welsh border to ascertain the state of affairs before he came himself. The letter, it will be noticed, shows the Prince in a very different light from the Madcap Harry of Shakespeare.

The translation of the part bearing on our present subject is as follows:—"Very dear and entirely well beloved, we greet you much from our whole heart, thanking you very dearly for the attention you have paid to everything needful that concerned us during our absence; and we pray of you very earnestly the continuance of your good and kind disposition, as our trust is in you. By way of news that have here occurred, if you wish to hear of them, we have among other matters been lately informed that Oweyn de Glyndourdy has assembled his forces and those of other rebels adhering to him, in great number, purposing to commit inroads, and in case of any resistance being made to him by the English, to come to battle with them, for so he vaunted to his people; wherefore we took our forces and marched to a place of the said Oweyn, well built, which was his principal mansion, called Saghern, where we thought we should have found him, if he had an inclination to fight in the manner he had said; but on our arrival there we found nobody, and therefore caused the whole place to be burnt, and several other houses near it belonging to his tenants. . ."

[1] Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, (1813), p. 780.
[2] Wylie's *Henry IV.*, p. 143.
[3] Ellis's Letters, Series II., Vol. 1, p. 10.

The letter then goes on to state that the prince afterwards marched straight to Owen's other place at Glyndourdy, and burnt a fine lodge in his park and put to death a friend of his whom they captured. Then, having related how they further laid waste the country of Merioneth and Powys, the letter concludes: "May our Lord have you always in His holy keeping. Given under our seal at Shrewsbury the 15th day of May."

What was the real extent of this destruction wrought by the Prince at Sycharth we have no means of knowing—he evidently regarded it as complete. The place was probably never restored, at least to any large extent, for during the rest of his career Glyndwr had no opportunity of settled life. He had committed himself to a game of which the stakes were nothing less than royalty, and the play involved constant movement from place to place. He is well described by his contemporary Capgrave as one "whom the King was continually searching for and never was able to find, for wandering among the mountains and caverns of Wales, he had never any certain dwelling place, nor indeed could he be captured by anyone."[1]

Sycharth probably remained a ruin as left by Prince Henry's soldiers, and through the five centuries which have since rolled by became, like other ruins, a quarry for new erections in the neighbourhood. When Pennant visited the spot in the second half of the 18th century, there were stones still to be seen scattered about,[2] but all these have now disappeared, and greensward, covering the earthworks, alone remains. But its memories like the grass are green. Sycharth must ever remain a sacred spot—to the Welsh first, but after them to all others who reverence whatever is noble, and brave, and patriotic in the annals of the past.[3]

LLANSILIN.

Walking down through the yard of the mill that has succeeded the one mentioned by Iolo Goch, the drive was resumed to Llansilin, where the attention of the party was first given to lunch, after which they made their way to the interesting Church, where they were met, in the absence of the Vicar, by the Rev. E. James. The Church, which was very carefully and conservatively restored in 1890, contains traces of 12th Century work, but its foundation is ascribed to St. Silin (or Sulien) himself, who came over with St. Cadvan from Brittany in the 6th Century. A well bearing the name of the Saint still exists at Tynllan, and two Churches in Cardiganshire are dedicated to him.

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[1] *Book of Illustrious Henries*, p. 12[illegible].

[2] Nicholson's *Cambrian Guide*, p. 780.

[3] The accompanying Illustration of Sycharth is from a photograph by Mr. H. H. Hughes. The site occupies the whole of the front of the picture, between the two white crosses. The moat is plainly visible, on the left side, underneath the white palings.

Einion Efell, lord of the district where Llansilin lies, was cousin of Prince Madoc, who in 1199 founded the Abbey of Valle Crucis, and the two capitals now at the eastern and western ends of the aisle at Llansilin are similar in design to those at Valle Crucis. It is possible that Llansilin suffered in the troubles of the time of Owen Glyndwr, for the Church bears marks of reconstruction in the 15th Century, when the arcade was rebuilt, and the east window and fine carved chancel roof were given. In the 16th or 17th Century the gallery was added and the font cover and altar table carved. The latter bears traces of having stood originally endways in the Chancel. The interesting alms box bears the date 1664, and the quaint collecting boxes are rather later. A fine "lion and unicorn" of the time of Queen Anne is in the north aisle, and there is some good iron work on an early 18th Century mural monument in the vestry. A very fine brass candlelabrum hangs in the chancel, and a quaint wooden one in the gallery. A portion of an old stone altar slab now serves as a sill to the south window of the chancel. In the churchyard are several remarkably fine yew trees, and a good Jacobean altar tomb now without any inscription. The modern stone marking the place of the poet Huw Morris (Eos Ceiriog) was noted, and also the marks on the south door ascribed to bullets of the Parliamentarian soldiers. Sir John Watts, the Royalist governor of Chirk Castle, was a friend of Mr. Jarvis, the then Vicar of Llansilin, and a letter of his to the Vicar (now framed in the Vestry) was found in a mortice hole of a beam in the west gallery. On September 22nd, 1645, the King's Army passed through Llansilin, and in February, 1646, a Parliamentarian force took possession of the Church there and used it as a garrison against the Royalists of Chirk Castle.

The parish of Llansilin is rich in interesting old houses, and has given birth to several eminent men, among them Sir William Williams, of Glascoed, ancestor of the Wynns of Wynnstay.

HEN DINAS (OLD OSWESTRY).

The party left Llansilin soon after three o'clock and drove past Rhyd-y-croesau, where they re-entered Shropshire, up to the old Oswestry race-course—a very pleasant road with beautiful views of the surrounding country—crossing Offa's Dyke on the way. Passing through the town they drove to the base of Hen Dinas (Old Oswestry), where they were met by Mr. H. B. Cane, who kindly guided them up to the top of the Camp. Nothing historical is known of this great entrenchment, which is nearly fifteen acres in extent, but it was probably a place of refuge for flocks and herds in time of warfare. Tradition ascribes it to a giant Ogurvan, who was father to Gwenhwyfar (Guinevere), King Arthur's Queen. The romance of Payn Peverel speaks of it as a ruined city, watched over by a demon

who was routed by the hero, and Leland in his Itinerary (circa 1540) says of it :—

"The toune or castelle of Hen Dinas standeth upon a rounde hillet about half a mile in cumpace. Ther be iii greate diches in the bottom of the hillet cumpasing it and in the toppe of the hille now grow great trees of oke. The cummune people say that ther was a city withyn those diches. I think rather a campe of men of war, which peraventure was the campe when Penda and Oswalde did fight. There is another hillet of caste yerth bytwixt it and Oswestre, not far from Dinas self."

From Hen Dinas the party drove back to Oswestry, where the majority of them caught the 5-48 train to Shrewsbury, after an interesting and enjoyable day spent in pleasant country in delightful summer weather.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

November 14, 1906.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following resolution, proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, was passed:

"The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society deside to record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Francis Goyne, who for the long period of 25 years has filled the office of Secretary. During that time by his attention to the duties of his office, by his business capacity and by his unvarying willingness to assist the members in every way possible, he won their cordial esteem, and they desire to tender to Mrs. Goyne and her daughters their deep sympathy in the great sorrow which has fallen upon them."

It was resolved that Mr. Adnitt be appointed Honorary Secretary instead of Honorary Editorial Secretary, and that Mr. A. E. Cooper be appointed Assistant Secretary to carry on the same work on the same terms as the late Mr. Goyne.

The Birmingham Free Library (Reference Department) was elected a member of the Society.

The sum of £5 was granted by the Council towards the cost of the excavations to be carried on next Easter at Haughmond Abbey.

Mr. Adnitt presented the plans of the original excavations at Wroxeter, and some Shropshire portraits, to the Society, and the Council accepted them with thanks.

December 12, 1906.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Mr. E. S. Cobbold offering a paper on the Camps of Shropshire. The offer was accepted with thanks.

Mr. H. H. Hughes sent some interesting prints for the inspection of the Council, and stated they were for sale.

The question of appointing a Curator of Conchology in the place of Mr. C. Fortey was discussed, and the Chairman read a letter he had received from Mr. W. M. How, Chairman of the Free Library Committee, suggesting that the future appointment of Curators be made by the Free Library Committee instead of by the Archæological Society.

It was resolved that in view of the Museum and its contents having been transferred from the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society to the Corporation of Shrewsbury as absolute owners for the use of the public, the Council of the Society are willing to forego their right to appoint Honorary Curators of the objects in the Museum, and instead of this, will nominate such Curators for appointment by the Free Library Committee of the Corporation, it being understood that when appointed they shall be responsible to the Free Library Committee for the due performance of the duties of their office.

January 9, 1907.—Colonel E. C. Peele in the Chair.

Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher reported that Mrs. Martin of Westhope, Craven Arms, had presented some interesting Shropshire Deeds to the Society.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to Mrs. Martin, and that the Deeds be deposited in the Reference Library.

The following new members of the Society were elected :—

Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Meole Brace Hall.
Rev. S. A. Woolward, M.A., Myddle Rectory.

February 13, 1907.—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

The following were elected members of the Society :—

Rev. W. Brewster, B.A., Fitz Rectory, Salop.
The Newberry Library, Chicago.

Mr. Southam stated that Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Assistant Secretary S.A., would probably give a lecture in Easter week, in aid of the Abbey Tower Restoration Fund.

Letter read from Mr. E. S. Cobbold respecting the size of the illustrations for his paper on Shropshire Earthworks. After discussion it was resolved that no plan appear in the *Transactions* larger than demy octavo.

The question of printing a Calendar of the Hereford Wills in conjunction with the British Record Society to be considered next Meeting.

March 13, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was decided that Mr. Fletcher and Miss Auden be a Sub-Committee to enquire into the cost and desirability of printing the Calendar of Hereford Wills.

Mr. C. G. Russ Wood, F.R.C.S., of Hardwicke House, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

April 10, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Cheque signed for £5 towards the cost of the excavations at Haughmond.

Mr. Southam made application for an additional £5 for the excavations at Haughmond Abbey. The application to be considered at a future meeting.

Mr. Southam reported that the old wall at Uriconium needed the support of a strut, and it was decided to ask Mr. Hughes of Wroxeter to give a price for doing the work.

It was resolved to ask Lord Barnard to take the chair at the Annual General Meeting.

Permission was granted to Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., to reproduce his article on Battlefield Church which had appeared in the *Transactions*.

May 8, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The pillar at Uriconium, necessary for the support of the old wall, was recommended to be in brick, at a cost not exceeding £5, and to be erected at such time as the Chairman and Mr. Southam may decide.

It was decided that the Annual Meeting should be held on Saturday, July 20th, at 3 p.m., in the front room of the Music Hall, Lord Barnard to preside.

Fragments of pottery found at Evenwood by Mr. T. R. Horton were laid on the table.

July 10, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following were elected members of the Society :—

Rev. A. J. Moriarty, D.D., Shrewsbury.
Rev. R. Jowett Burton, M.A., Hughley Rectory.
Rev. W. M. M. Sellwood, M.A., 3, School Court, Shrewsbury.

It was decided that the Annual Excursion be held on Tuesday, August 27th.

The following resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the Chairman was requested to send a copy to Mrs. Davey :—

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society have again to record a great loss, which they have sustained by the death of Dr. Edward Calvert. Dr. Calvert had been a member of the Society from its foundation in 1877, and in due course was appointed an Auditor of the Accounts, a member of the Council, and one of the Editorial Committee. All those offices he filled up to the time of his death, and his performance of all the duties involved was thorough and complete. Of a naturally sensitive disposition he never thrust himself forward, but his colleagues always knew that whatever work he undertook would be conscientiously carried out in every detail. His fellow-members of the Council felt that he occupied a place of his own among them, and it is with sorrow they realise that the place is no longer filled.

Letter read from Mr. C. Fortey resigning his seat on the Council. The resignation was accepted with regret, and the Chairman was requested to thank Mr. Fortey for his past services.

The Chairman read the Draft Report of the Council to be presented to the Annual Meeting, which was approved.

August 14, 1907.—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that a second subscription of £5 be given towards the expenses of the excavations at Haughmond.

Mr. W. Scott Deakin, Berwick Road, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

The Chairman reported that he, in company with Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, had visited Oswestry and made arrangements for the Annual Excursion.

September 11, 1907.—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

There was no business of sufficient interest to report.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY 1907.

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The High Sheriff of Shropshire } during their year of office.
The Mayor of Shrewsbury }
Randall, Mr. J., F.G.S., Madeley, Salop.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1906.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hands of Bankers, January 1st, 1906 :—			
General Account £21 19 3			
Special Fund for Illustrations 7 3 7			
	29	2	10
,, Members' Subscriptions...	177	8	0
,, Sale of *Transactions*	1	1	0
,, Sale of *Guide to Uriconium*	15	13	0
	£223	4	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co., for Printing *Transactious*	129	8	6
,, Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton	29	18	7
,, Secretary's Salary	5	0	0
,, Wroxeter : Rents, Rates, Tithe and Repairs	7	8	3
,, Editorial Committee, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels	1	0	0
,, Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	3	15	0
,, Posting *Transactions* to members and Carriage o Parcels...	6	15	8
,, Commission	8	17	0
,, Miss MacLeod's Fee for Indexing Vol. VI., 3rd Series of the *Transactions*	2	2	0
,, Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
,, Engraving Blocks for Church Bells of Shropshire ...	3	16	6
,, Photograph of Mr. Wm. Phillips	1	13	6
,, Index of Archæological Papers (1905)	1	2	6
,, Miss K. M. Roberts, 2 drawings	0	10	6
,, Moiety of the cost of the late Mr. W. Phillips' MSS.	12	10	0
,, Mr. W. K. Boyd, Copying MSS. at Record Office ...	5	0	0
,, Hire of Room for Annual Meeting	0	10	6
,, Balance in hand of Bankers, December 31st, 1906 ...	2	16	4
	£223	4	10

May 11th, 1907.

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) E. CALVERT,
Auditor.

BASCHURCH (Treble Bell)

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. V.

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

IV. DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD

(ARCHIDEACONRY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT).

1. DEANERY OF ECCLESHALL.

The whole of this Deanery is in Staffordshire, with the exception of the modern parish of Woore.

WOORE. One bell.

1 G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1859. (17 in.

The bell hangs in a small square turret over the western gable of the nave; the inscription is given by Lynam in his *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, p. 60, and there has been no alteration since.

Although the parish is a modern one, formed out of Mucklestone (Staffs.) in 1841, and the present church only dates from 1830, there was a chapel existing here, at all events, in 1552. For it is mentioned in the Inventories of that year: "It'm a little bell . . . in the Chapell of Oure."

A small handbell of some antiquity is in the possession of the Vicar, who thinks it may be the one mentioned in the Inventory.

Many thanks to Rev. J. A. Bradley, Vicar, to whom I am indebted for much of the above information.

ARCHDEACONRY OF SALOP.

1. DEANERY OF ELLESMERE.

BASCHURCH. ALL SAINTS. Four bells.

1. ✠ IESVS NAZAREDVS REX IVDEORVM (32½ in.

2. ✠ maria ⁘ int ◦ iacr ◦ ons ◦ heren ◦ m ◦ cccc ◦ ende◦ xlvii ◦ ian ◦ van ⊓ venloe

Below, a border of arcading and foliage. (Plate XX., Fig. 1). (31¾ in.

3. ✠ GOD | SAVE | HIS | CHVRCH | OVR

KING | AND | REALME | ⚜

1662 T C (38 in.

4. *Above and immediately below the inscription, inverted arabesques (Plate XIV., Fig. 6) resting on cable-moulding.*

⚜ | IOHN | ACHERLEY | ⚜ | THOMAS

GOVGH | GENT | C | WARDENS

1662 T C (43 in.

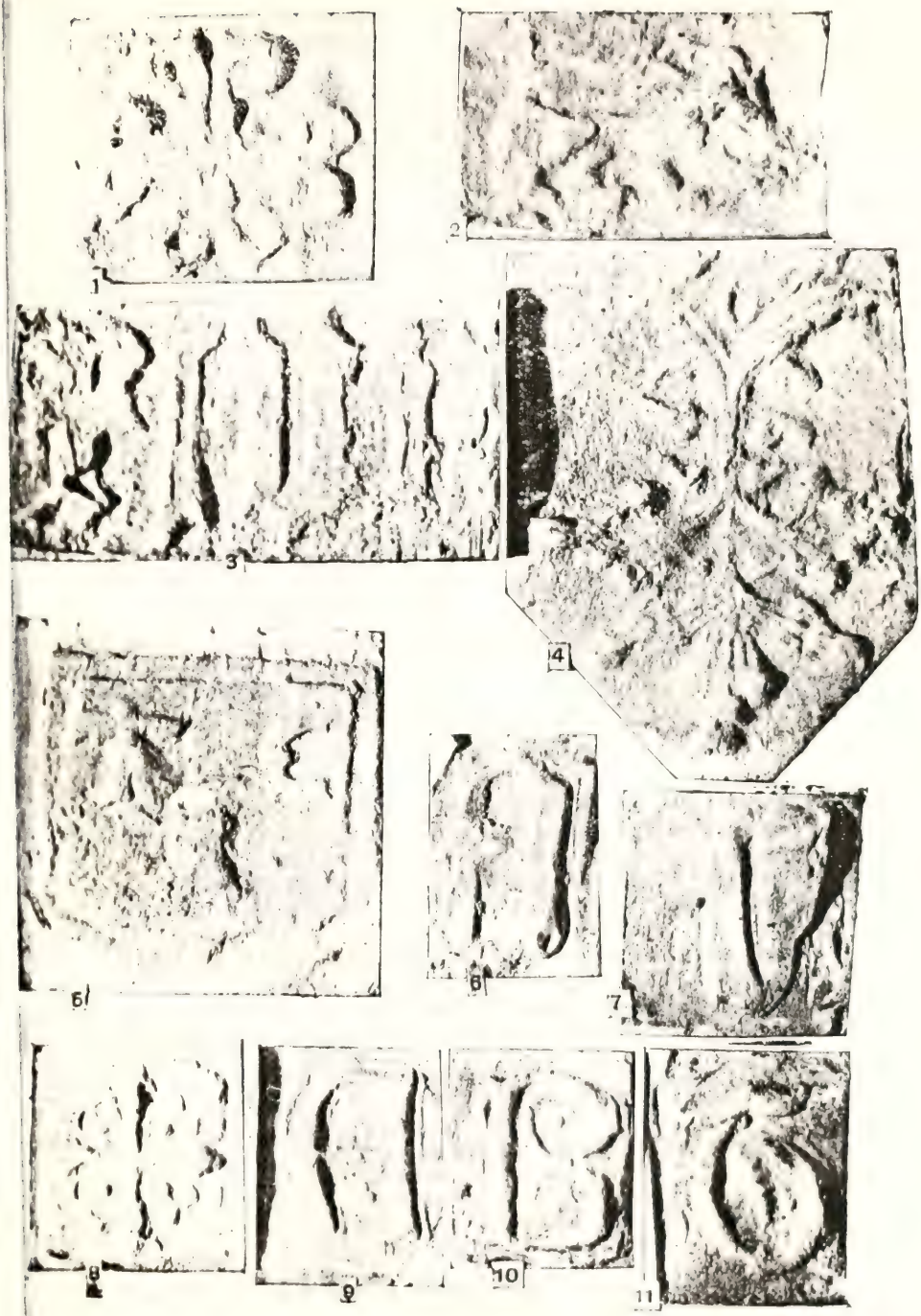
Pits for six; in bad repair, a piece broken out of the rim of the tenor. Clock strikes on 3rd.

Treble: by an unknown founder; the letters are not all from one alphabet, the N, the second A, the Z and O being smaller and thinner than the rest, which are thick and coarse, but not ill-designed. They are not unlike the alphabets used in the medieval Leicester foundry. I cannot think that the bell is of very early date, *i.e.*, not before 1500; the angular O and the mixed alphabet point the other way, For cross and lettering see Plate XIX., Figs. 1–9; the Z is reversed. This bell has large ribbed cannons.

2nd: This bell, quite the most interesting in the county, has long been known to campanists as a beautiful example of foreign casting. The inscription is to be translated: "Maria. In the year of our Lord MCCCC and XLVII (1447). Jan Van Venloe"—not as was done by an enthusiastic and patriotic Welshman, who claimed it as a product of his native tongue: *Maria iar oes merin* [1400] *ende* [47] *iaw ian ven ioe*, which he rendered: "When cut off from life we become dead earth; the soul departs and proceeds through the air to eternal glory."[1] In partial excuse it may be urged that the bell, according to tradition, came from Valle Crucis Abbey, as did the treble at Ness Magna.

On Plate XX. are given specimens of the cross, lettering, and ornaments. The Welshman to whom allusion has been made took

[1] See the Morris MSS. in Shrewsbury Free Library.



Figs. 1–4. BASCHURCH (2nd Bell).

Fig. 5. BASCHURCH (3rd Bell). Figs. 6–11. HORDLEY.

the cross for a Welsh harp, and the figure of a lion which follows the word ban for that of a goat, thus conclusively proving its Cymric origin!

Jan Van Venloe is not otherwise known in Britain, where Flemish bells are exceedingly rare; see Raven's *Church Bells of Suffolk*, p. 74, and Eeles' *Church Bells of Kincardineshire*, p. 5. There is a bell at Whitton in Suffolk, dated 1441, which is possibly also his work. He will receive fuller treatment in the chapter on Founders.

The cannons of this bell are ornamented with a very elegant cable-pattern. Its weight is said to be 7½ cwt.

3rd: by Thomas Clibury (shield, Plate XX., Fig. 5); small thick letters between cable mouldings; fleur-de-lys not found elsewhere. Date on second line, with shield below it.

4th: Also by Thomas Clibury; fleur-de-lys, Plate XII., Fig. 4; borders, Plate XIV., Fig. 6; a fragment of this border with the cable above occurs after WARDENS. Date and shield as on last. John Atcherly, of Stanwardine, was baptised 16 May, 1613, and buried 6 Sept., 1672.

[1549]: 'iiij belles of one accord' iij lytle belles in the churche.'

1740 and 1752: '4 bells.'

See Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590; *Shropshire A. and N. H. Transactions*, ix. (1886), p. vii.; *Bye-Gones*, 16 Feb., 1881, p. 193; *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, i. pp. 57, 69; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv., pp. 71, 145; Hare, p. 188 (inaccurate as usual); *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 603; *Reliquary*, vi., p. 19; and Raven, *Church Bells of Suffolk*, p. 75.

CUSTOMS:

At Funerals a bell is tolled for half an hour, followed by chiming.

On Sundays a bell is rung at 8 a.m., whether there is a service or not. For other services, the four bells chimed for twenty minutes, followed by two bells singly, each for five minutes.

Ringing on New Year's Eve and Morning; for Weddings by request.

The Curfew was rung down to 1883 (*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ix., p. 19); Miss Burne (*Folk-Lore*, p. 602), states that it was rung all the year round, in summer at eight, in winter at seven.

On a Board in the Vestry are the following Rules:—

"If to ring you do come here,
You must ring well with hand and ear,
And if you ring with spur or hat
A quart of ale is due for that:
And if a bell you overthrow
It will cost you sixpence before you go:
Our laws are old, they are not new
Therefore the sexton will have his due."

Many thanks to Rev. T. J. Rider, Vicar.

COCKSHUT. SS SIMON AND JUDE. 1 + 1 bells.

1. IOHN RUDHALL (24 in.

S. *No inscription, but double row of border Fig. 2 round shoulder.* (16¼ in.

Lettering on larger bell as at Pulverbatch and Yockleton; the bell must be about the same date, and as the clock is dated 1789, this may fairly be assumed to be the date of the bell. The small bell, which is by Abraham or Abel Rudhall, is probably about fifty years earlier.

The former is a badly cast and roughly moulded bell, and the inscription-band is much battered, as if something had been cut away. The smaller is hung with lever and iron stock. Pits for three. Clapper of large bell tied; small clock-hammer.

The church was rebuilt in 1777; the clock, which was given by Mr. Roger Jones, is by Bullock and Davies of Ellesmere.

No Edwardian Inventories.

1740: '1 Bell.' Query, was this the little one now existing?

The two bells are rung for weddings; the smaller one was supposed to say "Tom Townsend," referring to a local publican, now deceased (cf. the story about Quatford bells).

CRIFTINS. ST MATTHEW. Two bells.

On the authority of the Sexton, who has examined them closely, there is no date on the bells. The church was built in 1874, the parish being formed out of Ellesmere and Dudleston.

Thanks to Rev. W. R. Rugg, Vicar.

DUDLESTON. ST. MARY. One bell.

1. **ROBERT NICKSON EDWARD PRICHARD CH W 1693** (*c.* 23 in.

Lettering as at Shipton, Tugford, and other places; founder unknown, but probably a successor of Thomas Roberts at Shrewsbury. A singularly awkward, not to say dangerous, place to investigate, the bell being hung from two horizontal cross-beams with a "long drop" below and nothing to stand upon except the ladder, which is too far away to be of use. I read the name of the first churchwarden as IACKSON, but the Vicar has since kindly corrected my mistake.

No wheel; hammer for clock.

There is a tradition that when the church became dilapidated the bell was hung in a yew tree in front of the tower (*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, v. (1882), p. 29). I am informed by the Vicar that this was only during the restoration of the tower, about two

hundred years ago;[1] also that the circumstance gave rise to some verses of a local and doggerel description, not worth quoting.

Best thanks to Rev. J. Phillips Dickson, Vicar.

ELLESMERE. St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING T R 1768 (30¼ in.

2. I: WHORWOOD W: 1695 ED: BARKLEY W: 1727 (31 in.

3. R[D]: HATCHETT W: 1669 PHIL: GRIFFIS W: 1727 (32½ in.

4. THOMAS RUDHALL FOUNDER 1768 (34¾ in.

5. THE REV[D]: M[R]: IOSHVA ADAMS VICAR T R 1768 (37⅞ in.

6. T: GOUGH D: MARSH S: BICKLEY E: FURMSTON CHURCH WARDENS 1768 T R (39¼ in.

7. OBSERVE WITH CARE THE HOVR OF PRAY[R] IOS: HIGGINSON & R[T] CLARKE WARDENS 1727 (43¾ in

8. THE GIFT OF EDW[D] KYNASTON OF OATLEY ESQ[R] RECAST BY THE PARISH 1799
Below: S. IACKSON & THO[S] HIGGINSON CHURCH WARDENS I. RUDHALL FEC[T] (c. 48 in.

2nd, 3rd, and 7th by Abraham Rudhall; border on 2nd, Fig. 3; on 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, Fig. 1, on 7th, two bits of Fig. 3; on tenor, border as at Neen Savage. On the 5th, Rudhall's largest type, except the date; type on tenor as Neen Savage.

The tenor replaces a bell given by one of the Kynastons of Oteley. The last Edward died without issue in 1781; the present

[1] It was probably at this time that the bell was re-cast.

owner of the property has assumed the additional surname of Mainwaring.

Clappers tied; tower declared unsafe for ringing. New stocks and wheels. Clock strikes on 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th.

Bells not now rung, but chimed for services on Sundays and week days.

[1549]: 'ELSMER ij small belles and a gret belle.'

1740 and 1752: '8 Bells.'

There is a local saying:

"You're too fond of beer,
Say the bells of Ellesmere." (Burne, p. 605).

For a tradition of subaqueous bells at Crosemere in this parish, see *Bye-Gones*, 8 Oct., 1873, p. 220.

In the Ringing-Chamber, which is very well kept, is a peal-board of 1730, as follows:—

The whole Peal of
Grandsire Triples was
(on the 4th day of Febr 1730
within the space of 3
Hours & 5 minutes com-
pleatly rung by the fol-
lowing Persons
Ioseph Langford
Thomas Franks
Iohn Sadler
Thos Kynaston
Willm Gough
Willm Davies
Thos Sadler
Ias Eaton.

There is also a set of Ringing Rules of the usual type:—

If
That to Ring you Doe come here
You Must Ring well with hand
& ear If you Ring with spur or hat
A gun of Beer is due for that
And If a Bell you Overthrow
6 pence is due Before you go
If to These Laws you do consent
Come Take a Bell we are content
These Laws are old The are not new
for Ringers They must have There due
This Board was Reptd
January 2
1850.

WEST FELTON. ST. MICHAEL. Three bells.

1. CANTEMVS DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM (29½ in.

2. ✠ GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO | 16 | 1 | ∞ |

W C (32 in.

3. **C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON**

On the waist: —"**GOD SAVE OVR CHURCH OUR QUEEN & REALM"**

J D. W H. C W. 1857 (35 in.

The date on the treble is given by means of a chronogram, the four large-sized letters MDCC making in Roman numerals 1700. Cf. St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. It is not, however, a perfect chronogram, as all the Roman numerals occurring in the inscription are not used.

The founder is the same as that of Dudleston bell (*q.v.*); the same inscription occurs at Fitz.

2nd bell by William Clibury; cross, Plate V., Fig. 1; border after IN, Plate V., Fig. 5; elsewhere arabesques as on Stokesay old tenor (Fig. 9). Small thin letters; 9 of date reversed.

The old tenor, which had been cracked, was inscribed

✠ GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH OVR KING AND REALM 1662

as are so many of Thomas Clibury's tenors. The present inscription is adapted from it. The churchwardens whose initials are given were John Dovaston of the Nursery and William Howell of Sutton, as I learn from notes supplied by Mr. R. E. Davies and Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon.

See also *Shropshire Arch. Soc. Trans.*, 2nd Ser., ix., pp. 332, 342, 344, 368.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are kindly contributed by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon :—

1776	p^d the Clerk for ringing on the 5th Nov^r ...	0	2	6
1777	do. do. do.			
1779, June 6.	Saml Briscoe for mending the bell ...	0	6	0
1780, May 26.	for mending the tongue of the bell ...	0	2	0
Nov. 21.	the Smith for mending the Bell ...	0	2	6
1781, Feb. 1.	mending the bell & time	0	3	0
	Richard Price for a new to the bell (*sic*)	0	9	10½
	John Briscoe for mending the bell ...	0	5	0
1782, March 13.	Richd Price for mending bell-frame	0	3	0
1784, Oct. 2.	Blacksmith for mending the bell-tongue	0	1	0
1785, Apr. 2.	Richd Edmonds & Brother getting up the bells	0	3	6

1787, Apr. 6.	Blacksmith mending the bell-tongue ...	0	2	6
1788	"£7 . 5 . 8 was paid towards the hanging of the bells."[1]			
1801-2	P^d the Ringers on account of Peace ...	1	1	0
1803, Oct. 15.	P^d Thos Smith & Briscoe for the bell wheel	0	5	0
1806, Oct. 15.	p^d for a bell rope	0	6	0
1815-16.	p^d for new bell rope	0	6	4
1817-18.	for bell rope	0	4	8
1825-26.	pd Mr Gough for the 2 new bell ropes ...	0	12	0
1830-31.	p^d Wm Roderick repairing the bell ...	0	1	2
1833-34.	p^d for repairing steeple door & the bell ...	0	2	10
1838-39.	p^d for mending the bells	0	8	0
	p^d for a new bell rope	0	4	0
1840-41.	p^d for new bell ropes	0	10	0
1842-43.	p^d new bell rope	0	3	6
1844-45.	p^d William Tomkins for ringing Curfew ...	0	7	6
1845, Aug. 24.	do. do. ...	0	8	0
1846, Apr. 8.	p^d for new bell rope	0	6	3
Dec. 31.	p^d William Tomkins for ringing Curfew from Nov. 5 to January 1st ...	0	8	0
1847, Nov. 5.	do. do. do.			
1848, Apr 24.	p^d Thomas Meredith's bill for repairing bells	0	3	0
	Joseph Briscoe's bill for repairing bells & clearing water pipe	0	5	6
1849, Jan. 4.	p^d William Tomkins for ringing Curfew from Nov. 5, 1848, to Jan. 1, 1849	0	8	0
Apr. 5.	Thomas Meredith for new rope ..	0	1	0
7.	new bolts & wedges to bells (etc.) ...	0	9	6
1850, Apr. 1.	(payment for Curfew)			
21.	p^d Thomas Meredith for repairing Clapper to bell	0	3	6
1851, Apr. 30.	p^d for two new bell ropes ...	0	12	6
1857, Oct. 22.	p^d for carriage of old bell ...	1	5	3
1858, Apr. 5.	p^d Joseph Briscoe's bill for putting up bell, &c.	5	0	1½
	William Fox for ringing curfew ...	0	8	0
Feb. 2.	p^d for new bell as per receipt ...	21	16	2
Apr 3.	p^d R^d Clarke for new floor to bell room	3	0	0
	do for new wheel to new bell	2	2	0
	do. for repairing bell frame ...	2	10	0
	p^d for cleaning Steeple putting bell up	0	2	6

[Payments for ringing Curfew continue down to 1863.]

[1] *i.e.*, after the re building of the tower in 1784-87.

HORDLEY. St. Mary the Virgin. Two bells.

1. ✠ SaNcCa TRINITAS ORA PRO NOBIS (22¾ in.

2. |✠| |LAVDATE| |DOMINVM| |QVICQVID|

|SPIRAT| |166|3| (26½ in.

Larger bell only used; both hung with wheels, in a small brick and timber turret; generally in bad condition.

Smaller bell inscribed in the same lettering as Hope Bowdler 1st, except for the minuscule a and c in SANCTA; cross, Plate XX., Fig. 6; lettering, Plate XX., Figs 7–11. It is chiefly remarkable for, its theological eccentricity, which has given rise to some absurd correspondence in time past (see *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser., xii. (1879), pp. 388, 434, 498; *Church Times*, 7 Nov., 1879; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., pp. 253, 254; *Bye-Gones*, 5 Nov., 1879, p. 323, and pp. 332, 347). Obviously it is a confusion of SANCTA TRINITAS VNVS DEVS MISERERE NOBIS (cf. Neen Sollars 2nd) with the ordinary invocation to a saint. The same error is characteristic of a Wokingham 15th century founder, Roger Landen, as at Chiddingfold, Surrey, and elsewhere.

Larger bell by Thomas Clibury; cross, Plate XVIII., Fig. 5, as at Acton Burnell; lettering intermediate in size and thickness between the earlier type as on West Felton 2nd and the later as at Baschurch; date in small thick figures. For the inscription cf. Culmington 1st.

[1549]: 'ij belles.'

1740 and 1752: '2 bells.

Inscription on 2nd wrongly given in *Shreds and Patches, loc. cit.*

Many thanks to the late Churchwarden, Mr. W. Cureton, who died October, 1903, not long after my visit, and of whose kindness I have most grateful reminiscences.

LINEAL with COLMERE. St. John the Evangelist. Two bells.

Both without inscription, in an open gable-turret; supplied by Messrs. Warner in 1870, when the church was built (see *Church Bells*, 18 March, 1871, p. 186). Hung without wheels and chimed by levers.

NESS MAGNA. St. Andrew. Three bells.

1. ✠ |1| SANCTA |2| MARIR |1| ORA |3| PRO

|4| NOBVS |2| (28 in.

2. ✠ WILLIAM ✠✠✠ HVGHES ✠✠✠ IOHN ✠✠✠ HVMFRESVS ✠✠✠✠ WARDENS ✠✠✠ 1637 (31 in.

3. ✠ WILLIAM BROOME IOHN WOOFE CHVRCH WARDENS 1655

(Above and below, vine border (Plate XIII., Fig. 3) between cable mouldings. (34½ in.

1st: by the same founder as Church Preen 1st, who seems to have got his stamps from a Worcester founder.[1] The stops are (1) a grotesque winged figure; (2) a lion's head; (3) and (4) heads of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou. See Plate XX., for cross, stamps and lettering. This bell is said to have come from Valle Crucis Abbey, like the one at Baschurch.

2nd: by William Clibury; cross, Plate XII., Fig. 2, as at More; border, Plate V., Fig. 5. The 4 of the date is reversed (cf. Cheswardine).

3rd: by Thomas Clibury; cross, Plate XVIII, Fig. 4. The F of WOOFE is an E with lower bar cut away.

May 1553: 'NESS STRANGE Three bells.'
1740: 'NESS STRANGE 3 Bells.'
1752: '3 Bells.'

Rubbings in Mr. North's Collection.

Bells chimed for half an hour before services, and at Funerals when the procession appears in sight.

Ringing for Weddings by request.

Thanks to Rev. R. D. Bonnor, late Vicar.

NESS PARVA. One bell.

1. No inscription.

A very long-waisted bell, the body perfectly cylindrical, with a plain moulding round the shoulder; diameter about 18 to 20 in., height probably about 21 in.; may be fourteenth century. It hangs in the northern opening of a double gable cot, the other being empty; but there is no record of any other bell having existed here, at least since 1553.

9 May 1553: 'LYTVLL NESS Two bells with a cord and a sanctus bell.'
1752. 'Ness Parva 1 bell.'

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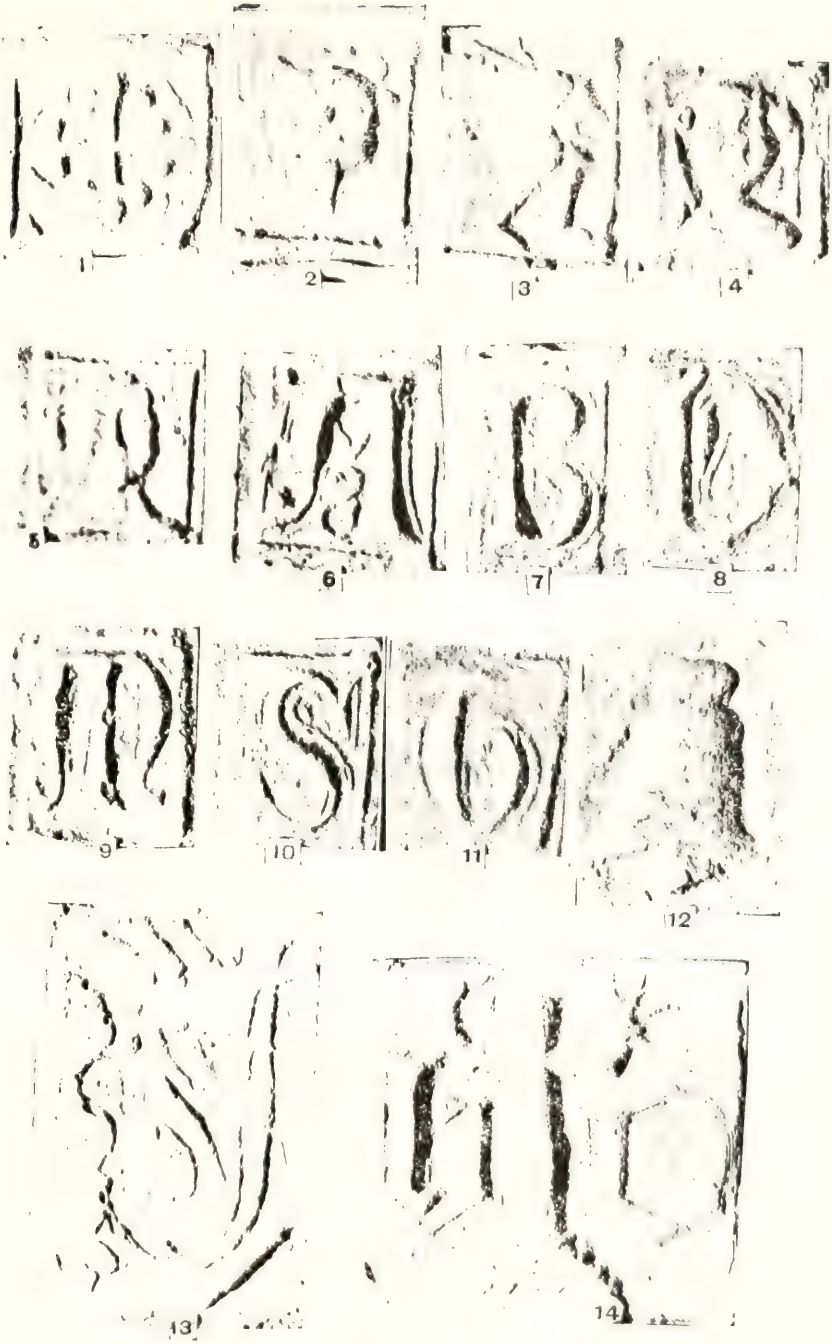
[1] See *Assoc. Arch. Socs. Report*, xxv. (1901), p. 565.



Figs. 1–11. NESS MAGNA.

Fig. 12. RUDHALL'S EARLIER BELL STAMP.

Figs. 13–14. ADDERLEY.

PETTON. One bell.

1. ✠ LONG LIVE ROGER WILBRA-HAM ESQ 1662 (16¼ in.

Hung with solid wheel in an open wooden turret surmounted by a spirelet, on the western gable; very difficult of access.

The founder is Thomas Clibury; the fleur-de-lys is given on Plate XII., Fig. 4.

9 May 1553: 'One bell.'
1740: '1 Bell.'
1752: '2 Bells.'

Roger Wilbraham was probably one of the Wilbrahams of Delamere in Cheshire, born in 1623, and one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak; or the reference may be to his father-in-law, Roger Wilbraham of Dorfold, born 1589, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1667. But the connection of either with Petton is unknown.

Very many thanks to Mrs. Cunliffe of Petton Hall and to Mr. Tatton, Churchwarden, for valuable assistance.

RUYTON-XI-TOWNS. St. John Baptist. Six bells.

1. J TAYLOR & Co. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1868.
On the waist:— GOD SAVE THE CHURCH.
OUR QUEEN & REALM
AND SEND US PEACE IN CHRIST.
AMEN (28½ in.

2. REJOICE IN THE LORD
On the waist:— J TAYLOR & C° FOUNDERS
LOUGHBOROUGH 1868 (30½ in

3. ✠ GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1637 (31½ in.

4. ✠ RICHART PAINE RICHART PAINE WARDENS 1637 (32 in.

5. WILLIAM HOOD & THO: POWELL CH: WARDENS 1716 A R
Below, Fig. 2 continuous. (35 in.

6. WE PRAISE THEE O GOD

On the waist as No 2, with the founder's medallion, Fig. 6. (39 in.

3rd and 4th by William Clibury; cross as Ness Magna 2nd (Plate XII., Fig. 2); letters on 3rd thicker than on 4th. Borders, Plate V., Fig. 5.

The 5th has cabled cannons; letters on *paterae*; borders, Fig. 5 and Fig. 2.

In good order; Taylor's bells have angular cannons; all have iron rings round the heads. Clock strikes on 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th.

Weights of new bells: (1) 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.
(2) 6 0 22
(6) 10 3 21

[1549]: 'RYTON iij belles of one accorde.'

9 May 1553: 'three bells.'

1752: '3 bells.'

There were only three (the present 3rd, 4th, 5th) down to 1868, in which year the bell frame was restored with timber from the old mill at Platt. See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ix., p. 122; Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,236 for inscriptions on old bells; also *Shropshire Arch. Transactions*, 2nd Ser., viii. (1896), p. 352.

CUSTOMS:—

Death knell: 12 strokes on each of 3rd, 4th, and 5th for man; similarly 11 for woman; then toll for an hour. The same three bells are chimed at funerals.

On Sundays the tenor is raised and rung for a short time at 8 a.m. when there is no early celebration; the 3rd and 4th are chimed at 9 a.m. every Sunday. These two customs are a survival of the pre-Reformation Matins and Mass bells. For morning and evening services bells chimed, or rung on great Festivals.

Ringing on the King's Birthday and for Weddings by request.

The treble is rung for Vestry Meetings.

In *Bye-Gones*, 7 Feb., 1894, p. 270, the following account of the ringing customs then in use is given (most of which, it will be seen, have since been modified):—

Sundays: chiming for fifteen minutes; then tolling on tenor for ten and treble for five.

Easter, Christmas, and Whit-Sunday, ringing from 6 to 8 a.m.

A muffled peal on the eve of Good Friday.

Funerals: toll for an hour, then chime when procession is in sight, and toll again when it reaches the porch.

Curfew at 8 p.m., 5 November to 2 February, except 25 December 6 January, and after a funeral.

Best thanks to Rev. W. D. Craven, Vicar.

The district church of EARDISTON has no bell.

WELSHAMPTON. St. Michael and All Angels. Two bells.

1. **J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1863**

On the waist :— Note G.

PATENT

2. *The same.* Note F.

These two bells hang in an open gable turret on the E. end of the nave. Upon writing to the Vicar for verification of what I could see from below through glasses, he kindly replied as follows :—"The present church was built in 1862-3. The previous building stood for nearly 100 years and had one bell, but I do not know what became of it. It would not have been re-cast for the present bells, because they and it were here at the same time. The only note in our Parish Book is that there are 'two bells, G–F, by Warner of London.' I have had a man up to the bells, and upon them there are a Lion and Unicorn (so he described it) and these words :—'J. Warner & Sons 1863 Patent.' I have no doubt ours are new bells, and that they were cast in or about 1863. The Church was ready for service July 29th, 1863."

The Vicar's statement is confirmed by a note in the *Ecclesiologist*, xxv., p. 349, to the effect that two bells, one weighing $4\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., were given in 1863 by Mrs. Mainwaring of Oteley Park.

Browne Willis in 1752 notes '1 Bell.'

Many thanks to Rev. H. Moody, Vicar.

WESTON LULLINGFIELD. Two bells.

The two bells hang in an open wooden spirelet, but are not clearly visible from below. They are very small, and according to the Vicar are devoid of inscription. He states that they were put up when the church was built in 1857.

Thanks to Rev. E. H. Tuke, Vicar.

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2. DEANERY OF WHITCHURCH.

ASH. Christ Church. One bell.

1. **C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1856** ($20\frac{1}{4}$ in

Hung with wheel ; belfry dirty and neglected. Church built 1836 ; parish formed from Whitchurch.

CALVERHALL. HOLY TRINITY. Six bells.

1—6. **J: TAYLOR & Co FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1879.**

Weights and sizes :—

		cwt. qrs. lbs.			cwt. qrs. lbs.
(1)	28½ in.	5 : 2 : 7	(4)	33½ in.	7 : 3 : 6
(2)	30½ in.	6 : 1 : 9	(5)	37 in.	10 : 2 : 14
(3)	32½ in	7 : 1 : 2	(6)	41½ in.	13 : 0 : 24

Very dirty, but otherwise in good order ; chiming apparatus.
Church first consecrated 1726.
See *Church Bells*, 28 June, 1879.

FAULS. EMMANUEL. One bell.

1. **J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1856.**

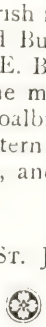
On waist :— (18 in.

PATENT

Church built 1855 ; parish formed out of Prees.

Thanks to Rev. Harold Burton, Vicar, who writes as follows :— "The bell was given by E. B. Denison, Esq., Q.C. [the late Lord Grimthorpe] instead of one made of some inferior metal which the builder had got from Coalbrookdale. It was made by Messrs. Warner . . . . from a pattern designed by Mr. Denison. It is 18 inches wide, 1½ in. thick, and weighs 1 cwt., and cost with the fittings £125."

IGHTFIELD. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Six bells.

1. *On the waist :—*  (30¼ in.
2. *The same.* (31 in.
3. *The same.* (32½ in.
4. *The same.* (34½ in.
5. *The same.* (37 in.
6. *The same.* (41 in.

All by Warner & Sons, cast in 1866, with angular cannons. The device which forms the sole decoration of each bell, is a sort of quatrefoil or rose with the legend J W & S 1866. I have not met with it elsewhere.

In 1740 and 1752 there were four bells (Browne Willis). A note kindly communicated by Mr. R. E. Davies gives their inscriptions as follows :—

1 Let us singe unto the Lord 1603.

2. The life of man is as the passing hour[1] (in Latin).
3. As my sweet sound from me doth pas the daies of man gio les Geo. Manwaring Kt 1605.
4. Soli Deo immortali sit gloria.

The 4th was obviously by Clibury; for the name of Sir George Manwaring on the 3rd cf. the old Stokesay tenor, of the same date.

PREES. St. Chad. Six bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A R 1742 (30 in.

2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A R 1742 (30½ in.

3. ABEL RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST US ALL 1742 (32 in.

4. THE GIFT OF FRANCIS SANDFORD ESQUIRE OF SANDFORD A R 1742 (33½ in.

5. THOS RUDHALL GLOCESTER FOUNDER 1782 (36½ in.

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1742
Below, Fig. 5 all round. (40 in.

All have ornamented cannons; borders, Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 on tenor.

Weights, as given by Mears & Stainbank (but see below):—

(1) 5 cwt.	D sharp	(4) 7½ cwt.	A sharp.
(2) 5½ cwt.	C sharp	(5) 9 cwt.	G sharp.
(3) 6½ cwt.	B	(6) 12 cwt.	F sharp.

A good peal, but not in very good order; said to have been cast for Hodnet, but sent here instead (note by Mr. Weatherley of Market Drayton).

The name FRANCIS on the 4th is possibly an error for THOMAS, the name of the owner of the property in 1742; the last Francis (a well known genealogist) died in 1693.

No Edwardian Inventories. The earliest record of the bells here is in 1614, when as we learn from a document preserved at the

[1] This may presumably be re-translated *Vita hominis sicut hora praeteriens.*

Vicarage (published in the County Council Report on *Parish Documents*, p. 264) : —

George Clay son of Richard Clay of Fawls gave towd. the making of the leading bell 13*s.* 4*d.* Aug. 1614.

And also . . . Thomas Clay gave towards the making of the leading Bell, in price 1614 Nov. 8, £5.

And Andrew son of Geo. Clay towds the making of the same leading Bell 5*s.* A.D. 1614.

Hare (p. 201) gives the following inscription as on "the church bell" *(sic)* :—

"Mentem sanctam spontaneum honorem deo et patris [*sic* liberacionem."

See also Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590, from whom Hare has copied.

In 1728 some work was done to the bells, probably a re-casting of one, for we read

December 2nd 1728

Received them of Mr. Tho. Hewitt & Mr Richard Duddliston late Churchwardens of the Parish of Prees the sum of Thirteen pounds & three shill. for the use of Mr. Abraham Rudhall Bell founder p' me Richd. Davis 13 . 3 . 0.

In 1742 the original ring (which consisted of five) was replaced by a new ring of six, of which five still remain. There are some interesting particulars in the parish documents, as follows : —

15 October 1742

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Prees 6 bells weighed first	5	3	18
Second	6	0	12
Third	6	0	16
Fourth	6	3	13
Fifth	7	3	26
Sixth	11	2	18
Makes in all	44	2	19

	£	s.	d.
At 12d per pound comes to	250	3	0
Six new Clap'rs wd 1 : 1 : 2½ at 6d per lb.	3	11	3
Six Bawdricks	0	15	0
	£254	09	3

The 5 old bells weighed

First	6 : 3 : 23	Second	6 : 2 : 12
Third	9 : 0 : 6	Fourth	11 : 2 : 03
Fifth	11 : 3 : 27	Six pieces of	
Metal	0 : 2 : 05	makes in all	46 : 2 : 20

at 9d pr pound comes to £196 . 01 . 0

Remains £58 . 08 . 3

Rec^d ye 2nd February 1743 of Mr Cornelius Shuker one of ye Churchwardens of Prees fifty eight pounds eight shillings in full of this note and all demands due from ye Parish of Prees.

Rec^d by me Abel Rudhall.

CUSTOMS:

Death knell with Tellers: 5 for male, 4 for female, 3 for child.

Tolling at funerals, at 8 a.m. and before the ceremony.

On Sundays bells chimed (at 8, 10 30, and 6); tenor tolled for last five minutes.

Ringing on Easter Sunday, Christmas Eve and Day, New Year's Eve, Confirmation, Harvest Festival, and great occasions (*e.g.* Coronation, a Victory or Peace); for Weddings occasionally.

Curfew bell formerly, at 8 p.m., for six weeks before and six after Christmas (*Bye-Gones*, 22 Nov, 1882, p. 149; Burne, *Folk-Lore*, p. 602).

Many thanks to Mr. Worrall, parish clerk, to whom I am also indebted for access to a copy of the *Parish Magazine* for Sept., 1905, in which the above quoted documents are transcribed; also to the Vicar, Rev. E. M. Fitzgerald.

TILSTOCK. One bell.

1. **G AINSWORTH WARR^N ✣ 1815 ✣** (16½ in.

A modern church with a modern bell, yet not devoid of interest for two reasons: firstly, that the bell is older than the church, which was erected in 1835; secondly, that it is by an out-of-the-way founder, Ainsworth of Warrington, who, so far as I know, is not represented elsewhere. The lettering is neat and good.

The tower is oblong and very small, and the bell somewhat awkward to get at; it is hung with a lever and cannons and has an outside hammer for the clock.

The Vicar writes: "It appears that our single bell was in use at the old chapel of Tilstock for a short period before the new church was erected." Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21013) gives a drawing of this chapel, dated 1820, and states that it had one bell.

Best thanks to Rev. R. Hiles, Vicar.

WHITCHURCH. ST. ALKMOND Eight bells.

1. I FIRST BEGIN TO LEAD THE RING
A : R 1714 (29 in.

2. GOD PRESERVE OUR GRATIOUS KING
A : R 1714 (31 in.

3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1767

Below, Fig. 1 all round. (32 in.

4. RECAST BY THO^S: RUDHALL 1767 (34 in.

5. GOD PRESERVE THIS CHURCH & BENEFACTORS A : R 1714

Below, Fig. 1 all round. (37 in.

6 ABRA: RUDHALL OF GLOVCESTER BELL FOVNDER CAST VS ALL 1714 (40½ in.

7. MR SAMUELL SANDFORD MR THOMAS BULKELEY C^H: W^NS 1714 A : R

Below, Fig. 1 all round. (43 in.

8. **JOHN TAYLOR BELLFOUNDER LOUGHBOROUGH 1842** (48 in.

Originally a ring of eight by Abraham Rudhall; the word KING on the 2nd shows that they were cast subsequently to the death of Queen Anne. The old tenor was inscribed I TO THE CHVRCH, etc., as so many of Rudhall's tenors (*e.g.* Prees); it was cracked while a peal was being rung for the marriage of Archdeacon Long.

The 3rd, 4th, and 6th have ornamental cannons; those of 1st, 2nd, and 5th have been knocked off. Borders: on 1st and 6th, Fig. 3; on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th, Fig. 1; on 5th, Figs. 1 and 5.

Weights and notes: –

(1)	5½ cwt.	note E.	(5)	10 cwt.	A
(2)	6 cwt.	D sharp.	(6)	11 cwt.	G sharp.
(3)	7 cwt.	C sharp.	(7)	14 cwt.	F sharp.
(4)	8 cwt.	B	(8)	19 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs	E.

Mr. Weatherley of Market Drayton notes that the tenor is a bad bell and spoils the peal, and that the 5th goes heavily; otherwise they are in very good order.

3 May 1553: 'WYCHCHORCHE Four great bells and a small bell.' 1740 and 1752: '8 bells.'

See also G. E. Evans, *Whitchurch of Long Ago*, p. 13, for an account of the bells.

CUSTOMS:

The Pancake Bell is rung on Shrove Tuesday, 11 45 a.m. to noon, the seventh bell being used.

Death Knell rung the night before the funeral for residents in the town, on the morning of the funeral for those living outside. Tellers 3 × 3 for men, 3 × 2 for women.

A muffled peal was formerly rung at the Funerals of Ringers or members of the Old Club (a Benefit Society).

On Sundays bells rung for Morning and Evening Services, chimed in afternoon; when there is a sermon the 6th bell is rung previously.

Ringing on the morning of Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whit-Sunday, and on New Year's Eve; also formerly on the Rector's birthday.

The treble is used for Vestry Meetings; formerly the 5th bell was rung in case of Fire alarms.

Up to about 1838 one of the bells was used for the Grammar School, and up to 1848 the Curfew was rung at 8 p.m. in winter and 9 p.m. in summer (Evans, *Whitchurch*, p. 13).

In the Ringing Chamber are various Peal-boards of recent date: 1887, Sept. 19th; 1889, Jan. 1st; 1890, April 18th; 1892, Nov. 14th; 1893, April 3rd (5,040 Grandsire triples by Chester and Hereford Guilds), and Oct. 25th.

Also a set of old Rules of the usual type (10 lines) with two variations, a fine of a shilling for swearing, and of a quart of beer for ringing with spur or hat.

There appear to be no entries of interest relating to the bells in the Churchwardens' Accounts, at all events not before 1714.

Best thanks to Messrs. Gwynn and Duggan, Churchwardens, and Mr. Royle, Parish Clerk.

The chapel of ease of DODINGTON in this town (erected 1836) has one bell inscribed

Thomas Mears of London Founder 1837. (30 in.

It is hung dead, and struck with outside clapper only.

WHIXALL. St. Mary. One bell.

The bell hangs in a closed wooden turret on the east end of the nave, and is to all appearance quite inaccessible from inside or out. The Vicar writes, however:—"There is no date or inscription on the bell, and no parish record of its history. It is the same bell that was in the old church, then a chapel of ease to Prees, which dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. For some years before the building of the new church in 1867 the bell was hung from an oak tree in the National School yard, which is close by the old church, presumably on account of the unsafe condition of the building. The tone of the bell is sweet and mellow."

Best thanks to the Vicar, Rev. J. J. Addenbrooke.

3. DEANERY OF HODNET.

ADDERLEY. St. Peter. Three bells.

1. ✠ | SIR | IOHN | CORBETT | ✠ | BARANET | 16 | 7 | 1

On waist :— ✠ | THO | MOLLINOR | WILL | GRENEWOLLER | C | W | T C

(25¾ in.

2. ✠ SANCTA MARIA VIRGO INTERCEDE PRO TOTO MVNDO (28 in.

3. I | ſweetly · toling | men · do · call | to · taſte · on | meate · that · feedſ | the · ſoole | 1604

Below :— W | B | I | B | R | F | R | H

☾ * ♄ ⊙

(30½ in.

1st : By Thomas Clibury ; fleur-de-lys Plate XII., Fig. 4 ; foundry shield, Plate XX., Fig. 5.

2nd : By the same founder as the medieval bells at Hope Bowdler and Hordley (cross and lettering Plates X. and XX.). The inscription is a rare one, and is interesting as occurring on an allied group of bells in Worcestershire and Staffordshire (see *Assoc. Arch. Socs. Report*, 1901, p. 568).

3rd : By Henry Oldfield of Nottingham ; foundry stamp, Plate XXI., Fig. 14. A similar bell at Tong ; the inscription is very common on Oldfield's bells in the North Midlands.

Belfry filthy and neglected ; the cannons of the 2nd bell are broken and the head screwed to the stock, the side cannons having disappeared. This bell is cracked, and presumably now past saving, which is much to be regretted, as it is the only pre-Reformation bell remaining in the district. Pits for four bells.

3 May 1553 : 'Three great bells and one small bell.'

1740 and 1752 : '3 Bells.'

The name of Sir Thomas Corbett on the treble is somewhat puzzling; the holder of the title between 1656 and 1680 was Sir Vincent, and I cannot trace any other Sir Thomas.

CHESWARDINE. ST. SWITHIN. Six bells.

1. **C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849** (28 in.

2. *The same.* (29¾ in.

3. *The same.* (31½ in.

4. *The same.* (32¾ in.

5. ✠ GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH OVR KING AND REALME 1680 (35¾ in.

6. ✠ SOLI DEO IMMORTALIA SIT GLORIA 1684 (39 in.

In good order; quarter-chimes; re-hung by Mears and Stainbank about 1892. Lettering and cross on 5th as at St. Martin's, etc. Cross on 6th, Plate XII., Fig. 2; border, Plate V., Fig. 5 throughout; the 4 of the date is reversed, as is the 3 on the 5th

Weights: (1) 5 cwt. (4) 7 cwt.
(2) 5½ cwt. (5) 8 cwt.
(3) 6 cwt. (6) 10½ cwt. Note G.

3 May 1553: 'Four great bells and one little bell.'
1740: '4 bells & a s^ts bell.'
1752: '5 bells.'

In 1800 there were four bells, the inscriptions on which are given by Rev. E. Williams (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21236):—

1. No inscription.
2. [Present 5th.]
3. [Present 6th.]
4. SOLI DEO IMMORTALIA SET GLORIA 1680 I B I P WARDENS

The old tenor was therefore put up at the same time as the present 5th; it was presumably melted down in 1849 to provide metal for the four new bells.

The Churchwardens' Accounts from 1554 to 1628 are extant, and contain many items of interest; the most interesting have been transcribed and printed by Messrs Peele and Cleese in the County Council's Report on *Shropshire Parish Documents*, from which those relating to the bells have been here repeated:—

1544.	. . . . tasker for tendyng of the bellys & ryngyng for . . . of the paryshe	xxj^{d}
1554.	It'm to John Buttr for yron and workmanship for the belles	xx^{d}
	It'm for candeles for the rynggars	ij^{d}
	It'm to the rynggars the same night	ij^{d}
	It'm paid for a corde for the sac'ment [? sacring bell]	j^{d}ob.
	It'm paid for whitelether for bawdrex ...	iij^{d}
	Item paid Will'm Tasker for the orderynge of the belles	ij^{s}
	Item for ryngynge upon corpus xpi day at processycion...	ij^{d}
1555.	It'm paid to Will'm taskar for dressyng of ye belles...	vij^{s}
1556.	It' for a drynk to the ryngars on corpus cristi deye	iiij^{d}
	It' to the ryngars on all Halo nyght	ij^{d}
	In p'mis to Wyll'm Tascar for kepyng of the belles	ij^{s}
	It' Robert Coke & Will'm Hagett for stockyng of a bell	iiij^{s}
	It' when they had done theyre worke whe gave them yn ale	iij^{d}
	It' to the ryngars on the assentyon deye & corpus cristi deye	iiij^{d}
1557.	It' for mendynge of the greate bell clapper ...	ij^{s} ij^{d}ob.
1558.	Item payd to Will'm tascar for reparasion of the bell	vij^{s}
1560.	Payd for ryngyng on hole thursdeye	ij^{d}
1567.	to the ringars on holy thursday	ij^{d}
1573.	Ryngyng for the Queene	xiij^{d}
	Payde for takynge downe the bords of the lofte & mendynge a bell wheele	ij^{s}
1574.	At the day of the Ryngynge for our queen ...	ij^{s} viij^{d}
1575.	to the deacon for tendynge the bels	vj^{s}
	to the Ryngars & for light 17 day of nouember[1]	x^{d}
1578.	for tendynge the bels to the deaken	vj^{d}

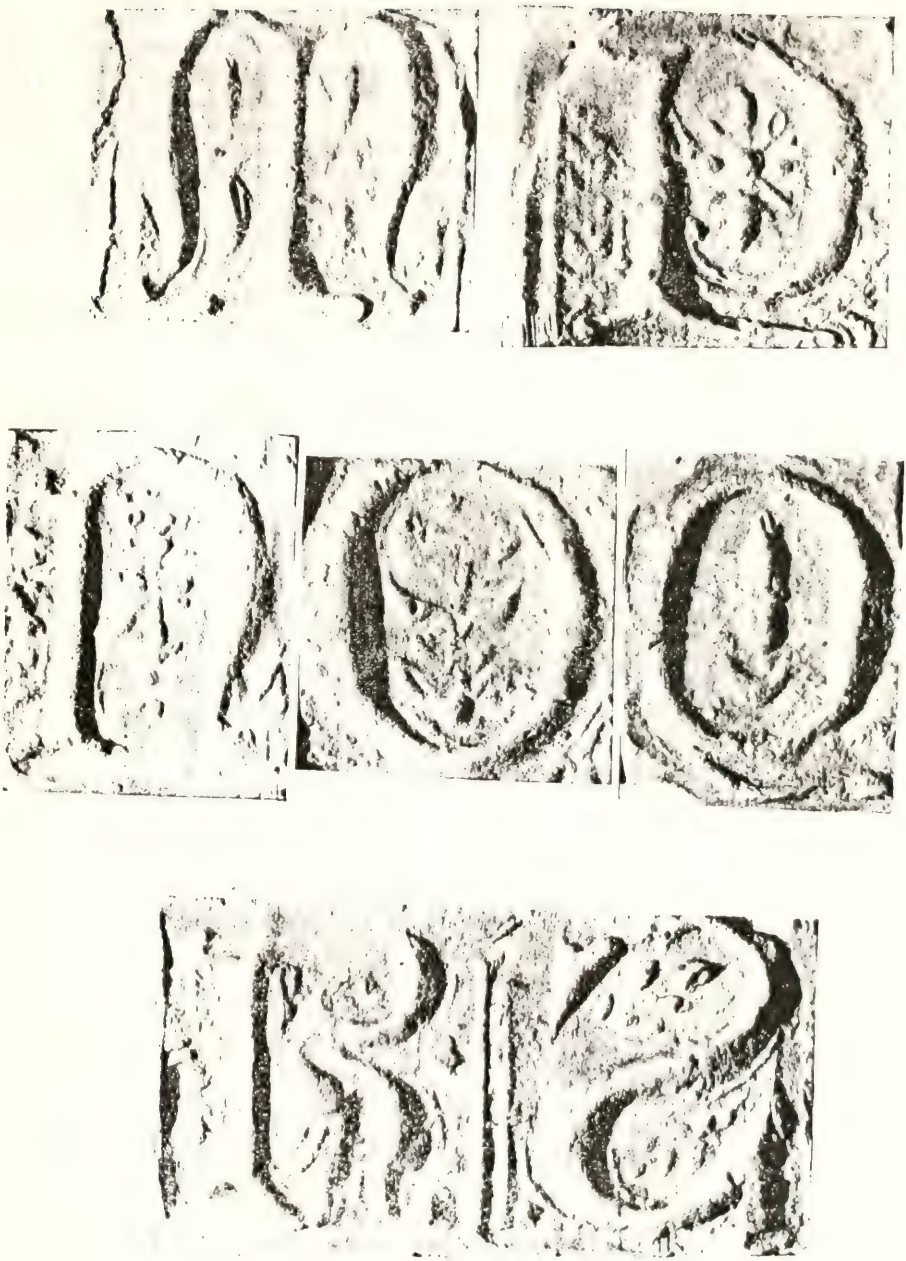
[1] Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

1588.	Layd forth for mendyng the grate bell claper		iij^{d}
	the threed bell clapper[1]		vj^{d}
	candles spent on the Queens daye [*i.e.* for ringing]		j^{d}
1592.	Ite' rec' of Elizabeth Gylberte towerdes the bell		vj^{d}
	M^{d} that aboute the viijth daye of Decembre 1591 ther was a lune layed by the parisshe-eners aforesaid of viij^{li} towardes the reparacion of the churche and belles to be gathered at toe seuerall tymes.		
	Ite' for a . . . . at the Castinge of the bell ...		xviij^{d}
	Ite' for the founder allowinge him all the parisshe mettell & the residew of his owne mettell		v^{s} iiij^{d}
	Ite' to the founders man		xx^{d}
	Ite' paid to Ric Cooke for Stockynge of the great bell & other worke aboute the frame		vj^{s} viij^{d}
	Ite' paid to Rob'te Butter for yron & worke about the henginge of the great bell ...		xx^{d}
	Ite' to Rendle Goulde for mendinge of toe bell wheyles		ij^{s}
1592-3.	Item paid to John Clyberie[2] for Castynge of the greatt bell the xviijth of ffebruarie 1592 the some of	iiij^{li}	
	beinge Caste the yeare laste before		
1593-4	payde the 4 daye of August for tymber to make the bell frame		xxj^{s} iiij^{d}
	bestowed on them w^{c} caryed the tymber ...		iiij^{d}
	charges for cariage of our bell...		x^{s}
	our charges of meat & dryncke		vij^{s} x^{d}
	makyng the bell frame...	iiij^{li}	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
	for settyng a gaoble Roppe & charge bestowed on them w^{c} carryed the frame up into the steople		iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
	to Renald Bole for mendyng a bell wheele & nailes		xij^{d}
	It' the churche ys indebted unto Jhon Clyberye bell founder fyrst for mettall	iij^{li}	ij^{s}
	It' castyng the thrid bell to be payde at the twelve monethas end		xlvj^{s} viij^{d}
1594-5.	Paymentes fyrst payd John glyberie three poundes		
	for a bell bowe		ij^{d}
	for bell bucles		ij^{d}
	for candles to serue ye Ringers light		ij^{d}

[1] From these two entries we may gather that there were then four bells.
[2] This founder's name also occurs in connection with Condover (*q.v.*).

1596-7.	Paymentes —It' our charges at Wellynton at the castyng of our second bell	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
	to the bell founder for metall	xxxiij^{s}	vj^{d}
	the caryage of our second bell	x^{s}	
1598-9.	unto the belfounder	36^{s}	viij^{d}
1599-1600.	to the deacon for kepyng ye bels ...	5^{s}	
	the Ryngers	iij^{s}	vj^{d}
1600-01.	to the Deacon for tendyng the bels ...	5^{s}	
1601-02	buckles for baldrockes		iij^{d}
1603-04.	payde to the Ryngers for ye kynge... ...	4^{s}	
1605-06.	Payd for Ryngyng on on of the kyngs boly daye	4^{s}	6^{d}
1610.	tymber worke to the clocke & mendyng the church gate & the bell	iij^{s}	
1611.	Receaved Elsabeth Leeke a poore woeman to ye castinge of ye greate bell	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
	Expenses to ye belfounder for earnest ...		vj^{d}
	for Tilshaws oxen	ij^{s}	vj^{d}
	att taking downe the bells for		viij^{d}
	o^{r} charges att Wellington	xxviij^{s}	iij^{d}
	for over-weight in mettall att ye castinge of o^{r} bells	xxxiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
	to Reginald Boulde for taking downe the bells and hanging them up	ij^{s}	
	for drinke att ye hanging of y^{em} up		vj^{d}
	to the bellfounder for casting ye belles ...	iiij^{li}	
	for the mending of a bells clapper att Will'm pies buriall	iij^{s}	
	to the ryngers the 5th of August being gowries conop :[1]		xij^{d}
	to Thomas Gregory for oxen att ye carrying of ye bells	ij^{s}	
	for wyer to the clocke		j^{d}
1612.	Paid for a santes bell roape		ij^{d}
	for iron worke about ye clocke and bells ...		vij^{d}
	[Various repairs to the clock in this and following year.]		
1614.	Paid to Will'm Erpe for mending ye clock and a bels clapper	ij^{s}	8^{d}
1617.	for timber and makinge lethers for the beles...	ij^{s}	viij^{d}
1622.	for a bell claper at ye firners	5^{s}	8^{d}
	for ye makeinge to William Erpe	2^{s}	6^{d}
	for his mans Expences & daies worke for forging y^{t}		15^{d}
	to William Peate for going to Offley to inquire for Iron for a clapper		2^{d}

[1] King James' Coronation seems to be intended.



CHILD'S ERCALL and NORTON-IN-HALES.

1623.	to Wydow Madeley 8^s 8^d viz. 6^s 8^d whereof for tending y^e bells, etc.	
1624.	to Wm Erp for mendinge y^e leading bell claper & the buckle of the greate bell	7^d
1625.	for 2 new bell wheeles	12^s 6^d
	for mending y^e leading bell wheele	14^d
	for 2 clips over the leding bells brasses ..	4^d
1626.	Robert Madley for tending the belles, etc. ...	$viij^s$ $viij^d$
1628.	. . . . leddyr to mend the badrykkys of the bellys	vj^d

CUSTOMS :

Curfew rung November 5th to Candlemas Day from 8 to 8 15 ; tenor bell used.

Tenor tolled one hour before funerals ; muffled or ordinary peals when requested and paid for.

Ringing for services on Sundays ; also on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, and for Weddings when requested and paid for.

Thanks to Rev. J. E. Hughes, Rector.

CHILD'S ERCALL. ST. MICHAEL. Three bells.

1. No inscription. (28½ in.

2. WILLIAM BLEWS AND SONS BIRMINGHAM
RE-CAST 1868
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN (31 in.

3. RSMNOPQRS MNOPQRS MNOPQRS MNOPQRS (33½ in.

Only two bells now used.

The 1st probably dates from the 16th or 17th century.

The old 2nd was inscribed

✤ ϽOD ✤ SAVE ✤ THE ✤ KINϽE ✤ 1607

the G and S being reversed. There was formerly a bell by the same founder at Fitz ; as there are no others remaining now in Shropshire, it is much to be regretted that these two should both have disappeared. The lettering on the present bell is modern Gothic, as at Westhope.

The 3rd is by Hugh or Francis Watts of Leicester, c. 1610 ; cf. Kinnersley and Norton-in Hales. The lettering is illustrated on Plate XXII. ; cf. Plate XI. The S is reversed throughout.

3 May 1553: 'ERCALL P'VA. Three great bells; one sanctus bell.'
1740 and 1753: '3 bells.'
Inscriptions also given in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21236.

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m. when no Holy Communion; before a celebration two bells chimed and then one. For later services bells chimed for 30 min. in morning, 15 min. in evening, followed by a single bell

Ringing early on Festivals, also on New Year's Eve and Christmas Eve; for Weddings by request.

For Funerals, one bell tolled for one hour; muffled peals by request.

The School Bell is rung at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. every day except Sunday throughout the year.

Best thanks to the Curate-in-charge (*per* the Rector of Stoke), to whom also I am indebted for the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts:—

1817-18.	For Bell ropes	14	0
1818-19.	For ringing 5th Novr	3	0
	For ringing day Bell	10	6
1820.	For ringing the day Bell	10	6
	For ringing on the 5th Nov.	3	0
	For toling at the King's funeral	2	6
1840.	Jan. 15. Two new bell ropes	6	0
1850.	Oct. 20. Sinister for 2 Bell ropes ...	10	6

MARKET DRAYTON (or DRAYTON IN-HALES).

ST. MARY. Eight bells.

1. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO

Below: —(*a*) CHURCH RESTORATION COMMENCED 1 81 (*b*) O

GEO. S. CUTHBERT VICAR

FRAS R. TWEMLOW } CHURCHWARDENS.
GEO. LASHMORE }

On sound-bow:—JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON

1887 (28½ in.

2 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN OMNIA FIANT AD DEI GLORIAM

Below:—(*a*) CHURCH RESTORATION COMPLETED BY THE RESTORATION OF THE TOWER 1887. (*b*) VICTORIA JUBILEE O

CHAS. J. WINSER VICAR
FREDERICK GOULBURN } CHURCHWARDENS 1887
SAMUEL J. HARDING }

On Sound-bow:—*As No 1.* (29½ in.

3. WHEN YOV MEE RING ⚜ I SWEETLY SING A 🔔 R 🔔 1700

Below, Fig. 2 all round. (30 in.

4. PROSPERITY TO OVR BENEFACTORS

Below, Fig. 3 inverted, all round. (31¼ in.

5. MR IOHN BILL A 🔔 R 1700

Below, Fig. 3 all round. (35½ in.

6. FEARE GOD ⚜ HONOVR THE KING ABRA: RVDHALL 🔔 🔔 1700

Below, Fig. 2 all round.

7. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819. (41 in.

8. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1846

On waist:—REV^D J. LEE VICAR

C. POOLE
J. HASLEM } CHURCHWARDENS

In admirable order; ringing chamber a model one.

Weights and notes:—

(1)	5 cwt. 2 qrs.	F.	(5)	9 cwt.	B flat.
(2)	6 cwt.	E.	(6)	10 cwt.	A.
(3)	6 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.	D.	(7)	12 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.	G.
(4)	7 cwt. 2 qrs.	C.	(8)	17 cwt. 1 qr.	F.

Originally a ring of six by Abraham Rudhall; the first two are additions.

The medallion on the 1st has a representation of the Annunciation; that on the 2nd a bust of Queen Victoria to left.

Borders: on 3rd, a bit of Fig. 3, and Fig. 2; on 4th, Fig. 2, 3; on 5th, Fig. 3; on 6th, Figs. 3, 2.

The 3rd has ornamented cannons. The bell stamp on the 3rd, 5th, and 6th (Plate XXI., Fig. 12) is of the "archaic" type.

Warner's chiming apparatus; Cambridge quarter chimes.

The Rev. C. J. Winser (now of Adderley) was Vicar 1884—1900.

3 May 1553: 'DRAYTON IN HALES Five great bells and two sanctus bells.'

1740: 'Drayton in Hales 6 bells cast 1700.'

1752: 'Drayton in Hales 6 bells.'

See also *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vi, p. 43.

CUSTOMS:

Curfew rung from Michaelmas to Lady Day, from 7 45 to 8 p.m., except on Wednesday and Saturday, when it is 6 45 to 7 p.m.; the 7th bell is used.

At Funerals the bell is tolled for an hour, the fee being 5s. if muffled, 2s. if plain; a muffled peal for not more than two hours for a fee of £2 10s. 0d.

On Sundays bells rung for Morning and Evening services; chimed for 8 a.m. and afternoon service.

Ringing on Christmas Eve (7 to 9), Christmas Day (6 to 8 a.m., and for services), New Year's Eve (7 to 9, 10 to 10 30, and muffled peal 11 30—11 50, followed by an open peal 12 to 1 a.m.); also at Harvest Festivals and Confirmations.

Ringing for Weddings by request; also on July 6th (old Midsummer Day), and from 7 to 9 p.m. for King's Birthday, Accession, and Coronation. The ringing on July 6th is from 6 a.m. to 7 45, followed by ten minutes' chiming, and is in accordance with the terms of a legacy, the Ringers receiving 11s. 3d.

The 7th bell is also rung for five minutes at eleven o'clock on the following Fair Days:—Wednesday before Palm Sunday; September 19; October 24; and also when Court Leet is held every seven years.

The following old Ringing Rules, being of a somewhat different character from most of those previously given, may be repeated here:—

If to Ring you do come here
You must Ring well with Hand & Ear
And if you Ring with Spur or Hat
A Quart of Ale must pay for that
Or if Bell you overthrow
There your Sixpence it must go;
And if you vilely Curse & Sware
There's threepence due I do declare
Our Laws are old, they are not New,
Therefore the Ringers will have their due.

There is also a modern set of rules, dated 1901.

In the Ringing Chamber are several printed peal cards, recording peals rung 3 April, 1893 (5,040 Grandsire Triples); 1 February,

1902 (5,040 Plain Bob Triples); 8 October, 1904 (5,072 Bob Major); 17 August, 1895 (5,040 Grandsire Triples); all by foreign bands of ringers.

There do not appear to be any Churchwardens' Accounts earlier than 1769; consequently nothing of interest relating to the bells.

Many thanks to Mr. E. Weatherly, Head Ringer, for most of the above information; also to Mrs. Weatherly.

MARKET DRAYTON. EMMANUEL. One bell.

Church built as a proprietary chapel, 1882; a separate benefice formed in 1904.

DRAYTON, LITTLE. CHRIST CHURCH. One bell.

Church built 1847; one bell of 1852 by C. and G. Mears, weighing $5\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

HODNET. ST. LUKE. Six bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD T R 1769 (31½ in.

2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING T R 1769 (33 in.

3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH T R 1769 (34¾ in.

4. THO^S RUDHALL GLOCESTER FONDER 1769 (36¾ in.

5. MR ROWLAND DICKEN RICH^D WOOD CHWARDENS T R 1769 (39 in.

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL T R 1769 (43 in.

All have cabled cannons; border throughout, Fig. 1. In good order. Clock strikes on 5th. The bells are rather oddly hung in the octagonal tower, thus :—

Weights:

(1) 6½ cwt.
(2) 7 cwt.
(3) 8 cwt.
(4) 9 cwt.
(5) 10¾ cwt.
(6) 13 cwt. Note F.

Mr. Weatherly says the bells go rather heavily, and want re-hanging and augmenting to eight.

[1549]: 'iiij bells a S'c'us bell.'

3 May 1553: 'Four bells & a sanctus bell.'

1740 and 1752: '5 bells.'

Hartshorne (*Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590), gives an inscription which must have been on one of the bells previous to 1769: "Tu es Petrus et super hanc petram aedificabo ecclesiam meam" (cf. Myddle 2nd). This is copied by Hare (p. 238), who at Hodnet, at any rate, might have found opportunity to verify his statements.

MORETON SAY. St. Margaret. 2 + 1 bells

1. **J: TAYLOR & C^O. FOUNDERS 1886.** (20¼ in.

2. **J: TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH** (22½ in.

3. **J: TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS.** (13½ in.

New fittings; angular cannons; belfry dirty. Small bell rung by lever; clock strikes on 2nd.

Except for the extract given below, no information as to the predecessors of these bells is forthcoming.

[1549]: 'ij litle belles & a s'cus bell.'

3 May 1553: 'Two bells in the steeple; one small bell.

1752: '3 Bells.'

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage kindly communicates the following extract from the Parish Accounts:-

1674. P^d for casting a new Bell & carrying ye same same to Wellington 02 00 00

"Y^e same" presumably means its predecessor, unless we should read "from Wellington." The small price paid suggests that this was the predecessor of the present "ting tang." The founder would be Henry Clibury.

NORTON-IN-HALES. St. Chad. Eight bells.

1. **CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867.**

On the waist:— (26½ in.

PATENT

2. *The same, with date* **1864.** (27½ in.

3. *As No. 2.* (28½ in.

4. *The same.* (30 in.

5. *As No. 1* (31½ in.

6. MNOPQRS SUTTO UW SNOPQRS (33½ in.

7. *As 2nd—4th.* (36 in.

8. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867.

On waist :— (41 in.

PATENT

Treble and tenor hung above the rest, in the belfry-stage proper; the lower ones are very cramped. The 6th is by Hugh Watts of Leicester, c. 1610; cf. Kinnersley and Child's Ercall, and see Plate XXII. for the lettering; S reversed throughout.

Tenor 12 cwt., note F sharp.

3 May 1553: 'Three great bells & one sanctus bell.'

1740 and 1752: '3 bells.'

One of the former ring of three, probably the present 7th, was inscribed, according to a note by Mr. R. E. Davies:—

GOD SAVE THE CHOVRCHE OVR KYNGE OF ENGLAND.

It was either by Oldfield of Nottingham (cf. Wroxeter tenor) or by one of the Cliburys (cf. Ditton Priors, etc.), and there is little doubt that the inscription really ran OUR KYNGE AND REALME, as in the other cases.

In 1864 two of the old three were re-cast, and three added to make six; in 1867 the then 4th (now the 5th) was re-cast, and a treble and tenor added.

CUSTOMS:

Curfew formerly at 8 p.m. (earlier on Wednesday and Saturday); cf. *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 98, and Burne, *Folk-Lore*, p. 602. It was done away with as interfering with the clock chimes!

At Funerals tolling only; chiming formerly; no passing bell.

On Sundays, ringing for services; formerly a bell rung at 9 a.m.

Ringing on Christmas Eve and Day, New Year's Eve and Day; on Easter Day for services only; for Weddings if paid for.

In the ringing chamber is a set of old rules in manuscript, the usual ten lines.

There are carillons by Thwaites and Reed, London, given by Martin H. Griffin, Esq., of Brand Hall, when the ring was augmented to eight; the tunes played every three hours are:

On Sundays *Sicilian Mariners.*
Mon., Wed., Fri., *Home Sweet Home.*
Tues., Thurs., Sat., *Nae Luck about the House.*

There are also Cambridge quarter chimes.

PEPLOW. EPIPHANY. Two bells.

1. 2. **J: TAYLOR & C. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1878.**

Hung in an open wooden turret on the east gable of the nave; both small bells; inscriptions very easily deciphered through glasses.

Church built 1878-79, on the site of an old chapel-of-ease to Hodnet.

STOKE-ON-TERN. ST. PETER. 6 + 1 bells.

1. **MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1874.** (25¾ in.

2. **T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819** (27½ in.

3. *The same.* (29½ in.

4. **T. MEARS OF LONDON 1819.** (30 in.

5. *As No 2.* (32½ in.

6. *As No. 2; No stop after date.* (36 in.

S. *No inscription.*

The ornaments after the date on the five larger bells vary slightly in length.

All in good order; the second is said to be too sharp in tone. The little bell, which was put up about 1873, hangs in an open stone cot on the east gable of the nave.

Weights and notes:—(1) 3¾ cwt. (4) 5 cwt.
(2) 4 cwt. (5) 6½ cwt.
(3) 4½ cwt. (6) 8 cwt.

3 May 1553: 'STOKE-UPON-TEYRNE. Three great bells and one small sanctus bell.'

1740: 'Stoke sup' Tern 5 bells Rudhall.

The inscriptions on the original five are given in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,236 as follows:—

1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A R 1723

2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A R 1723.

3. IOHN HEAFORD THO. MASSEY CH. WARDENS 1723.

4. Wm WILLIAMS RECTOR 1723

5. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SVMMON ALL.

It does not appear whether these were re-cast into five or six in 1819, *i.e.*, whether the present treble is a re-casting or an addition

CUSTOMS:

For Funerals the tenor is tolled for one hour.

On Sundays the tenor is tolled for services, followed by chiming for ten minutes and a single bell for five; bells rung on great festivals

Ringing at Festivals (Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Whitsuntide, also on the Eves); on New Year's Eve a muffled peal followed by open ringing Also ringing on St Peter's Day, All Saints Day, King's Birthday, and for Weddings by request.

A bell tolled for Vestry Meetings.

The Rector, Rev. B. de M. Egerton, to whom many thanks, also kindly sends the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts:—

1743.	A cannon to the bell and mending the others	10s		
	Fetching the bell from Hodnett	2s		
1745.	Ringing on the 5th of November	5s		
	For a set of bell ropes	10s		
	[Similar entries for ringing on November 5th and new bell ropes regularly for forty years.]			
	Mending the bell gudgings	1s	8d	
1747.	A pound of candles to ring Courfor		6d	
	Cleark for ringing Courfor	6s		
1748.	Blacksmith for mending ye bells	9s		
	The Clark for ringing Coffer	6s		
1749.	Mending bell frames	3s		
1761.	Pd for ringing on Crownacion Day	5s		
1766.	3 Bell wheels	£1	18s	10d
1767.	Taking up the bells	5s		

1772. Stoke is a pretty tower
And stands in a valley.
There is a pretty ring of bells
besides a bowling halley.

W. Blanthorn } Churchwardens.
John Lester }

1774. Ringers 5th Novr Christmas Day & New Year's Day 15s
1781. Repairing the bell clapper 1s
1785. Gugings for the bells 1s
No further entries of interest.

WESTON UNDER RED CASTLE. One bell.

1. **THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842** (22¾ in.

Type as at Minsterley, etc.; letters not set straight. In admirable order; hung with wheel, and hammer for clock.

3 May 1553: 'Two small bells.'
1740: 'Weston Capella 2 & a st bell.'
1752: '3 Bells.'

(To be continued.)

1905010

THE HERBERTS OF CHERBURY.

By FLORENTIA C. HERBERT.

The Barons Herbert of Cherbury were descended from Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, Monmouthshire, who, in the reign of Edward IV., when at the head of the royal army, was defeated at the battle of Hedgcote Field by the Lancastrians,[1] and taken prisoner together with his elder brother, Sir William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke; both were beheaded at Northampton by order of Sir John Conyers. The Earl of Pembroke in vain pleaded that his brother's life should be spared. In the quaint words of Hall's Chronicle:

"The erle of Pembroke, syr Rychard Herbert his brother, and diuers gentlemen were taken, and brought to Bamberie to be behedded, much lamentacion and no less entreatie was made to save the lyfe of Syr Rychard Herbert, both for hys goodely personage, whiche excelled all men there, and also for the noble Chiualry that he had shewed in the field the day of the battayll, in so muche that his brother the Erle, when he should laye doune his hed on the block to suffer, sayd to Syr Ihon Conyers and Clappam, Masters, let me dye for I am old but saue my brother which is yonge, lusty and hardy, mete and apt to serue the greatest prince of Christendom. But Syr Ihon Conyers and Clappam, remembrying the death of the yonge knyght Sir Henry Neuel, Cosyn to the erle of Warwicke, could not here on that side, but caused the erle and his brother, with diuers other gentlemē to the number of X to be there beheaded."[2]

Sir Richard was buried at Abergavenny, his brother at Tinterne Abbey.

Sir Richard had two sons, the eldest, Sir William of Colebrook, was the ancestor of the present Herberts of Muckross.

[1] Powis Castle Pedigree.

[2] Hall's *Chronicle*, page 274. Note. The present Countess of Powis is descended from the above mentioned Sir John Conyers.

The younger, Sir Richard, Gentleman Usher to Henry VIII., resided at Montgomery Castle. He married as his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir David ap Enion ap Lewellyn Vaughan,[1] and they were the great grand-parents of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Sir Richard's eldest son Edward, married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Price of Newton; was Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth, Constable of Montgomery Castle, and Lord of Chirbury. In 1553 Edward Herbert received from his kinsman Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, the grant of the Hundred of Chirbury for himself and his heirs, and probably the possession of Montgomery Castle.[2] The proprietorship of Chirbury, however, seems to have been accompanied by some restrictions, for the consent of the Crown appears to have been required previous to the sale of any portion in the Hundred of Chirbury on different occasions. In 1581, it is recorded that Queen Elizabeth gave leave to Edward Herbert to sell three messuages in Chirbury to Francis Newport and the heirs of Richard Herbert (his eldest son) and Magdalene Newport. Edward was twice Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, in 1568 and 1593. He had a large family. The eldest, Richard, was the father of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; Matthew of Dolguog, Co. Montgomery, was the ancestor of the present Earl of Powis; another son Charles married the heiress of Aston, Co. Montgomery, and was the father of Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney-General in Charles I.'s reign, and grandfather of Admiral Sir Arthur Herbert, who was created Earl of Torrington in 1689. George, another of Edward's sons, matriculated at Magdalen College,[3] Oxford, 1582, aged 16; he appears to have been in Holy Orders. It is probably his name that is written on one of the chained books in the Library at Chirbury. Lord Herbert asserts that his uncle was of New College, but this is clearly an error, as no George Herbert appears on the books of the College.[4]

[1] Powis Castle Pedigree.

[2] See article on "Montgomery Castle" by Rev. G. Sandford, in Powys Land Club *Coll.* Vol. X., p. 108 [illegible] *Lord Herbert's Autobiography*, ed. by Sidney Lee, p. 9, [illegible] Also see below, p. 39.

[3] See *Alumni Oxonienses*, by J. Foster.

[4] *Lord Herbert's Autobiog.*, p. 9, Note 1.

To return to Richard, the eldest son, of Blackhall and Lysmaur He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1576 and 1584. He married Magdalen (or Magdalene), the daughter of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, Co. Salop,[1] and by her had seven sons and three daughters. She must have been an exemplary housewife, judging from a MS. still preserved at Powis Castle, presumably written by her and signed on the last page "Magd. Herbert."

On the first page is written:

"A Kitchen Book Contayninge the expences of my house in London beginning upon Satterdaie the xj of April 160j With the names and numbers of my household."

The most minute details are given under the headings: "Boughte, Spente, Dynner, Messes, Supper." It is beautifully written throughout.[2]

Richard died in 1597 while his eldest son was at Oxford. He was buried in the south transept of Montgomery Church. In 1600 his widow erected an elaborate monument to his memory with recumbent figures of her husband in complete armour, and herself beside him, with smaller images representing the children kneeling beside their parents.[3] Under the tomb is the figure of Richard only, wrapped in his winding sheet. Magdalen was never buried there; eleven years after her first husband's death she married Sir John Danvers, a man twenty years her junior, and was buried in Chelsea Church.

On Richard Herbert's tomb is the following inscription: "Heare lyeth the Body of Richard Herbert Esquire whose monument was made at the coste of Magdalene his wyfe Daughter to Sr Richard Newport of High Ercall in the County of Salop Knighte (deceased) and of Dame Margaret his wyfe Daughter and sole heyre to Sr Thomas Bromley Knight Late Lord Chiefe Justice of England and one of the

[1] See the account of Lord Herbert's mother quoted from Walton's *Life of George Herbert* and *Dr Donne's Works*, by Sidney Lee, pages 314–320. *Herbert's Autobiog.*

[2] From notes written on a blank page at the end of the book, it appears that this interesting MS. was sold on Dec. 12, 1708, with the Danvers' Library. It was again sold at Brand's sale in 1807 and purchased by Edward Herbert, Viscount Clive, afterwards Earl of Powis, K.G.

[3] There is a print of this tomb in Grosart's edition of George Herbert's Works in 3 vols.

Executors of the late King of most famous memorye King Henry the Eighte—Ano Dom. 1660."

There are also the following lines in Latin:

"*Quid virtus Pietas amore recti*
Tunc cum vita fugit juvare possunt
In Caelo relevent perenne nomen:
Hoc saxum doceat, duos recludens
Quos uno thalamo fideque junctos
Heic unus tumulus lapis ve signat

Jam longum sape Lector et valeto
Æternum venerans unique nomen."

The Earl of Bradford has at Weston, a picture of Magdalen Herbert by Zucchero. She is represented with auburn hair, in an Elizabethan dress, with a ruff, and a jewelled hat. In Mary Boyle's "Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits at Weston," she is described as "Richard Herbert of Blackhall's wife, being daughter to Newport of Arcole."[1] Of Richard and Magdalen's younger children, one was the saintly poet and divine, George Herbert, who was born at Montgomery 1593, educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; a Fellow of his College; and the Public Orator of the University from 1619-27. Ordained after 1625; rector of Fuggleston and Bemerton, near Salisbury, from 1630, and died in 1633 without issue. He married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Charles Danvers of Bainton, Co. Wilts.

The sixth son, Sir Henry, of Ribbesford, will be mentioned later. The youngest, Thomas, was an officer in the Navy, and took part in many sea fights, but never obtained an important command. His eldest brother, Lord Herbert[2]

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[1] Blackhall, Lord Herbert says in his Autobiography, was built by his grandfather, and to show the reputation for hospitality the house earned, quotes the common saying in the country when any fowls were seen to rise,

"Fly where thou wilt thou wilt light at Blackhall."

There are now no traces of the house left, only part of a sort of boundary wall, which tradition asserts to be the site, close under the rock upon which the ruins of the Castle stand. Sidney Lee in a note (p. 7 of the *Autobiog.*) says that Blackhall was also called Lymore. This is clearly a mistake. The black and white house still existing at Lymore is much farther from the Castle, and is quite a distinct place. I am indebted to the Rev. Prebendary Bird, Vicar of Chirbury, for the information as to the traditional site of Blackhall, and for a copy of the inscriptions on Richard Herbert's tomb.

[2] *Lord Herbert's Autobiog.*, p. 27 note.

Lymore, formerly the Residence of the Lords Herbert of Cherbury.

says he lived eventually in London at St. Martins in the Fields, and was buried in the Church there. The three daughters all married. The second, Margaret, married John Vaughan, son and heir of John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, in 1606, "by which match," says Lord Herbert, "some former differences betwixt our house and that were appeased and reconciled."[1]

Edward, the eldest son of Richard and Magdalen was born at Eyton on Severn, near Wroxeter, in Shropshire, a house belonging to the Newports, in 1581. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1596, at the age of 14. His father died the following year. By a deed dated 8th May, 39 Elizabeth (1597) the site of Montgomery Castle was assigned to him mentioning letters patent of 20th June, 36 Elizabeth (1594), whereby the Queen had granted the site of the castle to Richard Herbert, Esq., now deceased, for his own life and the lives of his sons Edward and William Herbert.[2] When he was 16 he married his kinswoman Mary, daughter and heir of Sir William Herbert of St. Julians, who was descended from William, the first Earl of Pembroke, beheaded at Northampton. Mary, by her father's will, inherited St. Julians, and other estates, including land in Anglesea, on condition that she married one who bore the surname of Herbert.[3] Edward Herbert returned to Oxford after his marriage, accompanied by his wife and mother, and devoted himself to study. He became an accomplished scholar and linguist, a good rider and fencer, and was fairly proficient in music. He was made a Knight of the Bath by James I., at his coronation, in 1603. He was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1605, and his name appears on the roll of magistrates of the County that year and in 1606.[4] That year the King took Montgomery Castle from Sir Edward

[1] The "differences" referred to, originated in a law suit between Sir Edward Herbert of Powis Castle (a distant cousin of Richard Herbert of Blackhall) and Mr. Vaughan of Llwydiarth, in 1587-8. The partizans of both families appear to have kept up a feud for many years, which once at least, narrowly escaped being the cause of serious bloodshed. (See Owen and Blakeways *History of Shrewsbury*, Vol. I., p. 390.)

[2] See article on "Montgomery," *Powysland Coll.*, vol. xxiii., p. 67, and ii, where the deed is printed in full from the original document at Powis Castle.

[3] *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, vol. xxvi.

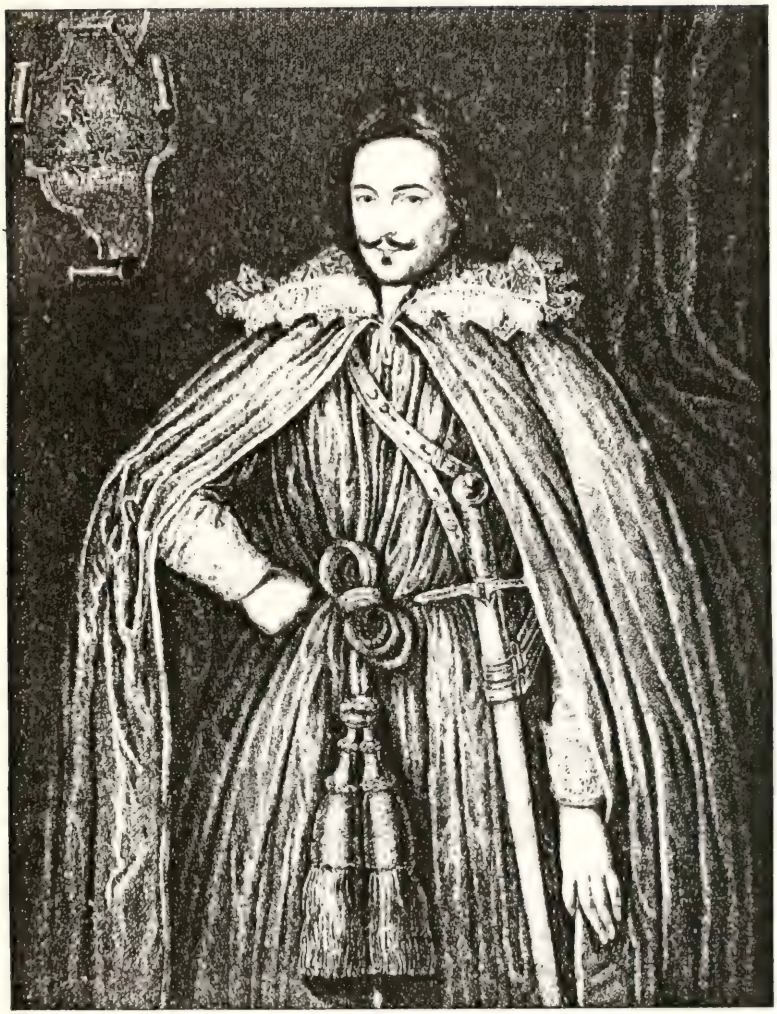
[4] *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, by W. V. Lloyd.

and presented it to his kinsman Philip Herbert, who was created Earl of Montgomery on 4th June that year, and became Earl of Pembroke 1630. It was restored to Sir Edward by Earl Philip in 1613 upon the payment of £500. Sir Edward was abroad most of the time between 1608 and 1617, travelling for pleasure, or fighting as a volunteer, in the Low Countries. In 1619 he was appointed Ambassador to Louis XIII. of France, and earned the approbation of the King by his diplomacy, until 1624, when he was suddenly recalled apparently because he refused to carry out some unreasonable instructions given to him in connection with the proposed marriage of Prince Charles with Henrietta Maria of France. Sir Edward returned from France deeply in debt. The year of his recall he was created Baron Herbert of Castle Island in the Peerage of Ireland, and in 1629 by Charles I., Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Co. Salop, in the peerage of England. He was member of the Council of War for some years, which makes his conduct in the Civil Wars the more deplorable as the owner of the Castle of Montgomery. Summoned to Shrewsbury by Prince Rupert to discuss the defence of Wales in 1643, he refused on the plea of ill-health, objected to soldiers being sent to his assistance at Montgomery, and in September, 1644, surrendered the Castle to the rebels.[1] He subsequently accepted pecuniary aid from the Parliament. From this time he lived chiefly in his house in Queen Street, London, near St. Giles, and died there August 20th, 1648. He was buried in the Church of St. Giles in the Fields. The following inscription said to be by Lord Stanhope, was on a slab over his grave:—"*Hic inhumatur corpus Edwardi Herbert equitis Balnei, baronis de Cherbury et Castle-Island, auctoris libri, cui titulus est 'De Veritate.' Reddor ut herbae vicesimo die Augusti anno Domini 1648.*"[2]

Lord Herbert was an author of much repute. His chief philosophical work which was in Latin, "De Veritate" was first published in Paris in 1624, and "is the first purely

[1] *Powysland Club Coll.*, vol. xi., p. 423. *Dic. National Biog.*

[2] The stone with this inscription is not in the present Church of St. Giles in the Fields, which was built later than 1648; but the record of the burial is in the register.



EDWARD 1st LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

metaphysical treatise written by an Englishman." The only one of his philosophical writings ever translated into English was "De Religione Gentilium." A volume of poems in Latin and English was published after his death by his brother Henry. The work by which he is best known now is his Autobiography. Of his Life of Henry VIII., Sidney Lee says: "It is an unmeasured eulogy of Henry VIII.'s statesmanship, and a laboured endeavour to condone the crimes of his private life."[1]

In his will, dated August, 1648, Lord Herbert gives the following instructions as to a monument to be erected to his memory: "It is my will that a monument which remains with a Mr. Stone in Long Acre or his executors may be erected in Montgomery or Cherbury Church with a strong grate of iron or trellis eight foot high before it every way, which it is needful, and that my executors, hereafter named . . . . . furnish the charge thereof, as also that which remains due to the said Mr. Stone . . for the same, being five and twentie pounds to be paid in hand, and twentie pounds more when the work is finished. And that this inscription be placed on the pedestal of the pillar, which is to stand in the middle of the said monument—'*Quid aspectas Lector? non iacet allibi Edwardus Baro Herbert de Cherbury et Castri Insulae de Kerry sed meliori sui parte in beatorum sedes abijt seram posteritatem testatus nihil ita relictum nisi quod secum abducere noluit, vale lector et stude eternitati.*' Notwithstanding which, and if leave may be obtained for the building of a little chappell adjacent to that at Montgomery where my ancestors were buried, or one at the other end of the chancel on the South side above an old monument there. Then my will is that the said chappel be built so that without the wall it may be fourteen foot broad, one and twenty foot long, and two and twenty foot high, to be finished with starres about as the other chappell is, and that a grate or trellis of iron eight foot high should be erected at . . . foot distance from the entrie into it, so that a square of fourteen foot may remain for placing the monument."

[1] *Lord Herbert . . . Autobiography*, Introd. by Sidney Lee. See also Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*. The MS. of Henry VIII. was included in the bequest to Jesus College and is now, with other MSS. belonging to that College, in the Bodleian.

That such a large and inartistic monument[1] was never erected, is hardly to be wondered at, but it is surely to be regretted that no memorial of any sort exists in either Montgomery or Chirbury Church, to this remarkable man.

He bequeathed his personal possessions, including his books in Montgomery Castle, to his beloved grandson Edward, the eldest son of Richard, Lord Herbert's son and heir: "charging my said grandson upon my blessing that he neither sell, nor give away, nor as much as lend, any of my said books out of my said castle," but he wished that his grandson should "permit and suffer his said father to have the use of the said books and household stuff during his life." He bequeathed all his printed books in Latin and Greek, which were then in his house in Queen St., to Jesus College, Oxford, "for the use of the College and as an inception of a library there."[2] He strictly charged his grandson to have the "manuscripts, written papers and English books in that house carefully removed to Montgomery Castle, and there preserved with his other books and papers." Another paragraph appears to refer to his autobiography: — "I do hereby leave it to a person, whom I shall by word entreat to finish the same, and to publish it to the world by my direction."[3]

To his younger son Edward, he left the Manor of Llyssin for his life; after him to his grandson Edward.

To his daughter Beatrix, who was born at Montgomery Castle, August, 1604, and survived her father, he bequeathed all the plate in his Castle of Montgomery, also £400 of the money obtained from the sale of his clothes and furniture in the house in Queen Street. This was in addition to the

[1] See further description of monument in Note 1, p. 300 of *Lord Herbert's Autobiog.*

[2] By the courtesy of the Librarian of Jesus College, I was enabled to see the contemporaneous MS. list of Lord Herbert's bequest. There are 938 works, principally Greek and Latin. They are entered in the list under the following headings:

Theologici; Critici et politici literaturae.

Historici; Juris; Mathematici; Physici; Ethici; Metaphysici; Medici; Histor. naturalis; Militarij; Musici. Libri Philologici et humanioris Literaturae. Critici. Magici. (F. C. H.).

[3] One copy of this manuscript is said to have been found at Ribbesford, and was published by Mr. Walpole of Strawberry Hill about 1782. (*Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, vol. 2, page 271).

portion formerly settled upon her by her father in 1642. Both plate and money, however, were only to be hers upon the condition, that she delivered up a certain diamond hatband she was keeping for him, and which was then in her possession. Should she refuse to deliver it up, the bequests to her were to be void.

The said diamond hatband he bequeathed to his grandchildren Frances and Florence[1] to be equally divided between them, and converted into wearing jewels, which he desired they should keep for his sake. He also left them two small bags of old gold: "such bags containing one hundred and twentie pounds to be divided amongst them part and part alike." The plate in Queen Street he left to his grandson Edward.[2]

Beatrix Herbert is said to have been buried at Beaumaris, in Anglesey. It will be remembered that her mother had some property in that island.

On one of the chained books in the Chirbury Library are the following lines bearing her signature:—

"Mysterious God Thy thorough pearcinge eye
Views our black deeds lock'd in night's treasurie.
The aire is Thy register where wee
With our own breath pen our own historie.
Our thoughts are characters to Thee more clear
Than to man's opticks mountains can appeare.
Who then can scape when our deeds might displais
Our words, our breath, our thoughts our harts betraies?
Lord none, except Thy Grace inspire us soe
Our deeds, words, thoughts onlie from Thee may flowe.

BEATRIX HERBERT."[3]

It is much to be regretted that no more of her poetry, nor any further information about her exists, so far as can be ascertained.

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[1] Sisters to the above mentioned Edward, 3rd Lord, and Henry, 4th Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Florence (usually called Florentia) married her kinsman Richard Herbert of Dolguog.

[2] Copy of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury's will at Somerset House.

[3] From *Cornhill Magazine*.

Richard, second Baron Herbert of Cherbury was always a loyal subject to Charles I. He fought for the King during

Facsimile of Edward, Lord Herbert's signature.

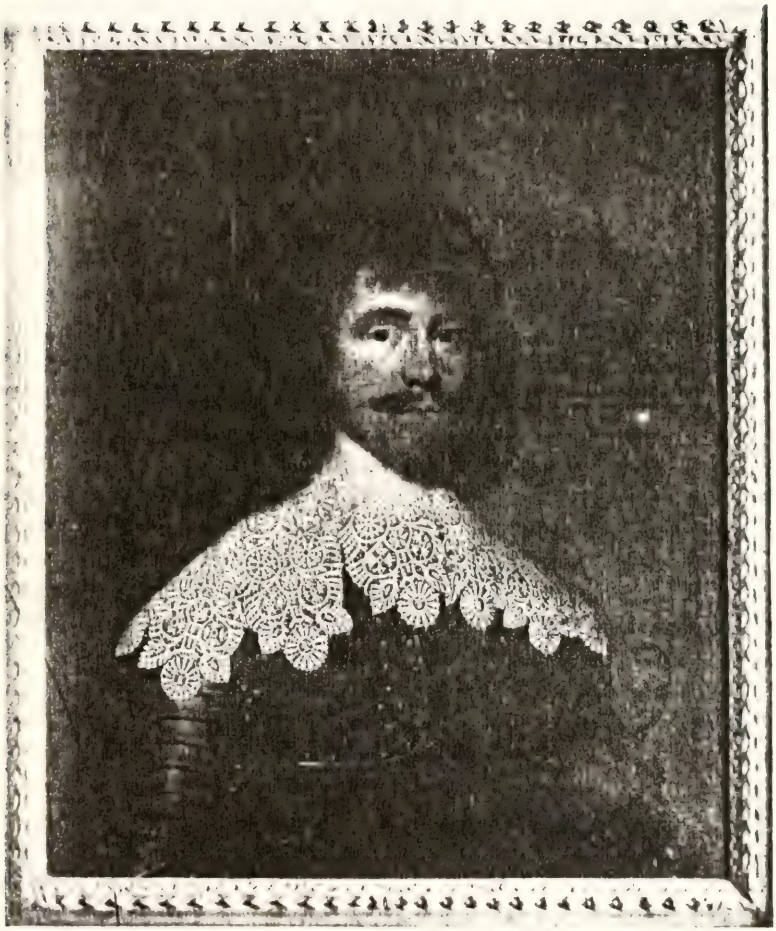
the Civil Wars; was governor of Bridgnorth, and later of Aberystwyth.[1] In 1634 he was very active in assisting the sick and poor of Shrewsbury during the plague. In 1649 the Parliament allowed him to compound for his estates, but although he paid a large fine he was afterwards ordered to demolish Montgomery Castle.

The following is a copy of the Commissioners' Order for the demolition:—

Mountgomery 29° Janij 1649.
Com.

Whereas wee have received a Commission from the "right hon^ble the Counsell of State, appointed by Authority of Parliam^t date decimo quinto Janij 1649 for the totall demollishing of Montgomery Castle wth all Expedition, and to appoint some fit person or persons to undertake the same, and to make the best Improvem^t of the Materials of the said Castle and to keepe a just accompt thereof for defraying the Charges of demollishing the said Castle, and towards the damages of the Lord Herbert of the same demolition Uppon a full debate of the charges would accrewe upon the state by the same demolition over and above the valuation of the Materialls: Wee doe hereby authorize the said Lord Cherbury by his servants and such as shall be employed by and under him to undertake and pursue the totall demollishing of the said Castle with all Expedition according to Orders of Parliam^t, and further wee doe appoint and authorize Mr. Edward Allen, and Mr. Richard Thompson to keepe a just and pfect accompt as well of the value of the Materialls, as also of the Charges of the demollishing of the said Castle, and the same to deliver unto us wth what Expedition they may, Likewise wee doe authorize the Lord

[1] *Powysland Club Coll.*, vol. viii., pp. 136–139.



RICHARD, 2ND LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

Cornelius Van Jansen, pinxit. *J. H. Anderson, Photo*

Cherbury and his servants to take away sell and dispose of the Materialls in or belonging to the said Castle to his Lo^pp^ use and best advantage for his charges in the demollishing the said Castle, and in case that the valuation of the Materialls will exceede the charges of the demollishing then the said Lord Herbert is to accompt for the surplussage thereof; And in case the Materialls will not defray the Charge of demollishing, then the said Lord Herbert is to be considered for his charges over and above the value of the Materialls, and for so doeing this shalbe yor sufficient warrant in that behalfe.

To the right honble Richard
Lord Herbert Baron of
Chirbury and Castle Islands

Evan Lloyd
Hugh Price
Rich Griffith." [1]

The report issued by the above mentioned Mr. Allen and Mr. Thompson was as follows:—

"To the Commissioners for demolishing of
Montgomery Castle.

In pursuance of your order of the 9th of June last authorising us for the keepinge of a perfect Accompte as well of the valuation of the Materialls as also of the charge of the demolishinge of Mountgomery Castle, wee accordingly have seene the totall demolishinge thereof and kept an accompte of the same, by which it doth appeare that the Materialls of the sayd Castle, (amount?) unto the sume of five hundred poundes and the disgarrisoninge the same doth amount unto the some of five hundred and five pounds, three shillings accordinge to our engagement, and soe rest

Your humble servants,

Ed. Allen
Richard Thompson.

Mountgomery 16th
November 1649.
Vera copia ex pro
J. Herbert" [2]

The Parliament however were careful not to lose by the transaction as will be shewn by the following:—

[1] From the original order.
[2] From the authenticated copy.

Recommendation of President Bradshaw to the Council in response to Ld H. of C.'s petition.

That the sum of £1,611 10s., the remaining sum of his fine be allowed him out of the damages from the destruction of of the Castle valued at £4,000.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

In pursuance of an order of Parliamt of the 11th of June 1649, this Councell gave order to certaine psons to take care to have the Castle of Montgomery demolished and the best improvement made of the materialls and with all to certify what Damage the Lord Herbert received by the demolition of the said Castle which accordingly they have done. And by their certificate it appears that hee hath 'bin' endamaged thereby above the sume of foure thousand pounds And whereas by the Order of the house this Councell is Authorised to give order for the paying of such money unto him as they shall think fitt to allow for his losse in the pulling downe of his Castle out of the second payment of the fine for his delinquency which was respited untill certificate could bee made. And whereas the Councell is informed that there is remaining yet unpaid of his ffine the sume of one thousand six hundred eleaven pounds ten shillings They are therefore of opinion and doe desire that the said sume of one thousand six hundred and eleaven pounds ten shillings may be allowed unto him by you in consideration of his damages sustained by the demolition of his said Castle.

Signed in the name and by Order of the Councell of State, appointed by authority of Parliam^t.

Jo. Bradshaw, Prsident.

Whitehall
22nd Jan: 1649."

Ed. H.

A true copy, 19 Dec. 55.[1]

T. Bayly Reg^l.

To the Right Hono^ble the Com^tee for Compounding with delinqts.

[1] This verbatim copy is evidently written by Edward, 3rd Lord Herbert, in 1655 the year his father Richard, 2nd Lord Herbert, died.

This Order for Allowance recommended by the Council of State was accordingly issued by the said Commissioners, dated 25th Jany, 1649,[1] but it appears that as late as 1655 the Parliament was still claiming the payment of Lord Herbert's fine for "Delinquency," when his absolute discharge was decreed by the following Order:

"The Lords Comrs of the Try[2] absolute Discharge for ye fine of Richard Lord Herbert

January 2nd 1655

this paper must be carefully preserved.

By the Commissioners of the Treasury

January 2nd, 1655.

Whereas upon Certificate from the Comrs for Manageing Estates under Sequestracon, That a ffine of Two Thousand ffour hundred Seaventy four pounds, heretofore imposed by the late Comrs for Compounding with Delinquents upon Richard Herbert of St. Julians in the County of Monmouth Esq: for his Delinquency was unpaid. Wee did by our order of the 13th November last require, that the said Richard Herbert, if he were living, or in case he were dead, that then his heires Executors or Administrato^rs should on or before the 15th of December last past, pay into the Receipt of his Highnes Excheq^r; the said sum of Two Thousand ffive hundred Seaventy four pounds, with Interest for the same to be computed from the tyme when the same ought to have been paid. And whereas upon reading the peticon of the Lady Mary Herbert, Relict of Richard Lord Herbert deceased and Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, sonne and heire of the same Richard Lord Herbert alleadging that the sum of One Thousand pounds, part of the said ffine, was paid, and the remaynder discharged. Wee have considered of what is produced, to make good the Suggestions of the said peticon. It thereupon appears to be that after the setting of the said ffine, and before the payment of any parte thereof Edward late Lord Herbert of Cherbury, father of the said Richard dyed, and the hono^r of Lord Herbert descended upon him the said Richard."

[1] This Order is printed in full in *Powysland Coll.*, vol. xxiii., p. 79 and f. In comparing the dates of the different MSS., it must be remembered that until 1752 the year began on March 25th instead of January 1st.

[2] Viz., "Treasury."

They then state that upon enquiry they find that part of the fine was paid by Lord Herbert, and the remainder was discharged in consideration of the damages he had sustained by the demolition of Montgomery Castle. After quoting in detail the before mentioned Commissioners' orders they conclude in these words:—

"It is therefore upon Consideration of the whole matter, ordered that the Heirs Executors and Administrators of the said Richard late Lord Herbert of Cherbury deceased (formerly Richard Herbert of St. Julians in the County of Monmouth Esqr) and every of them, bee and are hereby discharged, and dismissed from further attendance or question for or concerning the said ffine or any part thereof.

B. Whitelocke,

Bradshaw."[1]

Of a slightly earlier date than any of the foregoing documents, is an order for the Protection of Lyssin signed by Fairfax, in the following terms:—

"These are to require every one of you on sight hereof not to (plunder?) the house of the Right hon^ble Richard Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castle Islands at Lyssin in the County of Montgomery or to offer any violence to his pson or any of his ffamily or to medle wth or take away his horses Cattle sheepe Corne household stuffe or any other of his goods whatsoever And you are not to quarter any Officers or Soldiers at the house of the said Lord Herbert he providing his right and equall propore'on abroad As you will (insweare?) the Contrary he doeing nothing preiudiciall to the Parliam^t or Army.

Given under my hand and seale the 23rd day of June 1649.

T· Fairfax."[1]

Richard married Mary, daughter of John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater, and had four sons and four daughters. Two sons were successively, Barons Herbert of Cherbury, two died unmarried. Florentia, the second daughter, survived her brothers; she married her kinsman Richard Herbert of Dolguog, and Oakley Park, Co. Salop, and their

[1] Copied from the MS. at Powis Castle. (F. C. H.).

EDWARD, 3RD LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

John Riley, pinxit. *J. H. Anderson, Photo.*

grandson was Henry Arthur, created Earl of Powis in 1748. Richard, Lord Herbert, left by his will "tenne pounds to the poor of the parish of Chirbury."[2] He died in 1655, and was buried in Montgomery Church.[3]

Edward, third Baron Herbert of Cherbury, was the favourite grandson of the first lord. In 1659 he and his brother Henry attempted to organise a rising in favour of Charles II.; but without success. For a second attempt in Cheshire, under Sir George Booth, afterwards Lord Delamere, Lord Herbert suffered a short imprisonment. After the restoration in 1660, he was made custos rotulorum for Montgomeryshire, and for Denbighshire in 1666. He died Dec. 9, 1678, and was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, under a black marble slab. He was twice married, but died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother. The present house at Lymore appears to have been added to by him, as it bears over the entrance his monogram and the date 1675. Unfortunately there is no existing record (so far as is known) of when and by whom this interesting house was first built. From the general character of the building, however, it is likely to date from about 1560. The statement that it was (originally)[4] built by Edward, third Lord Herbert, must certainly be erroneous.

Henry, fourth Baron Herbert of Cherbury, although he remained loyal to Charles II., was opposed to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. He, and his cousin Henry Herbert of Ribbesford (afterwards the first Lord Herbert of the second creation) became devoted adherents of William of Orange. He married Catherine, daughter of Francis Newport, first Earl of Bradford, but died without issue. He allotted Lymore and a considerable portion of the adjoining

[1] From the original order.

The foregoing papers are from copies made by Lady Magdalen Herbert and me from the original documents and authenticated copies at Powis Castle. (F. C. H.).

[2] Copy of the Will at Somerset House.

[3] The entry of his burial, however, is not in the register. There are few entries of any kind at that time the Rector of Montgomery (the Rev. J. C. Whall) informs me, and the register looks as if a page may have fallen out. (F. C. H.

[4] This statement is made in *Powysland Club Coll.*, vol. vii., p. 140.

estate to his widow as her jointure. In 1716, the year she died, she presented to Chirbury Church a Flagon. It is thus described by the Rev. J. Burd, in the *Corndon Magazine* in an article upon the Communion Plate at Chirbury:—"The Flagon is exceedingly handsome and massive; it stands 13 inches high, weighs 72¾ ozs. (troy weight), and contains three quarts";

Beneath an engraved Coat of Arms it bears the following inscription:—

"Hoc Vas Argenteum in Usum Parochianorum
Cherburiensium ευχαγιστιαν celebrantium
sacrum fecit Catherina Domina Herbert
Baronissa de Chirbury Anno Dom: 1716."

She was buried at Wroxeter. In the chancel of the Church there is a large flat stone with the arms and the following inscription:—". . . . the Body of Catherine Lady Herbert . . . of the Rt Honble Francis . . . . . of Bradford and Relict of the . . . Henry Lord Herbert of Cherbury . . . . . life ye 24 of April Anno D . . . . . 1716."[1]

Henry, Lord Herbert, left his property to his nephew Francis, son of his sister Florentia and Richard Herbert of Dolguog and Oakley Park. He died 1691 when the title became extinct. The following is an extract from his will:[2]

"I give all my manors etc to the issue male of my body: if none to John Edwards of Torrington Esq: for 200 years, in trust to raise £6000 for each of my sisters Arabella Herbert and Alice Herbert. Remainder to my kinsman Francis Herbert of Bromfield Esq: for 99 years, if he so long live. Remainder to John Earl of Bridgwater and Meredith of Aberhavesp Esq: during the life of the said Francis Herbert to support contingent remainders. Remainder to issue male of the said Francis Herbert, if none to George Herbert Esq: brother of the said Francis Herbert in tail male. Remainder to Henry Herbert son of Henry Herbert of Ribbesford, co. Worcester, Esq: in tail male; Remainder to my kinsman Charles Herbert of Aston Co

[1] I received a copy of this inscription through the courtesy of Miss Stevenson, Wroxeter Vicarage. The dots show where the words are obliterated.

[2] From extracts copied from Powis Castle Deeds by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Miss Auden.

HENRY, 4TH LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

John Riley, pinxit. *J. H. Anderson, Photo.*

Montgomery Esq: in tail male; remainder to my kinsman, Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington, in tail male; remainder to my own right heirs.

Executors John Edwards and Rich. Stedman. Will proved P.C.C. 6 May 1691 by R. Stedman, power reserved to John Edwards."

The following are also from the Powis Castle Deeds:—

"8th July 1701. Indenture between the Hon. Alice Burrard, relict of John Burrard of Leimington Co. Southants Esq: and Thomasin Edwards widow and relict of John Edwards of Rorrington of the 1st part; Francis Herbert of Bromfield Esq: of 2nd part and Thos. Herbert of St Martins in the Fields, Co. Middlesex of the third part in consideration of £6000 by said Francis Herbert paid to said Alice Burrard and of £893 . 10 . 7 paid to said Thomasin Edwards, the said Alice Burrard and Thomasin Edwards did bargain sell etc., all that the scite or chief mansion house of the late dissolved priory of Chirbury with lands and tenements thereto belonging to the said Thos. Herbert for the term of 200 years in and by the will of Henry late Lord Herbert devised."

"9 July, 1701, Indenture between the said Thos. Herbert of the one part, and the said Francis Herbert of the other part. Declaration by said Thomas Herbert that the sums of £6,000 and £893 . 10 . 7 were the monies of the said Francis Herbert, and that he holds the property in trust for said Francis Herbert."[1]

To give the history of the Lord Herberts of the second creation, it is necessary to return to Henry, sixth son of Richard and Magdalen Herbert, and brother to Edward, the first lord. "Henry Herbert was born at Montgomery in 1595; became Master of the Revels to James I. about 1621; was knighted 1623; became very intimate with Charles I., and was a consistent royalist throughout the Civil Wars. He was in possession of the manor and advowson of Ribbesford, Co. Worcester, which he had purchased in 1627. It is said that among the persons named in the deed of conveyance was his brother George Herbert, afterwards rector of Bemerton.[2]

[1] P. C. Deeds. [2] *Auto. of Lord Herbert*, p. [illegible]

Henry was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Offley of Dalby, Co. Leicester. In 1640 he was elected Member for Bewdley in the "Long Parliament," but in August, 1642, the House of Commons resolved that he should be disabled from sitting on account of his having put into execution the King's Commission of Array."[1] At the Restoration he was again returned for Bewdley, which he represented until his death. He was also Master of the Revels to Charles II. Sir Henry, who was a brave and loyal soldier, as well as an accomplished scholar and courtier, died in 1673 at Ribbesford. His invaluable MS. Diary of Plays licensed by him between 1621 and 1641 is in the possession of the Earl of Powis, and has never been fully printed.

Burton, in the Appendix to his *History of Bewdley*, quotes some entries in the register of Ribbesford of gifts from Sir Henry to the Church: "In the year above written (1633) Sir Henry Herbert, Knight, Patron of the Church and Lord of the Mannor of Ribsford, bestowed upon the said Church the great greene Cushion whereof the upper pt is velvet and the lower pt Sattin, together with the case of greene shaggbayes to keepe carry and preserve it in, the cushion to be for the pulpitt when sermons are therin delivered."

The following year he gave a "carpett of greene broadcloth with a greene silk fringe about it to be put on the Communion Table."

"A large Communion Cupp of silver with a cover for the same . . . with this inscription. Soli Deo Gloria. Poculum benedictionis cui benedicimus nonne communio Sanguinis Christi est Cap X Pauli ad Corinth. Donum Henrici Herberti Eq: Ecclesiæ de Ribsford. Anno Dom. 1630 mens mart. Ante Festum Paschæ."

Two years later he presented a silver Flagon, and in 1639: "another silver flagon followeing the first, for the same use as is above mentioned, with a case to preserve it in." It bore the following inscription:—

"Implete & haurite nunc
Hoc est novum illud pactum
per meum sanguinem.
Donum etc. 1639."

[1] *A History of Bewdley*, p. 67. The above mentioned Commission of Array of Charles I. is at Powis Castle. (F. C. H.).

"The same Sir Hen. Herbert gave 4 pewter potts with hanglesses to carry them by, to containe the wine at the communion."

Henry Herbert, the son of Sir Henry by his second wife, was born in 1654. He was elected member for Bewdley in 1679. In James II.'s reign he espoused the cause of William of Orange, and fought for him in Holland and also in Worcestershire! He married in 1677 Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Ramsey, Esq., Alderman of the City of London, and had a son Henry, who succeeded him. In 1694 William III. revived in his favour the title of Baron Herbert of Cherbury. He died 22 Jan., 1708, and was buried in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.[1]

Henry, second Baron Herbert of the second creation, married Mary, daughter of John Wallop of Farley, Southampton, the sister of John Wallop, first Earl of Portsmouth. He died at Ribbesford by his own hand in 1738, without issue, and the title again became extinct. The manor of Ribbesford then passed to Lord Herbert's cousin "Henry Morley, a great-grandson of Sir Henry Herbert." Henry Morley, who assumed the surname of Herbert, died unmarried in 1781, leaving all his property to his sister Mary Magdalene, who also died unmarried the following year, 1782. She made her first cousin, George Paulet, Esq., who succeeded in 1794 as 12th Marquis of Winchester, her heir, and he in 1787 sold Ribbesford to Francis Ingram of Ticknell. Mr. Ingram died Oct. 21, 1797, and by his will gave the estate to Sir E. Winnington, Bart., of Stanford Court (his wife's brother), for his life, and after his decease to Edward Winnington, the second son of the said Sir E. Winnington and his first and other sons in succession, he and they taking and using the name and arms of Ingram. The last of that family to possess the property was the Rev. E. Winnington-Ingram

[1] *Powysland Coll.*, vol. vii.; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. xxvi. Obituary prior to 1800 compiled by Sir William Musgrave. The Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, informs me that no entry of Henry Lord Herbert's burial in 1708-9 can be found; nor can his burial or that of Sir Henry Herbert mentioned above be found in the Ribbesford register. The Rector, the Rev. H. A. Moore, however, writes that his clerk informs him that there was formerly an altar tomb to one of the family in what is still locally called the Herbert Chapel. This was destroyed 60 years ago by the collapse of the roof above it. I have tried in vain to discover any further information. (F. C. H.).

(father of the present Bishop of London), Rector of Stamford-on-Teme, who died 1891, leaving Ribbesford to his widow, née Pepys, daughter of the Bishop of Worcester. She sold it in 1902, and after passing through various hands, it was purchased in 1905 by Mr. Lees Milner, the present owner.

The eldest male representative of this branch of the Herberts was now Henry Arthur, the descendant of Matthew Herbert of Dolguog, Co. Montgomery (the uncle of Edward first Lord Herbert).

In Jan., 1594, the said Matthew Herbert married Margaret,[1] daughter of Charles Fox of Bromfield. By her he had two sons. The younger, Samuel, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, and had two sons who died without issue.[2]

The elder son, Francis, of Oakley Park, Co. Salop, married as his second wife Abigail, daughter of William Garton of Sussex. By her he had two sons: the elder, Matthew of Dolguog, created a Baronet in 1663, died without issue. The younger, Richard, married his kinswoman Florentia, the grand-daughter of the first, the sister of the third and fourth Lords Herbert of the first creation.

Richard and Florentia had two sons. The second, George, married Martha, daughter of John Newton of Heighley (or Heighlley), relict of Richard Owen (or Owens). The Heighley estate is in Chirbury parish, and was eventually bought by Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, in 1770.

George and Martha's son Francis, who married Mary, daughter of Rowland Baugh, Esq., of Stonehouse, Co. Salop, was included in the limitations of the patent of nobility, dated Oct. 16th, 1749, granted to the Earl of Powis.

Richard[3] and Florentia's elder son Francis of Oakley Park, married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of John Oldbury of London. Their eldest son, Henry Arthur, was born at Oakley Park, and baptized at Bromfield April 9th, 1703. He was member for Ludlow from 1727 until George

[1] See Bromfield Registers.

[2] *Powys-land Coll.*, vol. vi., quoting from Peniarth MSS.

[3] Richard Herbert was buried at Bromfield, March 25th, 1676, and his widow Florentia Herbert, Jan. 19th, 1705. (Bromfield Register.)

II. created him Baron Herbert of Chirbury by letters patent, dated Dec. 21st, 1743. His brother, Colonel Richard Herbert, was then elected member for Ludlow in his place, and served in two Parliaments, until his death, unmarried, in 1754.[1]

In 1748, William, Marquis of Powis, of Powis Castle, died, and his title became extinct. His grandfather, William, third Lord Powis, was created Earl of Powis by Charles II. on April 4th, 1674, as a reward for his loyalty. Soon after the accession of James II. he was created Viscount Montgomery and Marquess of Powis, and his wife was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. They were Roman Catholics and appear to have been in great favour at the Court. On Jan. 12th, 1689, James II. by letters patent created the Marquis, Duke of Powis, but as the King had already abdicated and was in exile in France, the title was never recognised in England, and his estates were confiscated by William and Mary.

In 1722, his son William, second Marquis of Powis, obtained restitution of his estates and the recognition of all his titles, except the Dukedom. The second Marquis died in 1745, leaving two sons, William the third Marquis (who died without issue in 1748) and Edward, who married Henrietta[2] daughter of the Earl of Waldegrave in 1734, and died that same year shortly before the birth of his daughter Barbara.[3]

William, the third Marquis, who in his will styles himself Duke and Marquis of Powis, left his property in the hands of trustees. Certain legacies were to be paid; Powis Castle to be maintained in the same manner as it had been by the testator, the Castle and its contents, the Park Gardens and

[1] *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XIII. p. 668.

[2] Lady Henrietta, widow of Lord Edward Herbert, married Mr Beard, the comedian, in 1739.

[3] It is of interest to note that the present Earl of Powis is descended from both William, Earl of Pembroke, and his brother Sir Richard Herbert, who were beheaded in 1469. The first Lord Herbert of Cherbury was directly descended from Sir Richard Herbert, while his wife Mary Herbert of St. Juhans claimed descent from Sir George Herbert, the younger son of William, Earl of Pembroke, while Barbara, Countess of Powis, whose ancestors were Marquises of Powis, was descended from an illegitimate son of the Earl of Pembroke. Thus the various estates of the different branches of the family were brought together by intermarriage.

demesne to be preserved from decay and ruin. Even the same number of servants were to be kept, to be paid and maintained in the same manner. Five thousand pounds was to be spent for the carrying on and improving some lead mines on the estate. When the trustees had deducted the cost of these and other charges, the proceeds of the whole property were to be paid to Henry Arthur[1] Lord Herbert of Chirbury, for his life, and after him to his son or sons in tail male. Failing them, the testator directed: "for the only use and behoof of my own right heirs for ever."

On May 27th, 1748, Henry Arthur was created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Viscount Ludlow and Earl of Powis, and March 30th, 1751, he married his kinswoman, the before-mentioned Barbara, niece of William, last Marquis of Powis.

The newly created Earl of Powis was appointed Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household to King George III.; he was also made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Salop and Montgomery. Himself a member of the Church of England, his wife, Barbara, was a Roman Catholic. It was therefore decided that should they have children, the eldest son and daughter were to be brought up in the Church of England, the younger ones as Roman Catholics. But only two of their five children lived to grow up. Three daughters, Georgina, Augusta, and Barbara Henrietta, died young.

The following entry is in the Bromfield register:—"1756, May 13. Ye Honble Georgegiana Herbert buried. And the Rt Honble Lady Augusta Herbert having been buried in ye Church of St. James, Westminster, was brought by a Faculty to ys place."

Lord Powis's only son and the surviving daughter, Henrietta Antonia were then brought up as members of the Church of England.

Henry Arthur, while still only Lord Herbert of Cherbury, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, raised a regiment of Fusiliers in Shropshire at the time of the advance of Prince Charles Edward and his Scottish army in 1745 to regain the

[1] In the [illegible] Will at Somerset House, he is mentioned by his second name only: "Arthur, Lord Herbert of Cherbury."

HENRIETTA ANTONIA, COUNTESS OF POWIS.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, pinxit.

English throne for the Stuarts.[1] It appears doubtful whether Lord Herbert's regiment proved very efficient, as the men had been hastily enrolled and were quite undisciplined.

Henry Arthur died at Bath, Sept. 11, 1772, and was buried at Welshpool.

He was succeeded by his only son George Edward Henry Arthur, second Earl of Powis, who was only seventeen at the time of his father's death. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire and Recorder of Ludlow. He died unmarried in 1801, aged forty-six, when his titles became extinct, whilst his estates became the property of his surviving sister Henrietta Antonia. She had married in 1784 Edward, second Lord Clive, the son of the famous Robert, Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey. Edward Lord Clive was born in 1754; was member for Ludlow before he attained his majority, and continued to represent that borough after he succeeded his father (as the peerage was an Irish one) until he was created Baron Clive of Walcot in the English peerage, Aug. 13, 1794. He was appointed Governor of Madras in 1802, and proved a most efficient one. In Lord Clive's own words, "happy relations subsisted" between the Governor-General of India (the Marquis of Wellesley) and himself.[2] Clive, by the prompt adoption of the most efficacious measures of preparation for the Mahratta war and the operations against Tippoo Sahib of Mysore was of the greatest assistance. He also, on behalf of the East India Company annexed the rich and fertile region of the Carnatic to the British possessions. He returned to England the end of 1803, and on May 3, 1804, it was resolved that the thanks of both Houses of Parliament be given to the "Right Honourable Lord Clive, late Governor of the Settlement of Fort Saint George, for his zealous, cordial and honourable concurrence in promoting the Military Operations which since the commencement of the War have been attended in every part of India with an uninterrupted series of the most signal and splendid victories."[3]

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[1] *Hist of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 507.

[2] Lord Clive's answer to the vote of thanks accorded to him in the House of Lords.

[3] Parliamentary Papers, May, 1804. *Salopian Journal*, May 22, 1830.

The same month he was created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Baron Herbert of Chirbury, Viscount Clive of Ludlow and Earl of Powis. He was nominated as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in Nov., 1805, but the death of Mr. Pitt in January, 1806, cancelled the appointment. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire and Recorder of Shrewsbury and Ludlow. He died in 1839.

Lord Powis had four children. Edward, who succeeded him, Robert Henry Clive who succeeded to the Oakly Park estate, and married Harriet, daughter of Other, fifth Earl of Plymouth, co-heir with her sister to the Barony of Windsor. In 1855 the abeyance of the title was terminated in her favour and she became Baroness Windsor. She was the grandmother of the present Baron Windsor, in whose favour the Earldom of Plymouth was revived Nov., 1905.

Lord Powis had two daughters. Henrietta Antonia married Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and died in 1855. The younger daughter Charlotte Florentia, married Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, K.G., in 1817. She was governess to the late Queen, when Princess Victoria. She died in 1866.

Edward, second Earl of Powis, was born March 22, 1785, and married Feb., 1818, Lucy, third daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, a descendant of the "Great Marquis," who so valiantly fought for Charles I. in Scotland, and suffered death for the cause of his royal master by order of the Duke of Argyle.

The Earl of Powis assumed, in March, 1807, the surname and arms of Herbert instead of Clive. He was member for Ludlow from 1806 until his succession to the peerage in 1830.

In 1846 he successfully opposed in the House of Lords the proposed union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.[1] In recognition of his services to the Church in this matter, a public subscription was raised and invested in founding the Powis Exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, "for the maintenance of Students, natives of Wales or of the four dioceses of Bangor, St. Asaph, St. David's and Llandaff, thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh language, members of

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[1] See *Powysland Club Coll.*, vol. viii., page 25.

the Church of England and intending to become candidates for Holy Orders."[1]

In 1847, Lord Powis contested the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge with the Prince Consort. The former had been already nominated as candidate by the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, when the Prince was opposed to him. Neither thought it right, under the special circumstances, to retire in favour of the other, without an election, and the Prince was elected by a majority of 117.

The Earl of Powis was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1845. He died in 1848, being buried in St. Mary's Church, Welshpool. He left five sons and three daughters.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Edward James, Viscount Clive, who was born Nov. 5, 1818, educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a first classman in classics in 1840. He represented North Shropshire in Parliament from 1843-8; became High Steward of the University of Cambridge in 1863, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. He died in 1891, unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew, George Charles Herbert, the son of Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, of whom a short account must be given.

Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., P.C., the second son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, A.D.C. to the Queen, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Medjidie and Commander of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in Sardinia, was born in 1822, educated at Eton and Sandhurst; entered the 43rd Foot in 1840; saw much hard service in South Africa in the Kaffir War 1851-3, and received a brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy for his services. In 1854 he was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the second, or Sir D. Lacy Evans's division of the army of the East, with which he landed in the Crimea. He was said to be one of the few officers who retired from that campaign with an enhanced reputation. Earl Granville writing to Lord Palmerston May 7, 1855, says:—"Percy Herbert is well spoken of in the Crimea. He has studied his profession

[1] *Ibid*, vol. viii., p. 20.

as a science. Macdonald and General Evans sing his praises."[1] He was wounded at the battle of the Alma and again at the taking of Sebastopol. He was one of the most active and indefatigable—and Sir De Lacy Evans said he "certainly thought him the most efficient of the officers on the staff in the Crimea."[2]

After the return home of Sir Richard (afterwards Lord) Airey, Percy Herbert was Quartermaster-General of the Army until the evacuation of the Crimea.

At Powis Castle there is still preserved a printed copy of a letter published in the *Morning Advertiser*, signed "Georgius."

The writer, after referring to the goodwill Colonel Herbert gained by his unwearied exertions, by the assiduity with which he carried out his onerous duties as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Division adds:—"Not to the camp alone, but to the outposts, he was a constant visitor; every sentry expected him, although his presence drew forth many a shot and shell from the Russian batteries. He was proverbially named 'danger,' but everywhere welcomed as the soldier's friend. . . Many parties has he headed to penetrate into the Russian lines for wood, when his Division felt a scarcity—none hesitated to volunteer. I have witnessed the wonderful alacrity with which men, however wearied, formed a party for so perilous an incursion, only knowing who was their leader. It is not too much to say, that he knew every practical approach to Sebastopol; he was ever at his post . . . . .

"I trust, Sir, that you will in fairness, be the means of giving to your numerous readers the observations of one who is in no way connected with the gallant officer, but who has endured, in common with the army, the severities of a Crimean winter, and contributed towards the alleviation of distress among our soldiers."

Upon the return of Colonel Herbert to England, he as well as his brothers, was sworn as a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1856. He afterwards served in India during the Mutiny.

[1] *Life of the second Earl Granville*, vol. i., p. 110, and note. See also Kinglake vi., 66; *Dict. of National Biog.*, xxvi., 207; *Annual Register*, 1876.

[2] Sessional Papers, 1855, ix., pt. i., page 43. Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy's Evidence given before the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol.

EDWARD 1st LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

From 1860 to 1865 he was Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters; from 1867 to 1868 Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household. Was Member for Ludlow from 1854 to 1860, and for South Shropshire from 1865 to the time of of his death, Oct. 18, 1876. He married in 1860, Mary, only child of William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, son of the third Marquis of Lansdowne, and by her left one son, George Charles, present Earl of Powis, and two daughters, who were in 1891 raised to the rank of Earl's daughters.[1]

Amongst the portraits at Powis Castle are the following, of members of the Herbert family mentioned in the foregoing pages:—

The Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain to James I., K.G., painted by Blyenbergh in 1617. Lord Pembroke died in 1630.

Sir William Herbert of St. Julians, two portraits. He was the father of Mary, wife of Edward, 1st Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Of Edward, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury, there are five portraits:—

1. Full length in the robes of the Bath. The painter is unknown.
2. A miniature of him lying down after a duel, by Oliver.
3. An oval one, head only, with stars in the back-ground. A similar one is at Charlcote. (A copy of this or of the Powis Castle one, belonged to the Cornwalls,[2] and was sold in 1905).
4. A head with clouds in the back-ground.
5. One painted on a wooden panel.

Besides these there is (but not at Powis Castle) an engraving of Lord Herbert on horseback.[3]

Richard second Lord Herbert, wearing a large white collar, painted by Cornelius Van Jansen.

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[1] Besides those already mentioned, the following authorities have been consulted:—J. B. Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*; J. Edmondson's *Baronagium Genealogicum*; F. C. Banks' *The Dormant and Extinct Baronage*; Walton's *Life of George Herbert*; *The Herald and Genealogist*; Boyer's *Annals of Queen Anne*; John Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*; Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, etc.

[2] Mary Herbert, a cousin of Henry Arthur, first Earl of Powis, married Captain Frederick Cornwall on May 2, 1746. (See Bromfield Registers).

[3] The print of Lord Herbert on the favourite Spanish horse, given to him by the Duc de Montmorency, is from an engraving in the possession of the Lady Mary Herbert. Lord Herbert, in his *Autobiography*, mentions the picture from which the engraving is evidently taken, but where it now is, or by whom it was painted, I am unable to discover. (F. C. H.).

Edward third Lord Herbert, by John Riley.

Henry fourth Lord Herbert, represented in armour with red hair, by John Riley.

Lady Catherine Newport, wife of the above mentioned Henry fourth Lord Herbert.

Sir Henry Herbert, Knt., Master of the Revels, brother of Edward first Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Francis Herbert of Dolguog and Oakley Park, father of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis.

Henry Arthur, first Earl of Powis.

Barbara, wife of above mentioned Henry Arthur, and daughter of Lord Edward Herbert, brother to the last Marquis of Powis. There is also a miniature of her.

Colonel Richard Herbert, brother to Henry Arthur.

George Edward Henry Arthur, second Earl of Powis, only son of Henry Arthur and Barbara. Of him there are four portraits; one in a chocolate-coloured dress, formerly said to be by Hoppner, but this is now disputed. One three-quarter length by Pompeo Battoni. A crayon head as a boy. Another of him rather older.

Henrietta Antonia, daughter of Henry Arthur and Barbara, wife of Edward, second Lord Clive, afterwards Earl of Powis. Of her there are three portraits. One three quarter length by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A crayon head, as a child Another as a girl in a blue dress holding a wreath.

There are also portraits of the first Duke of Powis by an unknown painter, and of his wife, by Wissing.

One of the second Duke, and two of his wife, by Michael Dahl; also a smaller oval portrait and a miniature of the Duchess and an enamel of the Duke.

An oval picture of the third Duke as a child.[1]

Descendants of Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, beheaded 1469.

Sir William Herbert created Earl of Pembroke 1468 = Ann, dau. of Sir Walter Deveureux, Knt.
Beheaded with his brother, Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, by the Lancastrians in 1469.

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[1] I am indebted to the Earl of Powis for assistance in making the above list of portraits.

a

William, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, surr. that Earldom, and was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1479. Elizabeth, his sole dau. and heir, mar. Charles Somerset, created Lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower, and Earl of Worcester. He was the ancestor of the Earls and Marquises of Worcester and the Dukes of Beaufort.

ILLEGITIMATE BRANCH. Sir Richard of Ewyas — William, created Earl of Pembroke 1581.

Sir George Herbert of St. Julians. — Jane, dau. of Sir Richard Croft.

Their descendant, Mary, dau. of Sir William Herbert of St. Julians, mar. Edward, 1st Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Sir Henry, 2nd Earl, the ancestor of the present Earls of Pembroke and Carnarvon.

William, created Baron Powis 1629. His grandson and heir, William, was created Earl 1674, Marquis 1682, Duke 1680, but the last title was never recognized in England as James II. had then abdicated, and was in exile. William, 3rd and last Marquis of Powis, died s.p. in 1748. His niece Barbara Herbert mar. in 1751 Henry Arthur Herbert, who in 1743 had been created Baron Herbert of Chirbury, and after the death of the Marquis in 1748, Earl of Powis.

The Herberts of Cherbury as descended from Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, beheaded with his brother, the Earl of Pembroke, in 1469.

Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, taken prisoner with his brother, the Earl of Pembroke, by the Lancastrians, and beheaded 1469. — Margaret, dau. of Thomas ap Griffith ap Nicholas, and sister of Sir Rice ap Thomas, K.G.

Sir William Herbert of Colebrook, ancestor of the present Herberts of Muckross.

Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery Castle, gent., Usher to Hen. VIII. — (1) (2) Ann, dau. of Sir David ap Enion ap Llewellyn Vaughan.

Edward Herbert, d. 1593 — Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Price of Newtown.

Richard Herbert of Blackhall, d. 1597. — Magdalen, dau. of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall.

Matthew Herbert of Dolguog. — Margaret, dau. of Charles Fox of Bromfield.

Edward, 1st Baron Herbert, b. 1581, made K.B. 1603, created Baron Herbert of Castle Island in Ireland, 1624, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, 1629, d. 1648. — Mary, dau. and heir of Sir William Herbert of St. Julians. She died 1634.

Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, d. 1673. — (1) (2) Elizabeth dau. of Sir Robert Offley of Darby.

Francis Herbert of Oakley Park bur. Bromfield April 30, 1655. — (1) (2) Abigail dau. of William Garton of Sussex.

a *b* *c*

a — b — c

Henry, crea. Baron Herbert of Cherbury, 1694, d. 1708. = Anne, dau. and co-heir of John Ramsey, Alderman of City of London.

Richard, 2nd Baron Herbert of Cherbury, d. 1655, buried at Montgomery. = Mary, dau. of Sir John Egerton, Earl of Bridgwater.

Henry, 2nd Baron Herbert, d.s.p., and title became extinct.

Edward, 3rd Baron Herbert of Cherbury, d.s.p. 1678, bur. in Westminster Abbey. = (1) Ann, dau. of Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk Castle. = (2) Elizabeth, dau. of George, Lord Chandos.

Henry, 4th Baron Herbert of Cherbury, d.s.p. 1691, and the title became extinct.

Catherine, dau. of Francis Newport, 1st Earl of Bradford. She was bur. at Wroxeter, 1716.

Florentia = Richard Herbert of Dolguog and Oakley Park, bur. Bromfield, March 25, 1676.

Francis, bur. Bromfield, Mar. 14, 1718. = Dorothy, dau. and co-heir of John Oldbury of London

Henry Arthur, bap. 1703, created Baron Herbert of Chirbury 1743, Earl of Powis 1748, d. 1772. = Barbara Herbert, dau. of Lord Edward Herbert, and niece of William, last Marquis of Powis.

George Edward Henry Arthur, 2nd Earl of Powis, died unmarried 1801, when title became extinct.

Henrietta Antonia = Edward, 2nd Baron Clive, only surviving daughter, b. 1758, d. 1830. b. 1754, created Baron Herbert of Chirbury and Earl of Powis 1804. d. 1839.

Edward, 2nd Earl of Powis, K.G., b. March 22, 1785, d. 1848. = Lucy, dau. of James, 3rd Duke of Montrose.

Edward James, 3rd Earl of Powis, b. Nov. 5, 1818, d. unmarried 1891.

Percy Egerton, K.C.B., P.C. Lt.-General, b. 1822, d. Oct. 18, 1876. = Mary, only child of William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, son of 3rd Marquis of Lansdowne.

George Charles present and 4th Earl. = Violet, dau. of 12th Baron Conyers in her own right Baroness D'arcy de Knayth.

MONTFORD BRIDGE. TOLLS, CUSTOMS, &c., A.D. 1285 TO A.D. 1412.

By the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

In the *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium* of 1802 there is given what purports to be the heading of a Charter, which runs thus:

De [illegible] monachorum de Mountforte in Comitatu Salop.

As nothing was known of a priory or other monastic establishment anywhere in that neighbourhood, this heading became a puzzle to antiquaries for a whole century. If any enthusiastic student, attracted by this heading, had taken the trouble to look up the charter, he would have received a shock on finding that it had nothing in common with monasticism, but was one of a series of writs relating to the maintenance of a bridge over the river Severn at Montford. The mistake was inexcusable, for with the exception of the words "de Mountforte," there is nothing to justify it, and now that it is seen to be a mistake, it serves to lessen the credit hitherto placed in the Calendars of that date. In the course of 127 years there were six writs issued for the purpose of maintaining a safe and rapid transit over Severn to the border castles and fortalices as well as to North Wales, then not subject, more than formally, to the English crown. A bridge was then a matter of prime importance, the river was not always fordable and a ferry inconvenient. Floods were more frequent, besides being greater and of longer continuance than in more recent times; and the passage over a turbulent stream involved much risk and trouble. We have no means of knowing when a bridge was *first* placed there. The pontage of 1285 is the earliest historical notice we have; but as it supposes the existence of a bridge, dilapidated indeed, but still a bridge, we may safely conclude that there had been one of some sort or other from much earlier times, probably from the 10th century and the times of the Saxons.

We may also conjecture the nature of it. Before the erection of a bridge of freestone on arches little more than a century ago, a previous one would have been of a mixed nature, consisting of wooden beams and transoms, resting upon piers (*pilas*) of stone. It was possibly furnished with a drawbridge in the centre, to facilitate the passage of barges and other vessels; but of this there is no evidence. Such erections could not have been very durable, and periodically the traffic would have been impeded, if not altogether stopped, when the bridge was structurally injured. That such injury was likely, is to be seen in the first document here given fully and translated. Provision is there made in case of damage done by floats of timber striking against the piers, which damage was to be viewed and assessed by the verdict of true and lawful men, and reasonable compensation enforced by the Sheriff.

The titles or headings of these six Charters or writs in the *Cal. Rot. Pat.* of 1802 are as follows (for convenience the dates are added).

(A) A.D. 1285.—12 Edw. I. Pontagium pro Monforde.

(B) „ 1318.—12 Edw. II. Pontagium pro ponte de Monford in Comitatu Salop'.

(C) „ 1328.—2 Edw. III. Pontagium pro villa de Monforde.

(D) „ 1374.—48 Edw. III. Pontagium pro ponte vocato Monford bridge in Comitatu Salop'.

(E) „ 1381.—5 Rich. II. Pontagium pro ponte de Monford bridge in Comitatu Salop' ad requisi'coem Ricardi Comitis Arundell.

(F) „ 1412.—14 Hen. IV. *Pro Priore monachorum* de Mountefort in Comitatu Salop'.

Of these only the first and last are now given entire, the former for a reason which will appear in a note in the glossary, and the additions or omissions of the others only recorded for comparison. A wider range of commodities, to be subjected to custom, in each successive charter, seems to show that the result had generally proved inadequate to the repairs of the bridge.

The new *Calendar of Patent Rolls* published 1893, has the following abstract of A:—

12 Edw. I. Feb. 27. Burton on Trent. Grant to John Hagerwas, the Sheriff, and the good men of the County of Salop in aid of the bridge of Moneford, of pontage for five years, from the feast of St. Gregory, 12 Edw. I., with power of fining, by view of lawful men, rafts of firewood or timber damaging the bridge and a special custom on every Jew or Jewess, crossing the bridge, on horseback 1d., on foot ½d. John Hagerwas to be the collector thereof and to account twice yearly to the Sheriff.

(A) De auxilio concesso ad reparac'oem pontis de Moneford.

Rex &c. Vicecomiti Salop' John Hagerwas et probis hominibus Comitatus Salop' Salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus vobis in auxilium pontis vestri de Moneford et ad utilitatem partium adiacentium consuetudinem quandam subscriptam a festo Sancti Gregorij anno regni nostri duodecimo usque ad finem quinque annorum proximorum sequencium completorum apud pontem predictum capiendam tam de infra libertates quascumque quam extra videlicet—

de qualibet carecta careata maeremia borda uel busca venali vnum obolum.

de quolibet quarterio bladi venali ibidem transeunte vnum quadrantem.

de quolibet dolio vini venali ibidem transeunte quatuor denarios.

de quolibet quarterio salis venali vnum quadrantem.

de quolibet carecta ferente piscem venalem duos denarios.

de quolibet equo uel equa boue vel vacca venali vnum quadrantem.

de quolibet summagio equi coriorum equorum uel equarum boum uel vaccarum venali vnum obolum.

de quolibet carecta vel rotis venalibus ibidem venientibus vnum quadrantem.

de decem velleribus venalibus ibidem transeuntibus vnum quadrantem.

de viginti ovibus uel porcis venalibus ibidem transeuntibus vnum denarum.

de quolibet summa allei uel ceparum venali vnum obolum.

de quolibet sacco lane venali ibidem transeunte quatuor denarios.

de quolibet dolio mellis venali ibidem transeunte quatuor denarios.

de quolibet carectata plumbi vel ferri venali ibidem transeunte vnum obolum.

de quolibet trussello pannorum ibidem transeunte vnum obolum.

de quolibet centena vlnarum panni linei uel canauacij venali vnum obolum.

de quolibet flota busce uel maeremij super pilas pontis predicti violenter descendente ad dampnum pontis rationabiles emende per visum proborum et legalium hominum capiantur.

Concessimus eciam vobis in auxilium predictum de quolibet Judeo uel Judea equite pontem predictum transeunte vnum denarium et de quolibet Judeo uel Judea pedite transeunte vnum obolum. Et ad consuetudinum predictam in forma predicta colligendam et custodiendam assignauimus vos prefatum Johannem et ceteros quod de receptione pecunie prouenientis de consuetudine predicta prefato vicecomiti bis per annum fideliter respondeatis. Et per testimonium vestrum liberetur et ponatur pecunia illa ad operac'oes pontis predicti faciendas. Completo uero termino predictorum quinque annorum consuetudo predicta penitus cesset et deleatur. In cujus rei &c. Teste Rege apud Birton super Trentam xxvij° die Februarij.

[*Translation.*]

Concerning aid for the repair of Moneford bridge.

The King &c. to the Sheriff of Salop (Roger Sprenghose), John Hagerwas and other good and true men of the County of Salop—Greeting. Know ye that we have granted to you in aid of your bridge and for the convenience of parts adjacent thereunto the underwritten custom to be taken at the said bridge from the feast of St. Gregory in the 12th year of our reign to the end of a term of five complete years next ensuing as well from within the liberties whatsoever as from without—that is to say

Of each and every cart carrying timber, boards, or firewood for sale one halfpenny;

Of every quarter of corn for sale crossing there one farthing;
Of every tun of wine for sale crossing there four pence;
Of every quarter of salt for sale crossing there one farthing;
Of every cart carrying fish for sale crossing there two pence;
Of every horse or mare, ox or cow, for sale crossing there one halfpenny;
Of every cart or pair of wheels for sale crossing there one farthing;
Of every ten fleeces for sale crossing there one farthing;
Of every score of sheep or pigs for sale, one penny;
Of every horseload of garlic or onions for sale one halfpenny;
Of every sack of wool for sale four pence;
Of every cask of honey for sale four pence;
Of every horseload of lead or iron for sale one halfpenny;
Of every truss (or pack) of cloths for sale one halfpenny;
Of every hundred ells of linen or canvas one halfpenny;
Of every float (or raft) of firewood passing beneath, one penny;
Of every float (or raft) of firewood or timber descending with force against the piers of the said bridge to the injury of the same reasonable compensation shall be exacted on the view of true and lawful men;
We, further, grant to you, in aid as aforesaid, liberty to take of every Jew or Jewess crossing on horseback the said bridge one penny, and of every Jew or Jewess crossing on foot one halfpenny: And for the collection and safe custody of the customs aforesaid, in due form as aforesaid, we have conceded that you (the said John and others) shall render an account twice a year to the aforesaid Sheriff of all monies arising from the custom aforesaid and by your oath shall be quit and the amount shall be used for the repairs of the said bridge. At the end of the five years' term the custom aforesaid shall altogether cease and be abolished. In witness whereof &c. The King himself at Burton on Trent the 27th day of February (1285).

The second writ (B) was issued on the 9th Aug., 1318. It was addressed to the Earl of Arundel, the purpose being the repair and upkeeping (sustentatio) of the bridge. About 59 commodities are added

to the list in A, among which are many articles of luxury, expensive stuffs and furs, together with others, which go far to prove that the merchants of that period ranged far and wide, for not merely European goods are mentioned, but some whose origin was Asiatic. It was drawn up at Leek, the King (Edw. II.) himself attesting, and was to be available for 3 years.

The 3rd (C) was issued on the 1st March, 1328, at the request of Roger de Mortuomari, and was directed to the bailiffs and good men of the vill of Moneford in aid of the repairs and improvement (emendatio) of the bridge, and to last for 5 years. Fifteen commodities (or varieties thereof) are added to the previous lists, and about the same number omitted, being such as were of local production. This writ was granted at York. The King (Edw. III.) attested with his private signet.

The 4th (D) was issued 26th Nov., 1374, and was directed to Roger del Brugge, John Passelowe, Richard Nevyll and John Webbe, on the request of Richard d'Arundell, Chivaler, in aid of the bridge called Monfordbrugge then reported to be dilapidated and broken down, as it well might be in the 40 years that had elapsed. One or two commodities are added to the previous lists and 25 omitted, and so the impost which must have been very oppressive, was considerably relaxed. It was dated at Westminster, The King (Edw. III.) himself attesting, and was to run for 3 years.

The 5th (E) was issued Nov. 6th, 1381, and was directed to Reginald de Ellesmere, John Passelowe of Monford, John Wilcokes of Shrawardine, Richard de Neville of Foxdon (? Forton), John fitz Hugh of Ednesdon and John de Felton at the request of Richard Earl of Arundel, in aid of the bridge reported as being dilapidated and broken. This is shorter than the preceding, and was to be valid for 3 years complete. No fresh commodties are mentioned, and the ommissions are much the same as in D. The King (Rich. II.) attested it at Westminster in the 5th year of his reign.

The 6th (F) of October 11th, 1412, is directed to John Wele and Richard Yong, clerk. It speaks of the bridge as so damaged as to be dangerous to persons passing over it.

In order to obviate any further risk immediate repairs are sanctioned. Mention is made of traffic passing beneath it. Eleven new commodities are added and a large number omitted. It was to be valid for 5 years, and is dated at Westminster in the 13th year of Hen. IV.

This, the last of the series, is subjoined both in the original and in an English form.

This pontage, F of the series, of October 11th, 1412, is referred to in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls* thus—Patent' de anno 14° Regis Henrici Quarti.

28 Pro Priore Monachorum de Mounteforte in Comitatu Salop'. A gross error already referred to in the introduction for the original document has instead of the second, third, and fourth words *Pro Pontagio* and then de Mounteforte follows:—

Rex dilectis sibi Johanni Wele et Ricardo Yong clerico Salutem. Sciates quod cum pons de Mountforte in Comitatu Salop' per quem habetur communis transitus partium adiacentium dirutus sit et confractus ad maximum periclum transeuntium per eundem Nos volentes pro periclis que per defectum reparac'ois pontis illius possent euenire euitandis remedium apponere opportunum ac de fidelitate et circumspecc'one vestris plenius confidentes concessimus in auxilium reparac'ois pontis illius quod a die confecc'ois presentium usque ad finem quinque annorum proximorum sequentium plenarie completorum capiatis per vos seu deputatos vestros pro quibus respondere voluistis de rebus venalibus ultra pontem predictum vel subtus eundem transeuntibus consuetudines subscriptas videlicet—

de quolibet dolio vini vendito unum denarium ;
de qualibet pipa vini vendita unum obolum ;
de quolibet rundiletto vini vendito unum quadrantem ;
de quolibet dolio cervisie vendito unum obolum ;
de qualibet pipa cervisie vendita unum quadrantem ;
de quolibet quarterio frumenti vendito unum denarium ;
de quolibet quarterio brasij vendito unum obolum ;
de quolibet summagio omnium aliorum bladorum vendito cujuscumque generis fuerint unum obolum ;
de quolibet boue bouiculo vacca equo jumento vendito unum obolum ;

de quolibet corio equi bouis et vacce frisco salito aut tannato vendito unum quadrantem;
de quolibet porco oue et vitulo vendito unum quadrantem;
de qualibet carectata bosce macremij bordij lattorum tegularum et feni vendita unum obolum;
de quolibet trusello vel bala mercimonij valoris viginti solidorum vel amplius vendito unum denarium;
de quolibet summagio panni lanei linei seu canenasij vendito unum obolum;
de quolibet summagio piscis marini vendito unum obolum;
de quolibet summagio ferri fabricati unum obolum;
de quolibet summagio carbonum maritimorum et de charcoll vendito unum quadrantem;
de quolibet summagio allei et ceparum unum quadrantem;
de qualibet peisa vncte cepi butiri et casei vendita unum quadrantem;
de quolibet dolio mellis vendito unum denarium;
de quolibet dolio olei vendito unum denarium;
de qualibet barello allecis vendito unum obolum;
de qualibet cada allecis rubri unum quadrantem;
de quolibet summagio salis vendito unum quadrantem;
et de qualibet alia re vendita hic non specificata per pontem predictum transeunte valoris viginti solidorum unum obolum et decem solidorum unum quadrantem;
Et ideo vobis mandamus quod consuetudines predictas usque ad finem termini predicti per vos vel deputatos vestros predictos, ut predictum est, capiatis, et denarios inde provenientes circa reparacoem et emendacoem pontis predicti poni facietis. Completo autem termino predicto dicte consuetudines penitus cessent et deleantur. In cuius rei testimonium hijs literis patentibus sigillum nostrum affecimus per quinquennium duraturis.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xj. die Octobris.

Translation.

For the Pontage of Mountefortte.

The King to his weirbeloved John Wele and Richard Yong clerk, greeting. Be it known to you that, whereas the bridge of Mountefortte, by which the common transit of the parts adjacent thereto is effected, is undermined

and broken down, to the very great danger of travellers thereby. We willing to provide a suitable remedy for avoiding the perils, which through the defect of repairs of that bridge may possibly result, and being fully convinced of your fidelity and prudence, have granted, in aid of the repairs of the said bridge, that from the day of the execution of these presents up to the end of five years next ensuing fully completed, that you may take by yourselves or by your deputies for whom you shall be willing to be responsible the undermentioned tolls on saleable articles passing across or beneath the aforesaid bridge, namely –

For every tun of wine for sale one penny;
For every pipe of wine for sale one halfpenny;
For every roundlet of wine for sale one farthing;
For every tun of ale for sale one halfpenny;
For every pipe of ale for sale one farthing;
For every quartern of wheat for sale one penny;
For every quartern of barley for sale one halfpenny;
For every horseload of other grain one halfpenny;
For every bull, bullock, cow, horse, or pony for sale one halfpenny;
For every hide of ox and cow fresh, salted, or tanned for sale one farthing;
For every pig, sheep and calf for sale one farthing;
For every wainload of firewood, timber, boards, laths, tiles, and hay one halfpenny;
For every bundle or bale of merchandise of the value of 20 shillings or upwards for sale one penny;
For every horseload of woollen cloth, linen cloth, or canvas for sale one halfpenny;
For every horseload of sea fish for sale one halfpenny;
For every horseload of wrought iron one halfpenny;
For every horseload of sea coals and of charcoal for sale one farthing;
For every horseload of garlic, and onions one farthing;
For every weigh of tallow, lard, butter, and cheese one farthing;
For every cask of honey for sale one penny;
For every cask of oil for sale one penny;

For every barrel of herrings for sale one halfpenny;
For every cade of red herrings for sale one farthing;
For every horseload of salt for sale one farthing;
And for every other thing not here specified, passing over the bridge of the value of 20 shillings one halfpenny, and of 10 shillings one farthing;
And accordingly we command you to collect the aforesaid customs up to the end of the term aforesaid by yourselves or your deputies aforesaid as is aforesaid, and that you cause the monies[1] arising thence to be applied towards the repair and improvement of the said bridge. But on the completion of the aforesaid term the said customs shall altogether cease and be abolished. In witness whereof we have, to these patent letters to run for five years, affixed our seal. Witness the King himself at Westminster the 11th day of October.

The commodities not mentioned in the other five documents are—*allecis rubri*, red herring, *boviculus*, bullock, *brassium*, malt, *carbones maritimi*, sea coals, *charcoll*, charcoal, *ferri fabricati*, wrought iron, *frumentum*, wheat, *jumentum*, pony or packhorse, *lattorum*, laths, *tegularum*, tiles or roofing slabs, *vitulus*, calf.

Other words, not commodities for sale, are *barillus*, barrel, *cada*, a measure of 500 herrings, *pipa*, pipe, *rundilettus* a roundlet. *Venditus* is used instead of *venalis*, with the same sense of saleable, or for sale.

As the interest arising from these charters centres mainly around the commodities and the tolls charged on them, it seems necessary to add a list. The capital letters A, B, C. D E, and F, attached to them, represent in order the successive writs of 1285, 1318, 1328, 1374, 1381, and 1412.

GLOSSARY.

ABERDEN (C) Salt cod dried, and cured at Aberdeen (*Archæologia*, xv., p. 353). This rare word occurs in Bishop Swinfield's Roll of Feb. 4, 1289, thus: "In iiij Aberdeen, xvjd." The toll was 1d. per 100.

[1] The average of such tolls according to Fyton (Vol. x. 126) would be something less than £20.

ACIER (C) Steel. In 10th century the word was *acierum*, derived from *acies*, a sword-edge (Brachet). Here we have *gaddorum acieris*, another form is *garbarum acieris*, cognate to *lamina chalibina*, which is equivalent to *gads* of steel, as in the Vocabularies. The bundle of steel *rods* (for making nails, arrow heads, spear points and such like was of *triginta pecijs*. Toll ½d. per 100.

AFFORCIATUS (B, C) of strong quality, as *thick* cloth. Yet Ducange says *Afforciatus* (*pannus*) a *thin* cloth used for caps. Surely a printer's or other error for *thick*. The expression here is *chiefis de cendallo afforciato*. Wimples or head coverings of thick rich silken stuff. Toll ½d. or ¼d.

ALEI (C) an (error for *olei* as in F), oil. The tun or cask (*dolium*) paid jd.

ALLEC (B, C, D, E, F) Herring, per 1,000 ½d, but red herring (harang soré, "*allec ruber*, where *soré*," hodie saur = dried, brownish red), by the *cade* one thousand paid ¼d.

ALLEUM (A, B, C, D, E, F) Garlic, in D, E, it is *shauis allei*, sheaves or traces of garlic (*trace* from W. trâs, a chain). The toll per horseload of the former was ¼d.; ten sheaves of the latter paid ¼d.

ALUM (B, C, D, E) Alum. The hundred weight, *centena*, paid 1d.

ARGAILL (C, D, E) Potters' clay. (L. *argillum*, F. argile). Toll per cwt. jd.

AVERIUM DE PONDERE (B, C, D, E) Avoirdupois. By a Statute of Edw. III., 1335, certain specified merchandises were to be weighed by a system based on 16 oz. to the lb. Previously a custom had prevailed of allowing 4 oz. additional to cover wastage, deterioration, and shortage. The specified wares *now* are "all kinds of grocery, drugs, butter, cheese, flesh, wax, pitch, tar, tallow, wool, hemp, flax, iron, steel, lead, and all other commodities, which bear the name of garble, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste. And this hath to the lb. sixteen oz., and twelve pounds over are allowed to every hundred." Each hundred weight of such wares paid jd.

BACONES (B, C) Bacon hogs. This word *baco* used to be put for the living animal as well as his salted carcase. Five paid ½d.

BALA (B, F) Bale, pack, bundle, or package of merchandise, usually of spicery, here of foreign leather; in F. it takes the place of *trusellus*. The toll was 2d. each.

BAUDEKYN (B, C) Baudekin, Baldicum, Baldekinum, Cloth of gold, *Erat pannus auro regidus plumatoque opere intertextus.* Yet some authors say, Cloth of silk only. In more recent times *brocade* formerly brought from Babylon, Baldacus, whence the name. Each piece j.d.

BARELLUS (F). In Swinfield's Roll Barillus and Barillum, a measure of wine, beer, oil, &c., containing the eighth part of a tun, *dolium*, the fourth of a pipe, or the moiety of a hogshead, i.e., 30 galls. Here, however, a measure of a thousand herrings, which paid ½d.

BAZAN (B,) Sheep leather, now chiefly used for bookbinding, called in Mod. F. *bazane*, inferior to *Cordewan*, which was Corduba leather, made from goat skins, for which *bazan* was often substituted. Toll 2d. a bale.

BISSARUM (B, C, D, E) Female deer, doe hind. F. *biche*, a doe. The fur *bissus* was much esteemed. Bishop Swinfield's Surtout (supertunica) was "de bisso," and trimmed with *minever*, (the fur of the small weasel or squirrel, white with black spots). Toll 1d. for 100 skins.

BLADI (A, B, C, D, E, F) Wheat, corn, grain, *bladum*, M.F. *blé*. There are variations both in the quantity taxed and in the tax. In A. the quarter (8 bushels) pays ¼d.; in B, C, D, E, the team or horseload eight (or 4) strikes, or 100 lbs. weight, pays ¼d.; in F. the word is *frumentum* wheat, and the quartern (4 bushels) pays 1d.

BORDA (A) *bordi*, (B, C, D, E) *borde* and *bordij*. *Bord* in A.S. a board; N F. *bordez* boards, planks for building, or carpentery. A cart laden with boards A paid ½d., and B, C, D, E a 100 boards paid ½d.

BOSCI, BOSCE (A, B, C, D, E, F) Brushwood, firewood. F *bois* is a grove or coppice. Cartload ½d.

BOVE (A, B, C, F) Ox (or bull). Each animal was taxed ¼d. The load of hides ¼d.

BOVICULO (F) Bullock, stot, bugle, each paid ½d.

BRASIJ (F) Malt, the quarter (8 bushels) paid ½d.; *braciandum* stands for brewing.

BUTIRI (B, C, D, E) Butter, L. *butyri*. The *peisa* or wey (256 lbs.?) paid in B ½d., in C, D, E ¼d.

CADA (F) a reckoning for herrings. A Cade, usually 500 (L. *Cadus*, a barrel or cask + Gk. καδος, toll ¼d.

CALCIS (B) Lime. The custom on one cart load (? daily) for a week was 1d.

CALDARIO (ad braciandum) (B) Caldron (for brewing). Toll 1d.

CANABI (C) Hemp. *De decem petris canabi venalibus unum quadrantem*, for ten stone of hemp for sale one farthing. A stone, *petra*, usually 14 lbs., but for some commodities less.

CANEVACIJ (A, B, C, D, E, F) Canvas, hempen cloth, L. *canebacium*. The horseload paid ½d.

CAPRARUM & CAPRIS (B, C, D, E) Kids, goats. Kids were eaten in spring and summer. Goats were very numerous in those days, not only in Wales but in the marches. 100 skins 1d., ten live goats 1d.

CAPRIOLORUM (B, C, D, E) Roedeer, now only found in Scotland, but common enough in middle ages. 100 skins ½d.

CARBONUM (B, C, D, E, F) Coals, prob. *Charcoal*, in F. the word is *charcoll*, the horseload paid ¼d., and *carbonum maritimorum*, sea coal, is also charged toll, ¼d. for the horseload.

CARECTA CARETTA (A, B, C and passim) a cart or its load. *Carectata*, *Carettata*, a cartload or wainload.

CARNES (B, C) Meat, either salted, *salitas* or fresh, *friscas*. The cartload 1½d.

CASEI (B, C, D, E, F) Cheese. The *peisa* or wey of cheese (256 lbs paid ½d.

CATORUM (B, C, D, E) Cats (skins of wild) the hundred paid ½d. N.B. It was reckoned a very inferior fur.

CENDALLO (B, C) A fine silk stuff, otherwise *sendallo*, Cyprus silk. *Tela subserica vel pannas Sericas (Du Cange)*, *chiefs de cendallo*, wimples of Sendal or head dresses (*chef*, head) each paid ½d.

CEPARUM (A, B, C, F) and *separum* (B) Onions. 2000 paid ¼d.

CEPI (B, C, D, E, F) *sebi, sebi,* Tallow, suet. Candles were made of it. The *peisa* or wey paid ½d.

CERVISIE (B, C, F) Ale or (one way) beer. W. *cwrw*; F. *cervoise*. Pleny says *cervisia* is a word of Gaulish origin, 12 lagenæ of beer measure formed a sextary. The cask, *dolium*, paid 2d.

CERVORUM (B, C, D, E) Stags or red deer. The skins paid 1d. by the hundred.

CHARCOLL (F) charcoal. In the other documents we have *Carbonum*. This of 1412 is an early use of the word charcoll. The horseload paid ¼d.

CHIEFIS (B.C.) Head coverings (wimples or hoods). N.F. *chief* (now *chef*), the head; *chiefis* is a very rare word in this sense (see *Cendallo* and *Afforciato* above). Each *chief* paid ½d.

CINDULARUM (B) Shingles, wooden or stone roofing slabs, otherwise *scindularum*, from L. *scindere*, to cleave. Per 1,000 j.d.

CINERUM (B, C, D) Potashes, soda, or barilla. The horseload ¼d.

CLAVORUM (B, C) Nails—*ad equos*, horseshoe nails, the 2,000 ¼d; *ad carectas*, for carts, paid ½d; ad *cumulum* (?) domus, for covering (?) a house, ½d. per 1,000.

CLUFORUM (B, C) Clouts, iron plates for large wheels and cart axles, plates for cumbrous wheels instead of tires, fastened to the felloes by clout nails. The hundred paid ½d.

COPEROSE (B, C, D, E) Copperas, sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, used for dyeing, and making ink. The hundred weight paid ½d.

CORDEWAN (B) Spanish leather from Corduba, made from goat skins. The bale 2d.

CORIORUM (A, B, C, D, E, F). Skins or leather, of both domestic and wild animals. The horseload paid ½d.

CUMULUM (B) a doubtful word, descriptive of nails (possibly *covering*, or roof nails for the purpose), ¼d. per 2,000.

CUNICULORUM (B, C, D, E). Conies or rabbits. The fur used for lacing. 100 skins paid ¼d.

CUPRI (B, C, D. E) Copper. The hundred (weight) paid 2d.

DAMORUM AND DAMARUM (B, C, D, E). Red fallow deer. 100 skins paid jd.

DIASPRE (B, C) Diaper, figured linen cloth (diversified with flourishings like as in the precious stone called *jasper*). Every piece of cloth paid jd.

DOLIUM (A, B, C, D, E, F). A cask for wine, ale, potashes, oil, and honey, of no fixed measurement, but "*dolium vini quinquaginta duo sextaria vini puri debet continere, et quodlibet sextarium quatuor jalones aut sex potellos.*" A *tun* of wine ought to contain 52 sextaries of pure wine, and every sextary 4 gallons or 6 bottles. The custom varied with the contents. Wine paid 4d. per tun; ale, 2d.; Potash, j d., and Honey, 4d.

ERIS (B, C, D, E) Brass, usually *Æris*. Per 100 weight ½d.

FAGOTTORUM (C, D, E). Faggots made of the smaller branches or underwood (called *bavins* in Kent) used in lighting and maintaining fires. The thousand paid jd.

FENI (F) Hay. The wainload paid ½d.

FERRI (A, B, C, D) Iron, extensively used in building, &c. Toll ½d. per horseload. *Ferri fabricati*, wrought iron.

FLOTA. A raft for firewood and heavy timber, which sometimes damaged the piers of the bridge.

FRUMENTI (F) Wheat. In A, B, C, D, E, *Bladi* is used. It paid for each quarter, 8 bushels, jd.

FRISCO (B, C, F) Fresh, as opposed to salted or dried.

GADDORUM (C) Rods or pins of steel (or iron) for making nails, &c. (see Acier above). A single gad of steel for making a spearhead weighed 2 or 3 oz. In the Saxon Vocabulary, gads of steel are *lamina chalibina*. Every 100 paid ½d.

GALWICH, GALEWITH (& Galeworth) (C, D, E) Welsh frieze or flannel, a very rare word only found in these or similar lists. Perhaps it should be *Galleworst i.e.*, Welsh worsted. 100 yards ells paid ½d.

JUDEUS, JUDEA (A) Jew, Jewess. This was the period of our national history when the Jews were cruelly persecuted, and we may not be surprised at a special toll being laid upon them for using the bridge (riding 1d., on foot ½d.) They and their possessions had

always been at the disposal of the sovereign. Hen. III. at first favoured them, but afterwards on Feb. 24th, 1255, he sold the whole of them to Earl Richard, his brother, for 5,000 marks for a certain term of years that *quos Rex excoriaverat Comes eviscceraret.* To distinguish them they were compelled to wear a badge of yellow taffeta on their upper garments, 6 thumbs long and 3 broad, and they were heavily fined if found out of doors without it. The statute *de Judaismo* was passed by Parliament 3 Edw. I., 1275, by which the King had a fifteenth granted to him *pro expulsione Judæorum.* They were accordingly all seized on the same day and hour, Nov. 18th, 1278, and thrown into prison on the charge of clipping and counterfeiting the coin of the realm. Many of them were hanged with their Christian accomplices in the year following, and finally in 1290 a proclamation was made that they should be deported on a certain day (24 Aug.), and so, with wives and children, 16,511 in all, they quitted the kingdom. As no notice of them is found in the other five *pontages* we may conclude that all had left the provinces, a few, however, were suffered to remain in London and York, but even these were expelled in 1358. This is the usual account, but as the date of A is 1285, we may suppose that some had remained in concealment.

JUMENTO (F) Beast of burden, pony, draught or packhorse. Tax on each ½d. if for sale.

LACHES (B) Latches is the most probable rendering. "White linen webs" does not suit the jd. per 1,000 toll. The Middle English *lacche* a latch, from *lacchen* to seize, lay hold of, *Lach* is also a garment, cloke, mantle, or shirt.

LAMPREDA (B, C) lampron, lamprey, or sucking eel. *Lampetra*, a sucker of rocks, a fish much esteemed. In 1313, a ship laden with lampreys and other supplies, bound for Perth was attacked by Stralsund pirates, who slew some of the crew and carried off the cargo to Aberdeen, where they sold it. This proves the estimation in which these fish were holden, and the

taxing of them in Lent, *ante Pascha* implies that at other times there was no special impost.

LATTORUM (F) Laths, *lattis quercinis et faginis* made of oak or ash. The cartload paid ½d.

MAEREMIJ (A, F) Timber, a generic word, F. meresme, L. materiamen. Rafts of heavy timber were liable to damage the bridge (see FLOTA). Cartloads of timber paid ½d.

MERCIMONIJ (C. D, E, F) General merchandise not otherwise specified or included under the *averio de pondere* clause (B, C, D, E) but still above the value of 20 shillings. The bale or trussel paid ¼d.

MELLIS (A, B, C, D, E, F) Honey, the provision of which was most important, for it was the only sweetening. It was carried in tuns (dolijs) carts (carectis) and in jars. Toll various from jd. up to iv.d., according to quantity. The horseload paid iijd For an instance of a horse laden with xxv. flagons of honey in a leathern sack see 3rd Series, Vol. V., 172.

MOLA (B, C, D, E) A millstone. The word also signified a handmill or *quern*, and paid ¼d.

OLEI (C, F) Oil, probably olive oil. *Alei* in C should be *olei* and not *allec*, garlic. The *dolium* paid ½d.

PANNORUM (A, B, C, D, E, not in F) Cloth. *Pannus* a generic name, several kinds mentioned. A trussel (in (A, B) paid ½d.; a trussel in a cart (C) paid ijd. *Panno integro* (in B, D) may mean an uncut roll. *Panni hibernici*, Irish cloth or frieze, was j.d. per 100 (? yards or weight). *Panni lanei* or *linei*, woollen or linen cloth.

PASCHA (B, C) Easter, only in the phrase *lampreda ante Pascha*, i.e., in Lent, at other times probably reckoned as fish.

PEISA, *pisa* (B, C, D, E) Weigh or wey of wool, cheese, &c. L. *waga* In the case of wool the wey consisted of 26 cloves, a clove about 10 lbs. A weigh of barley or malt, 6 quarters. The wey of cheese paid ½d.

PETRIS (C) Stones, applied only to hemp; a stone of wool, 14 lbs.; of lead, 12 lbs.; of wax, 8 lbs.; and of beef the same. It does not appear how much of hemp, but each stone paid ¼d.

PILAS (A) Piers, or piles, the main supports of the bridge, but whether of wood or stone in the 13th century does not appear, probably of the latter. Leland (died 1552) speaks of "a fayre stone bridge" there "of late renewed." Pila with the first vowel long [M.E. *pile*; A.S. *pil*; L. *pila*, a pillar] is a pier of stone. The probability is, that it was a bridge resting on two or more piers in the bed of the river, with beams and transoms of wood. Such at least it was in Roger Kynaston's time (early 16th century) when the Sheriff took up several *planks* of the bridge when he wanted to apprehend him.

PIPA (F) Pipe, a measure of wine or beer, a moiety of the *dolium* or tun, and so about 126 gallons. "The measures of this period have baffled some acute antiquaries," says the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A., M.R.S.L. The toll was less than that of the tun, viz. ½d. instead of 1d.

PISCEM (A, B) Fish. The traffic in fish must have been great. Fresh, salted, and dried fish are tolled. The toll was 2d. per cart. The wain load of *piscis marini* (B, C, D, E, F) paid 2d. (in B); the horseload paid ½d. (in C); in D, E, the cartload paid ¼d., while in F, the horseload paid ½d.

PLUMBI (A, B, C, D, E). Lead ore which was got in various places in Shropshire and Wales, at least from Roman times, if not earlier, and paid ½d. the cartload in A; 2d. in B, C; 1d. in D, E, but *plumbo? ad braciandum*, whatever that was, paid 1d., quantity not given.

PORCIS (A, B, C) Pigs, distinguished from baconibus. 50 paid 1d. in A, C; 6 paid 1d. in B; in E one paid ¼d. In B, another item reads "*de decem parcis venalibus unum obolum*," which following the item *de quinque baconibus*, must mean sucking pigs, and of these 10 paid ½d.

ROTIS (A) Wheels, which are listed with *carecta*, a cart, paid per pair ¼d.

RUNDILETTO (F) A roundlet, rundlet, or keg, from 6 to 18 gallons. It paid ¼d.

SACCO (A, B, C) Sack. *Sacco lane* in each entry. The sack

of wool contained 26 stone of 14 lbs., *i.e.*, 364 lbs., and paid 4d.

SALIS (A, B, C, D, E, F (Salt. The quarter (? 8 bushels) (A, C, D, E) paid ¼d. The seam (B, F) paid ¼d. per week.

SALMONE (B, C) Salmon. Fresh paid each ½d, either fresh or salted (C) paid ¼d.

SAMITO (B, C) Silk, very fine and good taffeta or satin. *Samite* is from Low L. *examitum*; Gk. ἑξαμίτον, six threaded. Each piece paid 1d.

SERICO (B, C) Properly Chinese silk. Sericum (Gk. Σῆρες. Chinese cloth of silk interwoven with gold, *cum auro*. It then paid 1d. the piece; without gold, *sine auro*, ½d.

SQUIRELLORUM (B, C, D, E) Squirrels, the fur of the belly used for facings. 100 skins paid ½d.

STAGNI, STANNI (B, C, D, E) Tin. The hundred (weight) paid 2d.

STOKEFISSCH (C) Stockfish. Fish dried in the air without salt. In 17 Edw. I. 24 cost 2/6. By the cwt. they paid ½d.

SUMMA (A) *Summagio* (B et passim), a team or horseload. Toll according to commodity carried.

TANNI (B. C, D, E) Oak bark (or tan). Cartload for a week ¼d., otherwise the cartload 1d.

TEGULARUM (F) Tiles or stone slabs for roofing. The cartload ½d.

TELE (B, C, D, E) *lanei tele*, linen web. The hundred weight paid 1d.

TURFARUM (C) turves. 10,000 ¼d.

UNGTI (B, C, D, E, F) Lard or grease. The wey of it paid 1d.

VENALI & VENDITO passim the former in A, B, C, D, E, the latter only in F, saleable.

VERTEGRICE (C, D, E, F) Verdegris, *æs viride*. The *centena*, hundred weight paid ½d.

VINUM (A, B, C, D, E, F) Wine. In A the tun paid 4d.; in B 2d., in C 1½d., in D, E 1d., in F the tun paid 1d., the pipe ½d., the rundilet ¼d.

WAIDE (B, C, D, E) Woad, a plant used for dyeing blue (*Reseda luteola*). The quarter paid 2d.

WORSTEDE (C, D, E) Worsted, originally a name signifying twisted yarn, taken from the town of Worsted in Norfolk, mentioned in Chaucer (C.T. 264) and in *Calendarum Rotulorum Patentium* (1328—1378) as a Norfolk commodity. The cwt. in C, and E paid 1d.; and in D ½d.

We are indebted to the unvarying kindness of Mr. John Beacall for unearthing and copying the six documents which throw so much light upon our medieval history.

WIGLEY.

By HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

THERE are many interesting old houses in the vicinity of Ludlow, whose history reaches back into the dim and distant past, and which, if they could but speak could indeed tell us strange stories of the days of old. Not the least attractive of these old residences are the two neighbouring Manor houses of Wigley and Dodmore. Though the former has less external beauty, it possibly exceeds its rival in historic interest, carrying us back to old time when, nearly seven hundred years ago, it was the proud service of its holder, under Dame Margery de Lacy (the representative of the great family which gave its name to the parish of Stanton Lacy, in which Wigley was comprised), to guard the keep of Ludlow Castle for fifteen days during war time, It is associated also with Ludlow Church, to a Chantry of which it belonged over 400 years ago, and to which it was granted by one of the first members of Parliament and Recorders of the Borough of Ludlow, so that Wigley is intimately linked up with the history of Ludlow. In feudal times we have only occasional glimpses of its history, but from the time of Piers Beaupie, who died in 1486, we are able to trace its ownership down to the present day.

Wigley (the name probably signifies the ley or pasture of Wigga) was a member of the old Domesday Manor of Stanton, which in Saxon times belonged to Siward—the rich man of Shropshire—and was granted by the Norman Conqueror to Walter de Lacy, or his son Roger de Lacy, the builder of Ludlow Castle, to the latter of whom it belonged at the time of Domesday.

The first detailed mention of Wigley is in the 14th year of King Henry, son of King John (Henry III., 1229) when under a writ of Mort d'ancestre Ralph de Clun remitted and quitted claim to Thomas of Wigley and Margery his wife, tenants of half a virgate of land (probably 30 acres) in Stanton Lacy, all his interest in such land for half a mark

of silver. The writ Mort d'ancestre being one usually sued between ladies who were jointly entitled to lands, or their representatives, it is probable that Ralph of Clun and Thomas of Wigley were the children of two sisters, or had married two sisters. However this may be, we have at that time a Thomas of Wigley settled in Stanton Lacy, and for the next hundred years the name occurs frequently. Thomas of Wigley and Margery had a son, Roger of Wigley, who had a dispute (the date is not given but it is about 1250) with Robert Dovill, a man evidently of some importance, concerning the free holding (probably Wigley) in Stanton Lacy, which was claimed by both. From the Assize Roll it appears that Roger of Wigley and Robert Dovill were both children of the above-named Margery by different fathers, and that Robert Dovill, with the assistance of Robert de Hyntes and others, had forcibly ejected Roger from his mother's property. The Jury found that the property had belonged to Margery, and that she had enfeoffed Roger of the same and that it rightly belonged to him. Roger therefore recovered the property and "Robert Dovill was in mercy."

Some of the family of Wigley seem to have come to live in Ludlow, as the name frequently occurs after this period in the Ludlow records.

In 1284 John de Wigley was on a Ludlow Inquest; and Roger de Wigley was a juror for Stanton Liberty at the Assizes of 1292. In the Roll of the Palmers' Gild (Shr. Arch. *Transactions* I., 342) Adam senior of Wigley appears as the owner of a house in Galdeford. The name occurs several times in the old grants to the Palmers' Guild; for instance, Adam of Wigley is mentioned in connection with land in Galdeford, and Richard of Wigley as owner of a house above Corve Gate. In an ancient rent roll of the Guild, attributed to the reign of Edward II. (1307—1327) Dominus Richard de Wigley pays 2d. for a house in Corve Street (probably the house above the gate), and the heir of Sybil of Wigley 6d. for a house in Broad Street. In the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll for 1327, William de Wigley appears in Ludlow and Alice de Wigley in Stanton Lacy.

It appears from the Shropshire Visitation that the Wigley family ceased with Alice (daughter and heiress of William de Wigley), who married William Baldwin of Diddlebury, and that their grandson was living in 1357. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs*, while agreeing that the heiress of the Wigleys married a Baldwin, puts the case somewhat differently, as he says that Roger Baldwin who died about 1398 married Jane, daughter and heiress of William de Wigley, by Alice le Childe. However this may be, the chief stem of the family died out in the male line, and the arms of the old Wigley family "Barry of six azure and argent a chief ermine" appeared in the Baldwin coat.

So far we have only dealt with a small area of the Manor about 30 acres, which belonged to the Wigley family. In 1255 Robert Dovile, who has been mentioned above, and was a son of Margery of Wigley, held two virgates of land in Wigley (120 acres), his service being to guard the keep of Ludlow Castle for fifteen days in War time, no light task as a border Castle of such importance as was Ludlow was seldom free from war-like attack, especially in the latter half of the 13th century, when Prince Llewellyn was ever and anon invading the Marches of Wales. Robert Dovile held 12 acres more in Wigley, paying two shillings a year to Dame Margery de Lacy as part of her dower, and it is interesting to note that this payment of two shillings a year, though in later times made to the Town of Ludlow, remained in force for six hundred years afterwards. Dame Margery de Lacy, who was the daughter of William de Braose, married about 1200 Walter de Lacy, the head of the great Fief which included Ludlow Castle and Stanton Lacy, and, therefore, Wigley. She survived her husband, who died in 1241, and whose immense estates ultimately passed to his grand-daughters, Matilda wife of Peter de Geneville and Margery the wife of John de Verdun, the latter taking Stanton Lacy. Thus it came to pass that, as appears by an inquisition held after the death of Theobald de Verdun, the son and heir of John de Verdun and Margery de Lacy in March, 1317, it was of de Verdun that Robert Dovile's son Robert was then found to be holding lands in Wigley, said at this time to comprise a fourth-part of a Knight's fee,

which may be roughly computed at 300 acres, and the value of which was said to be Twenty shillings. The Manorial rights of Stanton Lacy passed to the Mortimers, and through them to the Crown, and were granted by Edward IV. to the Burgesses of Ludlow, who thus became entitled to the chief rent of two shillings, which had been formerly paid to Lady Margery de Lacy. This rent charge of two shillings continued to be paid until the nineteenth century.

In 1344 Edward III. granted to John Fitzwarine the year day and waste of a messuage and two carucates (about 200 acres) of land in the County of Salop, which belonged to John de Wigley and which, on account of a felony for which he was outlawed, fell into the hands of the King. This may, or may not have been the Wigley with which we are now dealing. There is a very curious protection granted in the following year to Roger de Wigley of Ludlow, which is so expressive of the manners of the time that it deserves reproduction.

"The King, to all Bailiffs and his faithful men to whom these present shall come, greeting. Know ye that whereas we have assigned our beloved Roger de Wygeleye of Lodelowe to pursue, arrest, and take a certain malefactor charged with certain seditions in our Kingdom of England wherever he might be found, and to bring the same malefactor to us wherever we should be without delay, and the said Roger, fearing that injury to himself and danger to his body might happen in prosecuting this business by the friends of the said malefactor, has supplicated us that we will provide for his safety in this respect. We, heartily desiring to further this business and to coerce those who impede it in every way in our power, have taken the said Roger while executing the said business under our special protection and defence, and his men lands rents and all his possessions. And behold we command you, that you protect maintain and defend the said Roger and his men while prosecuting the said business, not inflicting upon him nor suffering to be inflicted any injury and that you counsel the said Roger as often as may be necessary.

Witness the King at Westminster
the second day of August 1345."

About this period Wigley, and the neighbouring properties, seem to have been vested in the great family of de Ludlow; as in 1357 (30 Edw. III.) a fine was levied upon a conveyance from John de Ludlow, Chevalier, of Wigley, Dodmore, Stanton Lacy, Felton, and other properties, to Nicholas de Morehall and Hawise his wife, for the life only of the Lady Hawise; the rent reserved being "a Rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist." This Sir John de Ludlow was the son of Sir Laurence de Ludlow, who died in November, 1353, and was buried in the Conventual Church of the Brothers of the Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel at Ludlow (the White Friars), which stood on the site of the present St. Leonard's Church. Sir Laurence de Ludlow left a widow, whose name was Hawise, and looking at the fact that the grant of the properties to Sir Nicholas de Morehall and Hawise his wife, was for the life of the latter only and at a nominal rent, and after her death was to revert to Sir John de Ludlow, it is probable that Hawise de Morehall was the widow of Sir Laurence de Ludlow.

In 1407, William of Wigley was indicted for being an aider and abettor of John de Staunton of Long Staunton, Esquire, in the killing of John Synegere of Hope Bowdler.

No further mention of Wigley has been found before the year 1413 (1 Henry V.), when a very curious entry appears in the Assize Rolls, of a charge made against some of the then principal inhabitants of Ludlow in connection with this property. The indictment was that John Danyot, Corvisor, John Bulkeley, Webber, Robert Ebbys, Dyer, William Hyde, Gent., and William Paris, Thomas Cokkys, and John Laurence, Drapers, all of Ludlow, "together with other unknown men to the number of 20 by force and arms, namely, breastplates, palettes and doublets defensive, armed with swords, bows, arrows, lances, axes, guns, and other arms, associated out of premeditated malice on the Thursday after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul in the 1st year of K. Henry V. came to the Manor of Wigley in the County of Salop and there assaulted Thomas Kaynam de Wigley and evil intreated and beat him and totally expelled him from his house and there destroyed 2 pigs, 30 chickens and hay and other goods and chattels of the said Thomas Kaynam to the

value of 15 marks and inflicted other enormities on him And also that the same William Paris, William Hide, Thomas Cokkys, John the son of William Paris and John Willoughby of Ludlow Butcher and many other malefactors armed in warlike array came to the said Manor of Wigley and there beat wounded and illtreated Alice the wife of the said Thomas and drew her blood and did other enormities." Unfortunately neither the causes which led to this disturbance nor the result of the trial are recorded.

Another blank of thirty-eight years occurs in the history of Wigley, of which no further mention is found until 1451, when there is a record of a fine levied upon a sale by John Bykeley of Salop, Chaplain, and Richard Taverner of the same place, to Nicholas Stafford and Katherine his wife of property in Ludlow, Oakley, Wigley, and Corve meadow. Nicholas Stafford, who was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1458, and is described in the early Chronicles of that town as "a worthy gentleman and a wise," died in 1471, being buried in St. Mary's Church, where there is a fine alabaster monument to the memory of himself and his wife. He died without issue, and in some way the Wigley Estates passed to Piers Beaupie, Cofferer to King Edward IV., M.P. for Ludlow and Recorder of that town from 1466 to 1474. By his Will, dated in 1480, Mr. Beaupie directed that one priest should continually celebrate Masses in the Chapel of the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Ludlow Church for forty years for his soul and the soul of his wife Agnes, and gave lands to the value of £6 13s. 4d. for the priest's salary. In 2 Richard III. a license was granted to John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, Agnes Beaupie, widow, and others, to found a Chantry to celebrate Divine service at the altar of St. Mary and St. Gabriel, in whose honour a Chapel had been constructed and dedicated within the Church of Ludlow, and to endow it with lands to the value of 10 marks a year; i.e., £6 13s. 4d. There is nothing in the Will of Mr. Beaupie or in the Royal license to show that these lands were Wigley, but this becomes clear from the later deeds.

In 1527 a lease was granted of the Manor and farm of Wigley with all the lands, meadows and pastures pertaining to the same in Wigley and Ludlow by Richard Benson,

Chantry Priest of the Chantry of the Virgin Mary in Ludlow Church, called Beaupie's Chantry, to William Harding and Joan his wife and Richard their son for their natural lives, at a rent of 60/- in free socage.

In the particulars for grants for Colleges which were taken in 2 Edward VI. appears the following description of Wigley:--

2 Edward VI. 1548.

"County of Salop: lately the chantry of the Blessed Mary founded in the parish church of Ludlow in the co. aforesaid called Bewpas Chantry, ferme of the manor and farm of Wigley alias Wigeley with all the lands, meadows, and pastures pertaining to the same in Wigley and Ludlowe demised to William Harding and Joan his wife and to Richard their son by Richard Benson lately cantarist there by an indenture sealed with a seal bearing date Nov. 8th. in the year XIX. of King Henry VIII. to be held by the same during their natural life paying therefor per annum in free socage Lxs.

Quit rent issuing from the Manor of Wigley paying to the Chief Lord of the fee per annum 11s. ferme . . . fields . . . Chapellfielde and Cherefield . . . . parcel of the meadow called Portemans medowe with appurtenances in Ludlow and Wigley demised to Charles ffoxe by an indenture for a term of years paying per annum iiis. iiiid. The premisses be entire of themselves severallie and parcell of no other manour nor manours and were given by Peter Beaupy and Agnes his wiffe for the maintenance of a priest for ever to pray for their Soulles and others. Item the premisses be all the landes and possessions . . . belonging to the said Chantry. There be no woods growing on any of the premisses.

Rich^d. Cupper."

Within a very few months of the date of the above particulars of Wigley, the Manor and estate, with other property, were sold for £2,050 to John Cupper and Richard Turvour of London who were great speculators in Church lands. The grant by the King to the purchasers describes Wigley as "All that one Manor, messuage and farm of Wigley lately belonging to the Chantry of the Blessed Mary founded in the Parish Church of Ludlow called Beaupie's

Chantry now dissolved." The purchasers, John Cupper and Richard Turvour were probably either speculators or, as was more common, men of influence who obtained Church land at an under value intending to resell it, but no fine or other document can be found showing how the property was transferred from or by them. Only two years later and then for many years afterwards, the Ludlow Renters accounts shew that the 2/- the quit rent of Wigley which had formerly been received from Richard Benson, Chaplain, was paid to the Bailiffs by John Passey, and it is clear that he became the owner of the Manor and estate very soon after the sale of the Chantry property.

John Passey seems to have been a man of some consequence in Ludlow, as he was Bailiff of the Town in 1546 and 1557, and represented the Borough in the Parliament of 1553.

There seem to have been several dealings with the property by the Passey family which are not quite easy of explanation. There is a chirograph of a fine in 1582, by which John Passey (styled the younger) and Margaret his wife sold (a mortgage was probably intended two houses), two gardens, three orchards, &c., in Wigley, Stanton Lacy, and Ludlow for £200 to Charles Foxe, the well known Secretary of the Court of the Marches and founder of Foxe's Almshouses in Ludlow; but this would appear not to extend to the Manor or principal Mansion House and was subject to the life-interest of John Passey the elder. In 1584 (two years later) administration of the goods of John Passey (probably the younger), who is described as "lately while he lived of Stanton Lacy" was granted to his daughter Elizabeth.

In 1588 the same property which had been the subject of a fine in 1582 was sold or mortgaged by John Passey to Roger Mainwaring, but as the consideration was 130 marks of silver, this was probably a mortgage only.

Richard Passey, described in the probate of his will as "late while he lived" of Wigley, was buried at Stanton Lacy on the 24th February, 1614-5, and by his nuncupative Will appointed his Grandfather John Passey as his Executor, and gave him "all those goods mentioned in a deed of gift which my grandfather aretofore made to my use." It

is clear, therefore, that John Passey the elder, the purchaser of Wigley about 1552, was still living, though he must have been a very old man, but he died in the following May, and was buried at Stanton Lacy (1615, May 30th).

In Easter term 1627 a fine shews that the Manor of Wigley and one messuage, one dovecot, one orchard, 100 acres of land, 30 acres of Meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood, 10 acres of moor and heath and common pasture for all beasts, were sold by Ethelreda Passey, widow, Valentine Passey, Gent., William Passey and John—and Ursula his wife for £200 to Richard Hall, Gent.

Richard Hall, who was under clerk to the Signet in the Court of the Marches, lived at Burway, and was buried in Ludlow Church on the 18th March, 1654; his first wife and a daughter, whose gravestone still remains in the South transept, having been buried there in May and July, 1617. Richard Hall by his Will, proved in Ludlow, directed that his wife Mary (formerly Mary Nash) should enjoy his farm of Burway and also that "other his farm called Wigley in the Parish of Stanton Lacy for twenty one years, to enable her to provide portions for his two unmarried daughters, Martha and Dorothy, and his younger sons Richard and Somerset," and after his wife's death he gave the properties to his eldest son Thomas Hall.

Thomas Hall, who was born about 1620, matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford, on 17th March, 1636-7, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1646, and was probably the M.P. of that name who represented the City of Worcester in 1660. He was included in the list of delinquents in Ludlow in 1646 as having "ridden in arms for the King." Thomas Hall who married Jane, daughter of William Griffiths of Ludlow but had no issue, bought the Tithes of Wigley from Robert Townshend in 1666. He died in 1667; as in December of that year a pew in Ludlow Church which had been that of Thomas Hall, Esq., deceased, was granted to his widow, Mrs. Jane Hall. Thomas Hall's four sisters, Dorothy the wife of John Moore, Martha Griffiths, Mary, the wife of Thomas Vernon, and Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Nash were his co-heiresses, and they seem to have agreed on a partition in 1690, under which three-fourths of the estate

passed to Martha Griffiths, and one-fourth to John and Dorothy Moore. The whole of the property was again re-united by a settlement upon the marriage of Charles Moore (son of John and Dorothy) with Mary Chilton, in July, 1694. Wigley then passed to Charles Moore's only child Mary, who, in October, 1718, married Charles Parsons of Kemerton, by whom she had a son John, to whom the property descended. He died in 1757, and by his Will left the property to his brothers-in-law Richard Cope-Hopton, and William Cope-Hopton in trust for sale.

On the 17th January, 1765, they sold the estate, which then consisted of 179 acres, for £1,589, to Mr. Samuel Patrick of The Bury, Richard's Castle, from whom it has eventually passed to his great grand-daughter who married Mr. J. E. Farmer, the present owner of Wigley.

In 1617 a note was taken and recorded in the Stanton Lacy Parish Register of what part of the Churchyard Hayment, *i.e.*, fence, each Township or Estate ought to maintain, and it is there stated that Wigley was liable for four yards.

There is very little to be seen externally which would suggest to any casual visitor that Wigley is one of the oldest houses in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, nor is there much internally as the house was so much altered and reorganised in the middle of the last century as to amount practically to a rebuilding. There are, however, some very interesting cellars, which bear the stamp of antiquity, and were no doubt part of the old Manor House which formed part of the possessions of the Chantry of St. Mary and St. Gabriel in Ludlow Church, and may even have been part of the Mansion at the time when it was the owner's duty in the days of feudal tenure to guard the Keep of Ludlow Castle during war time.

A BITTERLEY BROIL IN 1718.

BOOTON *versus* LANGFORD.

By Rev. JOHN R. BURTON, Rector of Bitterley.

THROUGH the kindness of Sir William Rouse-Boughton, Bart., I am able to give a transcript of some old MSS. relating to Bitterley School, throwing light on its origin, and also telling the story of an exciting parish episode of two centuries ago. At present I have only broken lights as to the ownership of the Manor in Elizabethan and Jacobean times; but these may afford some guidance in reading the "Indenture" which is given hereafter.

The Blakeway MS. enumerates the possessors of Bitterley Manor (after Elizabeth) in this order:—

1. Sir Henry Anderson.
2. Charles Auden, gent.
3. John Hatcher.
4. Thomas Browker.
5. Sir Thomas Walcot.

In 1587 Henry Anderson presented to the Rectory. Sir Richard Anderson, Kt., appointed Matthew Clark in 1629. Then in the State Papers (Dom. P.R.O. Interregnum G. 35, 47) we get "Sir Henry Anderson of Pendley in Com. Salop By Deed dated 20 feb. Anno Dni 1646-7 hath settled the Rectory of Middleton of the value of £20 per annum upon Sir John Corbett and Sir Anthony Irby in Trust for the minister of Bitterley for ever. Consideration £200. Three Covenants." Middleton, so far as is known, has always been a Chapel-of-ease to Bitterley Church. Had it a short-lived independent position during part of the Puritan régime?

In the "*Case*" the School—raised afterwards by John Newborough's bequest to the dignity of a Grammar School—is always called the *Parish* School; and in the "Indenture" Sir Henry is styled *Baronett*; but he did not apparently

belong to any baronetcy now existing, nor is he included in Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*, nor in the *Complete Baronetage* by G. E. C. Blakeway tells us that after the death of Anderson the estate was divided. We are on firm ground in 1648 when on 1 June an Indenture was made "between Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., and Dame Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Edward Lord Littleton, Sir Thomas Littleton, Kt. and Bart., Sir Edward Littleton, Bart., William Littleton, Esquire, John Littleton, D.D., and Timothy Littleton, serjeant-at-law, of the one part, and Thomas Browker, Esq., of the other part. In consideration of £2646 paid by Browker the parties conveyed to him a capital messuage and farm called the Manor Place or Court of the Lordship of Bitterley and all houses, lands, woods, &c." [Enrolled in Chancery 25 Sept., 1648.]

Thomas Browker only held the estate for seven years, but he has left his memory on a stone pedestal, still at Bitterley Court, engraved "T. B. 1649."

On 13 June, 1655, Thomas Browker and Mary his wife, in consideration of £3,401, conveyed the said premisses to Sir Thomas Littleton, Timothy Littleton and Thomas Walcott and their heirs.

Sir Thomas Walcot was brother of John Walcot of Walcot. He was associated with the Lytteltons in the purchase of Bitterley Court in 1655. In 1663 he married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Lyttelton, Bart., of Stoke St. Milburgh, and thus became possessed of the whole interest in the estate. On Jan. 14, 1673, he sold Bitterley to his elder brother John, but continued to reside there till his death in 1685.

Lyttelton Powys and his brother Thomas were sons of Thomas Powys of Henley Hall, Bitterley, serjeant-at-law, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir Adam Lyttelton, Bart. The two brothers both received knighthood, both became Justices of the Queen's Bench, and sat in the same Court. Sir Littleton in 1688 took arms with three servants for William of Orange, and publickly read that Prince's declaration at Shrewsbury. His favourite expressions "I humbly conceive" and "Look, do you see" were ridiculed by Philip Yorke (afterwards Lord Chancellor Hardwicke) in the lines:—

"He that holdeth his lands in fee, need neither to shake nor to shiver,
I humbly conceive: for look do you see, They are his and his heirs for ever."

Sir Littleton was patron of Bitterley Church, where in 1707 he set up a gallery at the west end, and in which he was buried in 1732.

[If the Indenture has still any legal value, the present owners of the site of Bitterley Grammar School are Lord Lilford and Mr. John O. H. Walcot. Sir Littleton Powys and Sir Thomas Walcot have left no direct representatives.]

THE INDENTURE.

"THIS INDENTURE made the Sixth day of July in the four and thirtieth year of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith Annoque Dni 1682 Between Sir Thomas Meres[1] of the Close of Lincolne Kt. and Thomas Hatcher of Careby in the County of Lincoln Esqr son and heir of John Hatcher late of Careby aforesaid Esq. deceased on the one part and John Walcot of Walcot in the County of Salop Esq. Sir Thomas Walcot of Bitterly in the said County of Salop Knt. and Serjeant at Law Littleton Powes of Henly in the said County of Salop Esq. and Thomas Powys of Lincons Inne in the County of Middlesex Esq. on the other part—Witnesseth that the said Sir Thomas Meres and Thomas Hatcher for and in Consideracion of the Sume of five shillings of lawfull English money to them in hand paid by the said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys And in Memory that Sir Henry Anderson Baronett did heretofore give leave to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Bitterley in the said County of Salop to erect the Schoolhouse hereinafter mentioned upon the soyle and wast of him the said Sir Henry. They the said Sir Thomas Meres and Thomas Hatcher Have bargained and sold and by these presents Doe bargaine and sell unto the

[1] Sir Thomas Meers, Kt., presented to Bitterley Rectory in 1679.

said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys and to their heires All that house or building commonly called the Schoolhouse and now used as such scituate and being in Bitterly in the said County of Salop And all that yard or Curtilage being about half an acre unto the said Schoolhouse belonging or used therewith To have and to hold the said house yard and premises with the Appurtenances unto the said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys their heires and Assignes for ever To the use and behoofe of them the said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys their heires and Assignes for ever Upon trust nevertheless that they the said John Walcot Sir Thomas Walcot Littleton Powys and Thomas Powys and their heires shall and will for ever hereafter permitt and suffer the said house to be used as a Schoolhouse together with the said Yard And that such Schoolmaster and his successors may hold the said house and teach School therein as the Inhabitants of the parish of Bitterly in the said County of Salop who usually pay to the rates of Church and Poor or the major part of them shall hereafter from time to time nominate and elect at any meeting at the Church of the said parish upon any Feast day of St. Michaell the Archangell or Tuesday in Easter Weeke between the hours of Nine in the morning and One in the afternoon of such day the major part of such Inhabitants who shall so meet being the Electors And that such Inhabitants or the Major part of them so meeting at such the like time and place may in like manner vote out or remove such Schoolmaster by reason of Inability Negligence or other Misdemeanors Provided always that no such Schoolmaster shall be so elected unless the Minister or Churchwardens of the said Church do at least one month before upon some Sunday Morning immediately after divine Service and Sermon give publick Notice in the said Church that such Election is intended as upon the Michaelmas day or Tuesday in Easter week then next following and that no such Schoolmaster shall be removed unless that such inhabitants at a meeting first had in manner abovesaid or the major part of them so meeting do agree that at their like meeting upon the then next Michaelmas day or Tuesday in Easter

week it shall be then put to the vote whether such Schoolmaster shall be so removed And it is intended that the said Schoolmaster for the time being shall keep the said Schoolhouse in Convenient repair at his own Charges unless the said parish shall of their own free will think fitt to contribute to the same.[1] In witness whereof the said Sir Thomas Meres and Thomas Hatcher have hereunto sett their hands and Seales the day and year abovewritten.

Sealed and Delivered by the within named Sir Tho. Meres and Tho. Hatcher in the presence of Tho. Skipwith, John Jenkings, John Calcraft, John Beeston.

THO: MERES
THO: HATCHER

Irrotulatur in Cancellaria decimo quinto die Julii Anno infra scripto.'

THE CASE.

THE CASE of John Booton Clerk Schooll Master elect of the parish Schooll of Bitterly in the County of Salop.

Case. The Schooll-Master of the said parish Schooll being elective by the Inhabitants paying to Church and Poor pursuant to the Deed of the 6th of July 34° Car. 2di which *vide*, Humphrey Butler Clerk about 1712 was duely elected School-Master thereof and continued so for about five years when the said Schooll by his neglect having become very thin, and Something better offering at Tenbury in Worcestershire the said Mr. Butler resided there where he also taught a Lattin Schooll and took the Curacy of the Parish Church upon him, and left the said School of Bitterly sometimes to the Manadgment of John Langford Clerk and sometimes to some Ancient Gentlewomen residing in the said parish who severally taught Schooll therein.

Note. The parish Schooll of Bitterly hath been formerly a Schooll of great Repute to which severall learned men owed their education and particularly Mr

[1] The Church Books record that in 1685 and 1689 small sums were expended "for repairs of the School by order of the parish."

Newborough[1] late one of the Schooll-Masters of Eaton who in consequence thereof and to encourage a learned master to reside at the said School of Bitterly did about 1711 by his last Will and Testament leave £400 to be layd out to the use of such Master though such Master is not thereby or otherwise obliged to teach any Schollar Gratis.

Easter 1718.

This Schooll being so neglected by Mr. Butler as aforesaid, and the parents of the Schollars being uneasie thereat, said Buttler about Feb. 1717 declared he would resign said Schooll of Bitterly, for that he designed to reside alltogether at Tenbury, and would therefore give due Notice for the parish to proceed to a new election on the Tuesday in Easter week following. And accordingly some short time after a Note in writing purporting said Buttler's resignacion, and for the said parish to proceed to a new election, was by said Buttler's orders delivered to the Churchwarden[2] of said parish, who duly published the same in the parish Church of Bitterly aforesaid. And at a parish Meeting held pursuant to said Notice on said Tuesday in Easter week John Booton Clerk was by a great number of voices elected Master of the said Schooll of Bitterly. But then said Buttler who had made what interest he could for his aforesaid substitute Langford, and finding that Booton had prevailed, pretended that such notice was given without his licence or consent, and that therefore he would not resigne said Schooll. Notwithstanding he had declared to severall of the parishionors that he would resign and had sollicited them to vote for said Langford at said Election, and had some short time before said Election, by Letter under his hand, assured Mr. Booton (who applyed to

[1] John Newborough was elected a Scholar of Eton in 1673. B.A. 1677; M.A. 1681. Assistant Master at Eton 1682; Head Master 1689. He was esteemed a man of great learning. Under this very eminent Schoolmaster were educated some of the first scholars of that time. He was Rector of Hitcham, Bucks, where he died in 1712; there is an epitaph to his memory on an altar tomb in the Churchyard (*Alumni Etonienses* by Thos Harwood, Birm. 1797). Samuel Newborough, A.M. (presumably his brother) was Curate of Bitterley, and perhaps Master of the School 1679—1681. He was Vicar of Starton Lacy from 1683 to 1718, and lies buried there under a stone with beautiful Latin inscription. His daughter Eleanor was wife of Samuel Green, also Vicar of Stanton Lacy, and died 26 April, 1763, aged 80.

[2] The Churchwardens in 1718 were "*Samuel Payne*, who hired *Samuel Tomas*, alias *Moses*, and *James Meredith*." Payne apparently wished to keep free from the dispute. Both the acting Churchwardens voted for Langford.

him to know his resolution therein) that he would resigne and that there should be a new Election on the aforesaid Tuesday, But came and taught Schooll for two or three days after said election of Mr. Booton, and then returned to Tenbury leaving the care of Bitterly Schooll to the aforesaid Substitutes for the subsequent year.

Easter 1719. Great part of the parish of Bitterley being uneasy hereat, and not well knowing how to discover the fallacy of said Butler, Ben. Marston,[1] Clerk, Rector of the said parish of Bitterly by their Consent and Approbacion gave Notice on the first of March last in the parish Church of Bitterly imediately after divine Service and Sermon ended, for a parish Meeting on the Tuesday in Easter Week then following for voting out or ejecting said Buttler for neglecting or deserting said Schooll, and for settling in the said late elected Mr. Booton. And a Meeting was had, and an Order of the Parish had accordingly. *Vide* the Notice and Order.

Hereupon said Booton together with the Churchwardens of said parish demanded possession of said Schooll, and at the time served said Buttler and Langford with Copyes of said Parish Order. And possession being refused, He, by his Proctors in the Ecclesiasticall Court of the Diocess of Hereford proceeded to presente for the same, Where the said Mr. Langford who during all the time aforesaid had taught without a Licence at the said Schooll of Bitterly was prohibited to teach there for the future. But the said Langford alledging that he had a verball Licence from the right reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford to teach at Tenbury, And said Booton, being informed by his Proctors that the said Lord Bishop of Hereford would hear this Matter in person at his next Visitation at Ludlow, hath thereupon desisted from any farther or other prosecution either against said Buttler or his Substitute, therein being willing to refer himself intirely to his Lordship's justice.

But the said Mr. Buttler being unwilling to lett this Matter appear in its proper light has (as 'tis pretended) delivered a

[1] Benjamin Marston of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, Rector of Bitterley 1703–1736, buried at Bitterley, 3 Dec., 1736, aged 69.

new Notice to one of the Churchwardens of the said parish of Bitterly, who about the latter end of October last published the same in the parish Church, for the said parish to proceed to a new election at Michaelmas next, and that then he the said Buttler would resigne the said Schooll, And by these and such like means said Buttler and Langford have continued to delude the parish and the said Booton, and to divide the Sallary belonging to the said Schooll to their own pocketts, Notwithstanding the same doth of right belong to the said Booton from the time of his first election, which is an year and half, And the Schooll become neglected the Parish deceived of their rights and the intent of the Donor intirely lost.

And if upon such new Election to be had at Michaelmas next Mr. Booton should again prevaile the same objection might still remain. Mr. Buttler might deny his Notice and Mr. Booton as new to proceed as ever he was, and Mr. Buttler and his Confederates continue to sink the Sallary—for there is the Origen of these Contrivances. Mr. Buttler and Mr. Langford (we doubt not) have Agreed to share the Incomb—and Buttler resolved that the Parish shall chuse his Substitute or no body. And by continnuall harrassing the Parish threatening and menaceing Mr. Booton's votes (which has been much used by some of their party of late and severall thereby prevailed upon to stay away) and making private Applications from time to time, Mr. Booton's interest will be much weakened and the way made easy for the aforesaid designes. For said Buttler did sollicite votes for his Substitute Langford for the Second Election, as well as at the First. And then declared to some of the Parishioners that who would carry such Second Election he would keep the Schooll no longer.

POLL TAKEN 15TH APRIL, 1718.

Township of Bitterley.

	Booton	Langford
Mr. Marston...	—	
Philip Harper	—	
John Thomas	—	
John Morris...	—	

Widow Shepperd		—
Richard Smith		—
Chas. Falkner		—
Widow Cooper		—
Sam. Thomas		—
Tho. Harris		—
Rd. Langford		—
Rd. Griffiths		—
Widow Holloway		—
Thos. Gough	abs.	
Griffith Williams	abs.	
Yarke	abs.	

Middleton.

Pountney	—	
Falkner	—	
Clee	—	
Rudd	—	
Price	—	
Pearce	—	
Tomkins sen.	—	
Perks	—	
Rd. Tipton	—	
Sheppard		—
Wm. Meredith		—
Rd. Bason		—
Chas. Bason		—
Caldwall		—
Matt. Thomas	abs.	
Rd. Tipler	abs.	

Henley.

Rd. Nash	—	
Wm. Nash	—	
John Vale	—	
Mr. Justice Powys	abs.	
Thos. Anthony	abs.	
Griffith Oliver	abs.	

Cleeton.

Mr. Pardo	—	
Mr. Low	—	
Mr. Matthews	—	

Snitton.

Mr. Clee	—	
Ballard	—	
Widow Nash	—	
Widow Williams		
Thomas	—	
Prince	—	
H. Williams	—	
Mr. Loughton	—	
John Jones	—	
Wilding		—
Clark		—
Anthony		—
Bowen	abs.	
Widow Houghton	abs.	
Hughes	abs.	
Wadley	abs.	

Hill-upon-Cott.

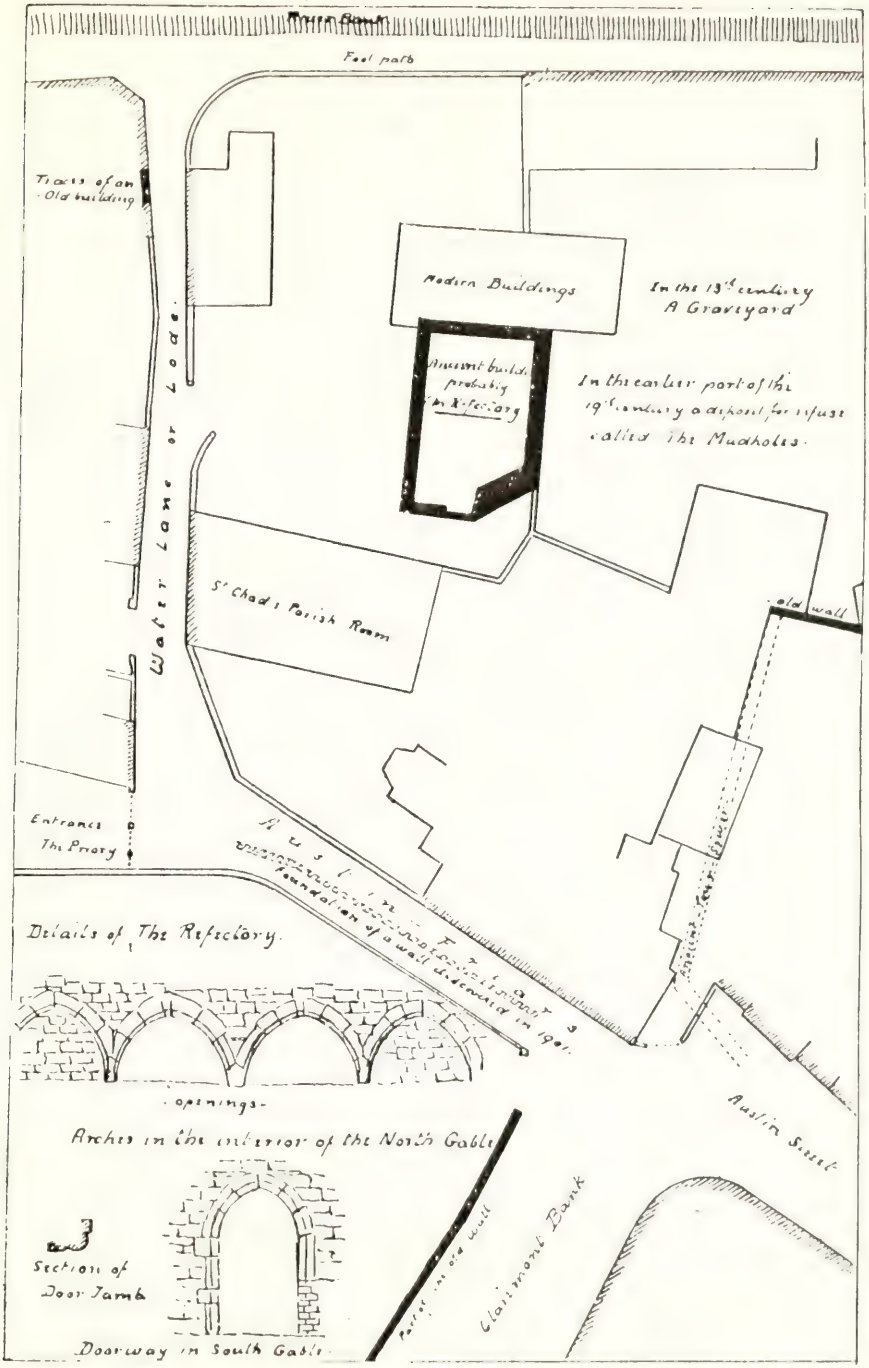
Sheppard, Esq.		—
Meredith		—
Dan. Smith		—
Wm. Maund	abs.	

SUMMARY.

	Booton	Langford
Bitterley	4	9
Middleton	9	5
Henley	3	0
Cleeton	3	0
Snitton	9	3
Luppencott	0	3
Total ...	28	20

"Bayliff Clee deposed that Houghton and Langford solicited him for a vote for both elections, and offered him a coursing bout for his vote."

[The Parish Registers give the clue to the final result of this contest. Booton, although victorious in this Poll, disappears from the scene; but sons are born to "John Langford, clark and Anne his wife" in 1721, 1725 and 1727, and on Oct. 5th, 1739, his burial at Bitterley is recorded.]



Austin Friars, Shrewsbury. *Ground Plan and details of Existing Remains.*

THE AUGUSTINIAN FRIARS, SHREWSBURY.

By the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

The historians of Shrewsbury, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway (Vol ii., p. 451), speaking of the establishment of this order in one of the suburbs of the town, have put on record a conjecture (it is nothing more) which more recent investigation does not seem in any way to support. I copy their words. They say:—

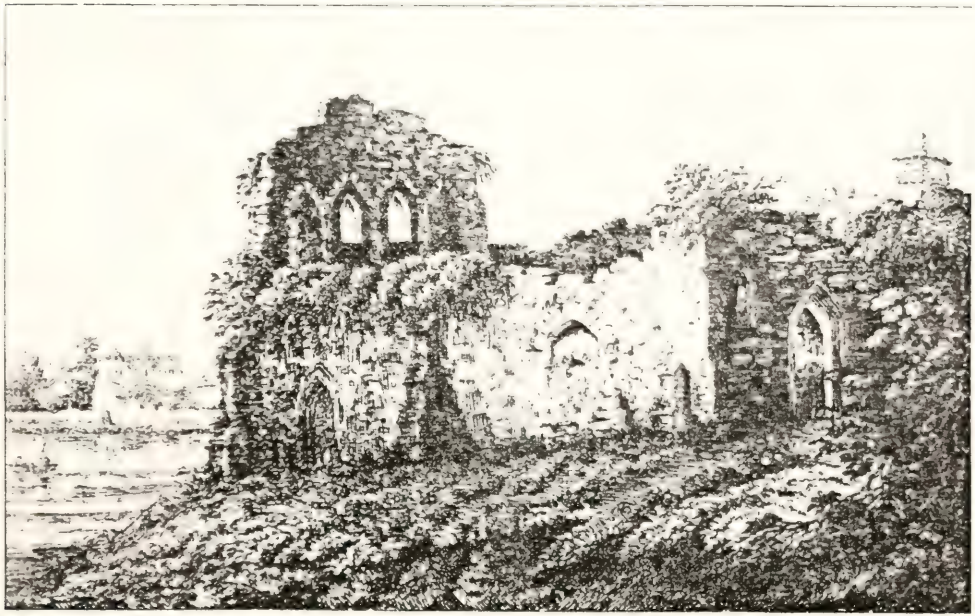
"In the year when he (Alexander IV.) became Pope, viz., in 1254, we find some of them (the Augustinian Friars) already in Shrewsbury. They were then called *Fratres de Coulon*, an appellation, for which we can assign no origin, unless our readers will accept the conjecture in the note (below). If that be admitted, they soon removed from the north of Shrewsbury to the south, where there was a spot of ground on the outside of the town walls, at the bottom of Romaldsham, or Barker Street, then lying void. It had formerly been used as a place of burial, when the kingdom lay under an interdict in the reign of King John (1199—1216), at which time the dead were not permitted to repose in consecrated ground, or to be attended to the grave with the offices of religion. There being no appearance that this spot would be again wanted for that purpose, the *friars of Coulon* thought it would be a good place for the site of their chapel. They obtained a writ, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to enquire whose property it was, and, the result of that enquiry fixing it in the crown, the King (16 Feb., 39 Hen. III., 1254, 5) ordered the sheriff to give them seisin of it in his name." [To this is appended the following note]:—

"It will have been seen in our account of St. Julian's that the land to the north of the Castle was called Cowlone, Cowlande, and Cowmeadowe. Other documents also speak of it as in that direction." [Extracts are given to confirm that statement.] "This fixes Cowmeadow to have been co-extensive with St. Mary's Parish

in this direction, for there is no brook or rivulet, over which a bridge could be thrown, but that which comes down from Hencot pool and falls into the Severn nearly opposite Underdale, dividing St. Mary's parish from those of St. Alkmund and St. Julian. Now it is not improbable that the colony from the neighbourhood of Cleobury may, at first, have established themselves in a cottage in the *cowpasture* and thence have been at first styled *The Friars of Cowlone*; but this is submitted to the judgment of the reader."

That one humble judgment is adverse to this conjecture must be made evident to our present day readers, and so first respecting the word *Coulon*, on which so much depends.

Messrs. Owen and Blakeway seem to have relied too much upon the similarity of the words Coulon and Cowlone, and have failed to see that they have no real affinity. *Coulon*, as marking the tract north of the Castle, with its varied spellings of Coulane and Cowlone, denotes the road-way or lane leading from the main road to Cowmeadowe. The word *lone* was a local word for a road to the river, and is sometimes interchangeable with *lode*. How far a cottage in a Cowmeadow would have sufficed for a Company of friars requires some explanation. But the friars did *not* come from such a place, but rather from their principal house at Colchester in the east of England, then called variously Colun, Colon, Colum, and by the Britons Caer Colun. "To the south of that town was a monastery of Augustine Canons, founded in the reign of Hen. I. (1100 to 1135), and dedicated to St. Julian and St. Bodolph, by Ernulphus or Eynulphus, who afterwards became prior. These Canons were brought into this kingdom about the year 1109. This House [at Colchester] was the first of that order in England, as appears by the Bull of Pope Paschal II., directed to Ernulph and his brethren, dated in Aug. 1116. Some indeed have affirmed that St. Gregory's in Canterbury was the first, and others have placed them at Nosthel in Yorkshire, or at Trinity within Aldgate, London; but, as Mr. J. Stevens well observes, this point is fully determined by Pope Paschal's Bull in 1116, who, living so near the time, could not be misinformed, or, if he had, the monastery in England, that had been before it, would have claimed the precedence." . . . "However it be, Pope Paschal, in his Bull, gives them the pre-eminence above



RUINS OF THE AUSTIN FRIARS, SHREWSBURY.

(FROM AN OLD DRAWING).

all the Houses of their Order in England; and invests them with authority and jurisdiction over them in general, empowering them not only to punish delinquents and deserters, but also to govern all others, according to their own Rule, and to *plant and distribute their members in proper places as they should think convenient,* putting at the same time the Churches of Trinity and St. Leonard's beneath their government and obedience. The Bull exempted them likewise from all secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever; and ordained that, after Eynulph's death, the succeeding priors should be chosen by their brother canons, or the majority of them, and be consecrated by the Bishop of London (or, if he refused, by some other Bishop) from whom they were to receive a kind of Episcopal office or power. It does not appear that Eynulph settled on his new foundation any lands or possessions, except perhaps the site and gardens of the Priory. But it soon met with benefactors, though its revenues never became very ample."

[Extracted from the *Monasticon.*]

Such well authenticated statements, long though they may seem, may serve to establish a very strong presumption, if no more, in favour of the *Fratres de Coulon* being an offshoot from the parent House at Colone (i.e., Colchester). Colonia by the Romans, Caer Colun by the Britons, and Colneceaster by the Saxons, is again latinised in the middle ages as Colonia and Colum, as may be seen by reference to documents of the 14th century. An additional argument for this view may be derived from the authority given to the parent House "to plant and distribute their members in proper places, as they should think convenient." That Shrewsbury was a "proper place" would be evident from its growing importance. The *Fratres de Coulon* might expect a quiet habitation and a sphere of usefulness in a town which was periodically visited by royalty, and was becoming more and more wealthy, as it shared largely in the provision of materials for the incessant war with the turbulent Welshmen. Whether, or not, they made the Woodhouses, near Cleobury Mortimer, a temporary station on their way to the county town, matters very little, they were *fratres de Coulon* in all

their peregrinations. But evidence for this statement is meagre or non-existent. Here I may remark that the date on top of p. 452 is manifestly wrong; it first of all clashes with the date in the preceding page, and secondly, it does not accord with the embodied date in the writ; the years 1254-5 correspond to the 39th Hen. III.

I further remark that the note on p. 454 purporting to give a copy of the King's grant in 1345 of an extension to their premises, is not verbally correct, though it gives the general sense. I subjoin a copy made at the Record Office at the instance of Mr. John Beacall, which may be useful if at any time a plan of the conventual buildings should be published I believe that there is one, more or less complete, in existence, as also there are drawings made of the remains existing at the beginning of the 19th century, one of which, belonging to Mr. H. H. Hughes, and copied by him, forms the frontispiece to this paper. A plan showing the situation of the *present* remains in relation to the modern buildings occupying the site is also added.

[The following is the document referred to above.]

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, Hen. III., p. 27.

39 Hen. III.

14 De area extra villam Salopie in qua tempore generalis interdicti humabantur corpora defunctorum assignata ffratribus de Caulan
Pro ffratribus de Coulon.

Rex omnibus &c. Quoniam accepimus per inquisic'oem quam per vicecomitem nostrum Salopie fieri precepimus quod quedam area extra villam nostram Salopie in qua tempore generalis interdicti humabantur corpora defunctorum pertinet ad collac'oem nostram. Ita quod eam conferre possimus cuicunque vel quibuscunque voluerimus eandem aream ffratribus de Coulon concessimus ad construendam in ea capellam in qua possint diuina celebrare Et mandamus predicto vicecomiti nostro quod de predicta area predictis ffratribus nomine nostro plenam seisinam habere fecerit. In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xvj die ffebruarij (Feb. 16, 1255).

[*Translation of the above.*]

The King to all &c. Inasmuch as we have received an inquisition which we commanded our sheriff of Salop to cause to be made (showing) that a certain plot, outside our town of Salop, wherein at the time of the general interdict the bodies of the dead were interred, pertaineth to our prerogative (collationem) so that we have it in our power to grant it to any person soever, or persons soever, we may wish, we have granted it to the Friars of Coulon, that they may build in it a chapel wherein to solemnize divine offices. And we enjoin our said sheriff that he shall give full seisin of the aforesaid plot to the aforesaid Friars in our name. In testimony whereof &c. The King himself witnessing at Westminster the 16th day of February (1255).

[The following transcripts were made from the originals in the Public Record Office by Mr. John Beacall, who, though no longer resident in Shrewsbury, takes a very laudable interest in everything connected with the history of his native town. A portion of one of these documents was copied by the historians of Shrewsbury, as may be seen in a footnote (Vol. ii., p. 454), and a description given of the resulting charter (as it is called) taken, however, from a MS. of Mr. Godolphin Edwards. They also refer to a previous compact between the burgesses and the friars. Comparison will show some slight differences between the text now given and the abstract; the principal being the omission by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway of all reference to the width of the ground and the fact of its being commonly (communiter) overflowed by the river, so as to make it almost useless for ordinary pasturage and tillage. It is well known that in the Middle Ages (and up to recent times even), floods were very much greater and the damage also more extensive, because they were more frequent than at present.]

[These documents refer to an extension of the premises of the Augustinian Friars at a later date.] *Inquisitio ad quod Damnum* (20 Nov., 1342, 16 Edw. III.).

EDWARD by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine to his well beloved and faithful Walter of Gloucester, his Escheator on this side Trent, Greeting. We enjoin you that you do diligently enquire by

the oath of upright and law-abiding men of your bailiwick, through whom the truth of the matter may be the better ascertained, whether it would be to our damage or prejudice if we should grant to Walter Vaghan permission to give and assign to our well beloved in Christ the Prior and brethren of the order of St. Augustine of Salop, a certain toft with appurtenances in the same town contiguous to the property of the same Prior and brethren, for the enlargement of their said property.—To have and to hold to the same Prior and brethren and their successors for ever,—or not. And if it should be to the damage or prejudice of ourselves or others, then (to enquire) what damage or prejudice of ourselves, and what damage and what prejudice of others, and of whom and what kind and in what particulars, and from whom or from what persons that toft may be held and by what service and annual value in all the outgoings. And who and what middlemen may be between ourselves and the aforesaid William in the aforesaid toft. And what lands and what tenements remain to the same William beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid. And if the lands and tenements remaining to the same William suffice for all customs and services both from the aforesaid toft thus given and from the other lands and tenements recently made due and to all other burdens which he has borne or has been used to bear, as [commonly] borne in suits of the view of frankpledge, aids, tallages, wards, fines, redemptions, penalties, contributions and all other burdens likely to arise. And what the same William can undergo in all sworn assizes and other recognizances whatsoever. And so that the country by the gift and assignment aforesaid shall not be burdened or aggrieved more than customary through the default of the same William. And further that you cause to be sent to ourselves without delay the inquisition thence plainly and openly made under your own seal and the seals of those by whom the facts shall be ascertained, and this writ, ourselves being witness at Windsor the 19th day of January in the second year of our reign (Jan. 19th, 1309) (shall be your warrant).

(On the reverse and in modern writing) Per Cancellarium, Quod damnum, 2 Edw. II. No. 52.

Salop. Salop. Salop.

Inquisition made whether it would be to the damage or prejudice of our Lord the King or others if our Lord the King should concede to Wm. Vaghan that he may be able to give and assign to the Prior and friars of the order of St. Augustine of Salop one toft with appurtenances in the same town adjoining the plat of the same Prior and friars, for the enlargement of the plat aforesaid, to have and to hold to the said Prior and friars in perpetuity or not. And if it should be to the damage or prejudice of our Lord the King. Then (also) to what damage or prejudice of others, and who they be, and how great and in what manner, and of whom or of what persons that toft may be holden and by what kind of service, and how much it is worth yearly in all outgoings—(made, I say) before the Escheator at Salop on the Friday in the festival of St. Valentine in the 2nd year of the reign of King Edward by the oath of William de Harleye, Adam le Parmenter, Nicholas Bonel, Alan Atteyate, Richard Beget, John de Wigemore, Warin de la Tour, Reginald Granegos, Henry de Lydleye, Alan le Cleuere, Robert de Pries and Richard le Villeyn. Who [now] say upon their oath that it is not to the damage or prejudice of our Lord the King nor of others if our Lord the King should grant to Wm. Vaghan liberty to give and assign to the Prior and friars of the order of St. Augustine of Salop one toft with its appurtenances in the said town contiguous to the plat of the same Prior and friars for the enlargement of their plat.—To have and to hold to the same Prior and friars and their successors for ever—And they say that the said toft is holden of John fitz Alan of Ardeston without any service thereto pertaining and thus is yearly worth two pence in all outgoings, and the aforesaid John is holden of it to our Lord the King in such a manner that there are no more intermediaries between our Lord the King and the aforesaid William. And they say that there remain to the said William lands and tenements beyond the aforesaid gift and assignment which are worth xli. yearly. And the said lands and tenements will suffice for all other burdens, customs and services, such as leets, views of frankpledge, aids, tallages, vigils, fines, and all other things contained in the writ of our Lord the King, and all other burdens

whatsoever arising therefrom as the aforesaid William has been used to do in former days in regard of the aforesaid tenements And they say that the country by the assignment and gift aforesaid, at the decease of the same William, will not be laden or oppressed more than is usual. In testimony whereof the Jurors aforesaid have to this inquisition placed their seals. [In dorso and in a modern hand] q.d, 2. Ed. 2. No. 72. (Feb. 15th, 1309).

Translation.

EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England and France and lord of Ireland to his beloved and faithful servant Thomas de Swynerton, his Escheator in the Counties of Salop and Stafford greeting. We command you to diligently inquire by the oaths of upright and lawful men of your bailiwick, through whom the truth of the matter may be best discovered, whether we, without any damage or prejudice of ourselves, or of others whomsoever, or of injury to our town of Salop, can give and assign to our beloved in Christ the Prior and brethren of the Order of St. Augustine in Salop, a certain stone wall outside the said town, which is joined to the wall of the same town, with two round towers built upon the aforesaid wall outside the town, and also a certain plat of ground near to that wall, abutting upon the water of the Severn contiguous to the dwelling-place of the aforesaid Prior and brethren, together with a certain crenellated house constructed upon the aforesaid wall outside the town and a certain part of the aforesaid plat—To have and to hold to the said Prior and brethren and their successors for the enlargement of their dwelling-place—or not. And to inquire whether such gift will be to the damage or prejudice of ourselves or of others, or to the injury of our town aforesaid, and if so, then to what extent will be the damage and prejudice of ourselves and of others, and who they are and what amount of injury of our town aforesaid, and how far and in what respect, and as well how much is the extent of the said wall outside the town by itself, as also the aforesaid plat by itself, contain in number of perches or feet, and how much they are worth annually in all their issues according to the real

value of the same. And you are without delay to send together with this writ, the inquisition thus plainly and suitably made to ourselves under your own seal and the seals of those by whom it has been made.

Witness Edward Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester our dearest son, Guardian of England, at Kenyngton in the 16th year of our reign in England, and the 3rd of our reign in France. (20th Nov. 1342, 16 Edw. III.).

Inquisition made before Thomas de Swynerton Escheator of our Lord the King in the Counties of Salop and Stafford with the March of Wales adjacent to the same counties, according to the tenour of the King's writ attached to this inquisition on the Friday next after the festival of St. Matthew in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward, the third after the conquest, by Richard Justice, Thomas Pymmot, Simon de Ouerton, Richard Willesone, John de Lynleye, tanner, Adam de Wyrleye, William de Coton, Hugh le Webbe, Adam Matheu, Henry de Bromleye, Philip de Leyntewardin, and Alan Comyng who say upon oath—that our lord the King is able to give and assign to the Prior and brethren of the Order of St. Augustine of Salop a certain stone wall outside the aforesaid town joined to the wall of the said town, with two round towers built upon the aforesaid wall and a certain plat of land lying near the said wall upon the water of Severn contiguous to the residence of the said Prior and brethren, together with a certain crenellated house upon the said wall outside the town and upon some part of the aforesaid plat for the enlargement of the residence of the said Prior and brethren, without damage or prejudice of the lord King himself or of others whomsoever (they be) and without any hurt to the town of Salop. And they say thot the aforesaid wall without the town and the aforesaid plat of land contain in length twenty perches and the aforesaid plat of land outside the wall contains in width two perches. And they say that the aforesaid wall and the aforesaid plat of land are worth nothing by the year because the aforesaid water of Severn commonly overflows the wall and plat aforesaid.

In testimony whereof the aforesaid Jurors to this inquisition have placed their seals.

(Sept. 26th, 1343, 17th Edw. III.).

[The entry respecting this in the printed Calendar says :—]

23 The King to grant a stone wall with two round towers and adjacent land outside Shrewsbury to the Prior and Augustinian friars there.

ON THE LIBRARY OF MORE CHURCH, SALOP.

By the Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL M.A., F.S.A.

In the Tower of the Church of More are preserved some 250 volumes presented to the Parish in 1680 by Richard More of Linley, with the object of "teaching the minister sound doctrine." The deed establishing the Library is probably still in existence, though its present whereabouts is unknown. It seems to have been in the hands of Mr. G. D. Harrison of Welshpool, in 1895, and subsequently for a time in the possession of the late Mr. R. Jasper More, M.P. The following summary of its contents is due to the kindness of the Rev. E. W. Cockell of Eriswell Rectory, Suffolk, and Rector of More from 1888 to 1901.

"Directions were given that the books should be kept in the Church and read there, and should not be taken out of the Church by anyone except Richard More himself, he reserving to himself the right to take out any of the books for a period not exceeding a month at a time." Richard More presented not only the books, but presses in which to keep them, probably the same as still serve that purpose, though evidently altered and (apparently) cut down. There have been made at different times, two if not more catalogues of the books, fragments of which, once pasted to the inner sides of the press doors, were found at the bottom of the shelves, but one cannot definitely pronounce that even the older of these is as early as 1680.

The catalogue now printed in the Society's *Transactions* has been prepared by the Rev. Ridley Relton, Rector of More, and the present writer. An attempt was made to reproduce the old classification, but the traces of this were found to be too fragmentary and indistinct to be a safe guide, and therefore the arrangement adopted has been purely chronological, the books being set down in the order of the

date of their printing, with notes where required as to former owner, etc.

There do not appear to be any books of special rarity in the collection, but a number of considerable interest, principal among which may perhaps be reckoned part of the Sarum Breviary, printed at Antwerp in 1525. There are also now on the shelves copies of the 1611 Bible, of Erasmus' Paraphrase and Jewel's Apology and Answer to Harding, but the first was certainly, and the others probably, part of the necessary outfit of every church. The same remark applies to the 1776 Prayer Book, which cannot, of course, have formed part of the original collection.

Amongst the names of the former owners of the volumes, those of most frequent occurrence are "Thos. Pierson" and "Christopher Harvey," the latter in a very beautiful handwriting, and usually in the formula, familiar to us from its use by Grolier, "Chr. Harvey et amicorum."

Thomas Pierson was, no doubt, "the famous Mr. Pierson of Brampton Bryan, the founder of lectures in these parts," as the biographer of Gualter Stephens, incumbent for fifty-three years of Bishop's Castle, styles him. These two clergymen, with Thomas Froysell, minister of Clun, Sir Robert Harley of Brampton Bryan, Richard More of More,[1] and in a less degree Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, were staunch upholders of the Puritan way of thinking, and it is easy to understand how some of Pierson's books came into More's possession. Concerning Christopher Harvey, we learn from the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* that he was a poet, and author of "The Synagogue," verses in imitation of George Herbert's "Temple," and printed in some editions of that work. We also find that he published in 1647 an edition of Thomas Pierson's "Excellent encouragements against Afflictions." It seems a probable conjecture that Harvey acquired some of Pierson's books, and that from him they passed, with some of his own, to Richard More.

It is quite possible that some of the earlier printed books formed part of the possessions of the dissolved Augustinian Priory of Chirbury, though direct evidence on this point is

[1] The grandfather of the donor of the Library.

not forthcoming. This would apply more specially to the Commentaries of Haymo, which we know were directed to be read during meal times, in the houses of Austin Canons. The purpose assigned for the donation of the Library being "to teach the minister sound doctrine," there is a laudable diversity in the theological position of the authors included; not only Calvin and Beza, but Jerome, Thomas Aquinas, Melchior Cano, Jewel, Arminius, and Chillingworth find themselves in company on the shelves, and it argues much for Mr. Richard More's confidence in the security of his theological position, as well as in the discretion of the ministers of More, that he should have included controversial works on the Roman side, if indeed he was aware of their contents!

The books are now well cared for, but have in some instances suffered formerly from damp.

The books belonging to Thos. Pierson are distinguished thus (†), those to Harvey by an asterisk (*).

CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY AT MORE.

Paulus de Sanctâ Mariâ.	Strasburg, c.	1470.
Dorbelli Sermones.	Lugduni,	1490.
Thomas Aquinas, Commentary on S. Paul's Epistles.	Basileæ,	1495.
Johannes de Trittehem, De Scriptoribus, etc.	Basileæ,	1494.
Alexander Fabricius Anglus, Destructorium Vitiorum	Parisiis,	1497.
Antonii de Rampegolis, Figure Biblie.	Parisiis,	1506.
Joannis Sarisburiensis, Policratici Contenta.	Parisiis,	1513.
Nicolai de Orbellis.	Parisiis,	1517.
*Abraham de Balmis, Hebrew-Latin Grammar.	Venetiis,	1523.
Portiforum seu Breviarum ad usum Sarisb. (pars estivalis).	Antwerpiæ,	1525.
Frobenius Concordantiæ Hebraicæ.	Basileæ,	1526.
Sebastian Munster, Proverbia Salomonis.		1524.
Haymonis Homiliæ.		153 ?
Georgius Trapezuntius, Aristotelis Rhetorica.	Parisiis,	1530.

Haymonis in Pauli Epist. Interpretatio.	Coloniæ,	1531.
Haymonis in Apocalypsin.	Parisiis,	1531.
Thomas Aquinas, In quatuor Evangelia.	Parisiis,	1532.
Philostratus Lemnius, De vita Apollonii.	Coloniæ,	1532.
Blondii Flavii, De Roma Triumphante.	Parisiis,	1533.
Budæus, Annot. in Pandectas.	Basileæ,	1534.
R. Barus, Vitæ Roman. Pontificum.	Witebergæ,	1536.
Euripidis Tragediæ.	Basileæ,	1537.
Des. Erasmi Tomus II. in Epistolas.	,,	1539.
Elias Judæus, Accentum Hebraicorum.	,,	1539.
Wolfgang Capitonis, Responsio de Missa.	Argentorati,	1540.
*Rodolphi Agricolæ de Inventione, etc.	Parisiis,	1542.
Erasmus, Paraphrase of N. T. Vol. I.	London,	1543.
*Paulus Fagius, Compendiaria in linguam Hebr.	Constantiæ,	1543.
Thomas Aquinas, Comm. in Septem Epistolas.	Parisiis,	1543.
Hieronymus Wildenbergius, Totius Philosophiæ Digestio.	Basileæ,	1546.
Biblia Tigurina.		1550.
Clemens Alexandrinus, Omnia opera.	Florentiæ,	1551.
F. Joannes Costerius, De veritate corporis.	Lovanii,	1551.
H. Broughtonius, Oratio ad Genevenses.	Moguntiæ,	1551.
Heinrichii Pantaleonis Chronographia Ecclesiæ.	Basileæ,	1551.
Benedictus Vernierus, Magnum et universale, etc.	Parisiis,	1554.
J. M. Verati Super sermone Domini.	Venetiis,	1554.
*†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1554.
Sebastianus Castalio, Sibyllina Oracula.	,,	1555.
Concordantiarum Hebr. Capita.	,,	1556.
Johannes Baleus, Scriptorum Illustrium.	,,	1557.
Phrases Hebraicæ.		1558.
Synesii Epistolæ.	,,	1558.
L. Apulei de asino aureo libr. I—VI.	,,	1560.
John Bale, a declaration of Edmund Bonner's articles, etc.	London,	1561.
†Joh. Sleidani de Statu Religionis.		1561.
Maister Hugh Latimer, Sermons	London,	1562.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1562.

*Forerius in Isaiam.	Venetiis,	1563.
M. Joannes Arundo, de Religione Sacrosancta.	Coloniæ,	1563.
Calvinus Harmonia ex tribus Evang.	Geneva?	1563.
Calvinus in Joannem Commentarius.		
*Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1564.
Matt. Flacci de Sectis.	,,	1565.
Calvinus in Pauli Epistolas.	Geneva,	1565.
Calvinus in Epistolas.	,,	1565.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1565-9.
John Jewel, A Reply to Mr. Harding.	London,	1566.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1566.
†Ed. Dering, A Sparing Restraint, etc.	London,	1567.
Hen. Stephani, Annotationes in Sophoclem.	[Paris?]	1568.
Imm. Tremellii Grammatica Chaldæa.		1569.
P. Rami Scholarum Mathematicarum.	Basileæ,	1569.
Cicero de Officiis.	,,	1569.
John Jewel, Apology of Church of England.	London,	1570.
Isocratis Scripta.	Basileæ,	1570.
Stephani Conciones.	Parisiis,	1570.
Joachimi Camerarii, Notatio Figurarum.	Lipsiæ,	1572.
*Fulgentii Opera.	Antwerp,	1573.
Tyndal's Works.	London,	1573.
Mercer, In librum Job.	Geneva,	1573.
Calvin, Sermons on Job.	London,	1574.
Declaration of Eccles. Discipline.		1574.
Pagninus. Hebrew Lexicon.	Lugduni,	1575.
*Theo. Bezæ. Epistolæ.	Geneva,	1575.
Ludovicus Lavaterus in librum Josue.	Tiguri,	1576.
Commentarii de Regno.		[1577?]
Leo Magnus, Opera.	Lovanii,	1577.
Ab. Joachim in Jeremiam.	Coloniæ,	1577.
Petri Canisii Institutiones Christianæ.	Antwerpiæ,	1578.
†Musculus in Genesin.	Basileæ,	1578.
I. Knewsub, A Confutation, etc.	London,	1579.
John Knewstub, Lectures.	[London?]	1579.
D. Fulke, D. Heskins, D. Sanders, and M. Restel.	London,	1579.
Calvin's Sermons.	London,	1579.
Erotemata Dialectices (Ed. Melanchton).	Witeberge,	1579.

William Fulke, A Retentive, etc.	London,	1580.
P. Rami Scholæ, pars V.	Francofurti,	1581.
G. Genebrardi Chronographia.	Coloniæ,	1581.
F. Hectoris Pinti, Harmonia Confessionum.	Geneva,	1581.
Catechismus ex Decreto, etc.	Coloniæ,	1581.
W. Fulke, A Rejoinder, etc.	London,	1581.
Lauaterus in Ezechielem.	Geneva,	1581.
Gul. Whitakeri Confutatio, etc.	Parisiis,	1582.
F. Hectoris Pinti, In Ezechielem.	Antwerpiæ,	1582.
Sebast. Munsteri Evangelium sec. Matthæum et ad Hebræos.	Basileæ,	1582.
B.A. Montani, Comm. in Prophetas.	Antwerpiæ,	1583.
B.A. Montani, Comm. in libr. Josue.	,,	1583.
Philip Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses.	London,	1583.
William Rainoldes, A Refutation, etc.	Paris,	1583.
William Fulke, A brief Confutation, etc.	London,	1583.
Francisci Porti. In Sophoclem.	Morgiis,	1584.
D. Andreæ Hyperii, Commentarii in Hebræos.	Tiguri,	1584.
Ariæ Montani Biblia Interlinearia.	Antwerpiæ,	1584.
Vatabli Biblia Sacra [2 vols.]	Salmanticæ,	1584.
Thomas Aquinas, Summa Theologiæ.	Antwerpiæ,	1585.
D. Melchioris Cani, Locorum Theologicorum.	Coloniæ,	1585.
Consensus Orthodoxus Sacræ Scripturæ.	Tiguri,	1585.
Thomas Aquinas, Contra Gentiles.	Lugduni,	1586.
N. Frischlini De Astronomiæ congruentia.	Francofurti,	1586.
M. Valentini Schreckii Periochæ.	Herbornæ,	1586.
Dionysii Halicarnassei Scripta.	Frankofurdi,	1586.
*Theo. Bezæ In Canticum Canticorum.		1587.
Edwardi Livelei Hebr. annotationes.	Londini,	1587.
Bonaventura Lucubrationes.	Spiræ,	1588.
Gervase Babington, Exposition of Lord's Prayer.	London,	1588.
*F. Valesii De Sara Philosophia.	Lugduni,	1588.
Panoplia Christiani.		1588.
Baronius Annales Ecclesiastici [9 vols.]	Antwerp,	1589—1601.
M. Mauricius Helingus Versificatorius.	Norebergæ,	1590.
Theo. Beza, Psalms of David.	London,	1590.

D. Joannis Molani Theologia Practica. Coloniæ, 1590.
Fra. Triggs, Noctes Sacræ. Oxoniæ, 1590.
*Elias Levita, Opusculum Recens, etc. Ionæ, 1591.
Johannis Piscatoris Responsio. Herbornæ, 1591.
Jo. Leusei, De Verbo Dei non scripto Lib. III. Antwerpiæ, 1591.
Clementis Alexandrini Opera. 1592.
*B.A. Montani Comm. In libr. Judicum. ,, 1592.
*Theo. Beza, In Historiam Passionis. 1592.
*Theo. Beza, Responsio ad Tractationem. 1592.
Tho. Bilson, The Perpetual Government, etc. London, 1593.
Frigeuillæi Gaulii Palma Christiana. Londini, 1593.
*Theo. Bezæ, Homiliæ. Genevæ, 1593.
B.A. Montani Antiqu. Judaicarum lib. IX. Lugduni, 1593.
Johannis Bernarti, De utilitate legendæ. Antwerpiæ, 1593.
*Franciscus Junius, De Politia Mosis. Lugduni, 1593.
Andr. Dunœi Eratosthenes. Cambridge, 1593.
M. T. Fabricius, Loci Communes, D. Martini Luther, Magdeburgi, 1594.
Andr. Chrastovius Bellum Jesuiticum. Basileæ, 1594.
F. Livinus Brechtus, Euripus, Tragœdia Christiana. Louanii, 1594.
Miles Mosse, The Arraignment of Usurie. London, 1595.
†Piscator De Justificatione. Herbornæ, 1595.
Thomas Bell, Survey of Popery. London, 1596.
Cunradi Aslachi, De Natura Cœli Triplicis. 1597.
Dn. Franc. Guicciardini Hypomneses Politicæ Halae Saxonum. 1597.
L. Apulei Opera [3 vols.] Basileæ, 1597.
Divinæ Scripturæ Omnia. Francofurti, 1597.
Nicodemi Frischlini Pars Scenica. Argentorati, 1598.
Marsilii Ficini De Vitâ. Francofurti, 1598.
*Per Georgium Abbatem Quæstiones sex. Oxoniæ, 1598.
Mercer in Genesin.
M. Joh. Piscatoris Evangelii sec. Marcum. Londini, 1598.
Joh. Piscator, Expositio Brevis Dictorum. 1598.
Chr. Pezelii, Catechismorum Refutatio 1599.
Nic. Frischlini Hebraeis. Argentorati, 1599.
F-Franc. Feuardentius, Divi Jacobi Epistola. Parisiis, 1599

B.A. Montanus, Comm. in Iesaiam. Antwerpiæ, 1599.
†Musculus in Genesin, No. 1. Basileæ, 1599.
Fr. Feuardentii Epistola prima Petri. Parisiis, 1600.
Lauaterus in libros Paralipomenor. Heidelberg, 1600.
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S. Vincentii Lerinensis Adversus prophanas. Coloniæ, 1600.
Th. Cooper, The Wonderful Mysterie, etc. London, 16—
Joh. Piscator, Comm. in Genesin. Herbornæ, 1601.
Ven. Bedæ Eccles. Historiæ Libri. V. Coloniæ, 1601.
H. H. Works of M. Richard Greenham. London, 1601.
Picus Mirandula, His Works. Basle, 1601.
†J. Piscator Analysis Evang. sec. Matthæum. Herbornæ, 1601.
D. Hieronymus, De Sancta Fide. Francofurti, 1602.
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Daniel Heinsius, Theocriti carmina. 1604.
†Piscator in Exodum. Herbornæ, 1605.
Thomas Lydiat, De Variis annorum formis. Londini, 1605.
Nicodemi Frischlini Orationes. Argentorati, 1605.
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R. P. Martini Becani Euchiridion. Moguntiæ, 1636.
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W. Crashaw, Romish Forgeries. London, 1606.
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Gasperi Peuceri Commentarius de Præcipius. Francofurti, 1607.
Rodolph. Hospiniani de Origine, Liber Unus. Tiguri, 1607.
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Jacobi Arminii Disputationes. Lugduni, 1610.
Daniell Price, The Defence of Truth. Oxford, 1610.
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†J. Piscator, Comm. in Psalmos. Herbornæ, 1611.
Rog. Widdringtonus, Apologia Cardinalis Bellarmini, Cosmopoli, 1611.
Theophrasti Characteres, ed. Casaubon. Lugduni, 1612.
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†Piscator In Esaiam Commentarius. Herbornæ, 1612.
Erasmi Sidelmanni de Prosodia. Francofurti, 1612.
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T. Bradwardinus, De Causâ Dei, etc. London, 1618.
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Thomas Jackson, on Unbelief, etc. ,, 1625.
Stephen Nettles, An Answer to the Jewish part of Mr. Selden's History of Tithes. Oxford, 1625.
James Ussher, An Answer to a Challenge, etc. London, 1625.

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Sam. Wardus Theologi Magnæ Britanniæ. Londoni, 1627.
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[Mede] Clavis Apocalyptica. Cantabrigiæ, 1632.
Joannes Davenantius Determinationes. Cambridge, 1634.
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Wm. Chillingworth, The Religion of Protestants. Oxford, 1636.
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Matt. Polus, Synopsis Criticorum S. Scriptura. London, 1669.
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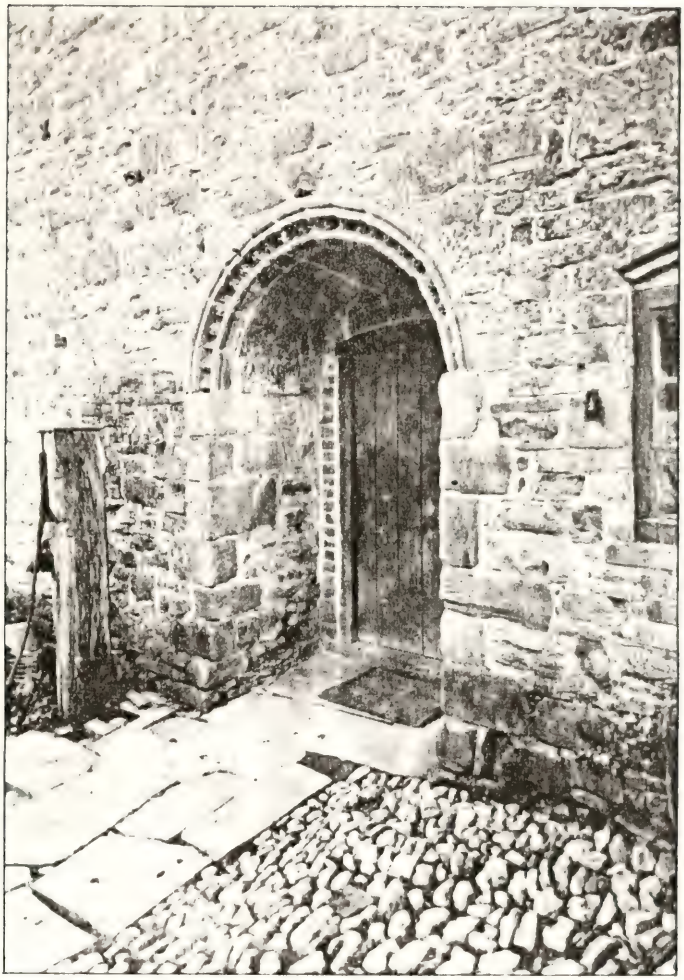
Nowell's Catechism.
Henry Burton, The Seven Vials.
A Demonstration of Discipline.
Jo. Mercerius, Commentarii in Prophetas.
Bishop Bilson's Christian subjection.
Æneas Sylvius, Comm. de Concilio Basileæ.
Sepher Michlol (i.e. liber perfectionis).



UPPER MILLICHOPE—ENTRANCE

UPPER MILLICHOPE.

By E. C. HOPE-EDWARDES.

The ancient house at Upper Millichope, situate in the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, about six miles from Church Stretton, and ten from Much Wenlock is, without doubt, the oldest domestic building in Shropshire, and presents many interesting architectural features which, as Eyton says in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, are well worth the notice of antiquaries.

In 1881, a correspondent of *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, signing himself "W. B.," wrote of the old house at Millichope as follows:—"Hidden in an opening which runs from that most beautiful of Shropshire dales, Apedale, to its sister valley, Corvedale, are the remains of an old, a very old, manor house—Upper Millichope. Everything that is left of the building is most interesting, and in a capital state of preservation—happily, free from all attempts at restoration. It appears to be older than Stokesay, as old, probably, as the manor house in Acton Burnell Park, the gables of which are still standing. The windows—double-headed, with a wide inside spray—afford a large recess with seats, and are very interesting, and from the outside very beautiful. I have looked carefully into most local books that treat on such matters, but can find no information about the old house; perhaps some of your correspondents may know something of it?"

The house, though already well known to Shropshire antiquaries, had, perhaps, not been sufficiently noticed and described. Mr. William Phillips replied to "W. B." at some length in *Shreds and Patches*; and he afterwards, at different times, collected various notes and quotations about the old house and about the early history of Millichope, Upper and Lower, and intended them for an article in the

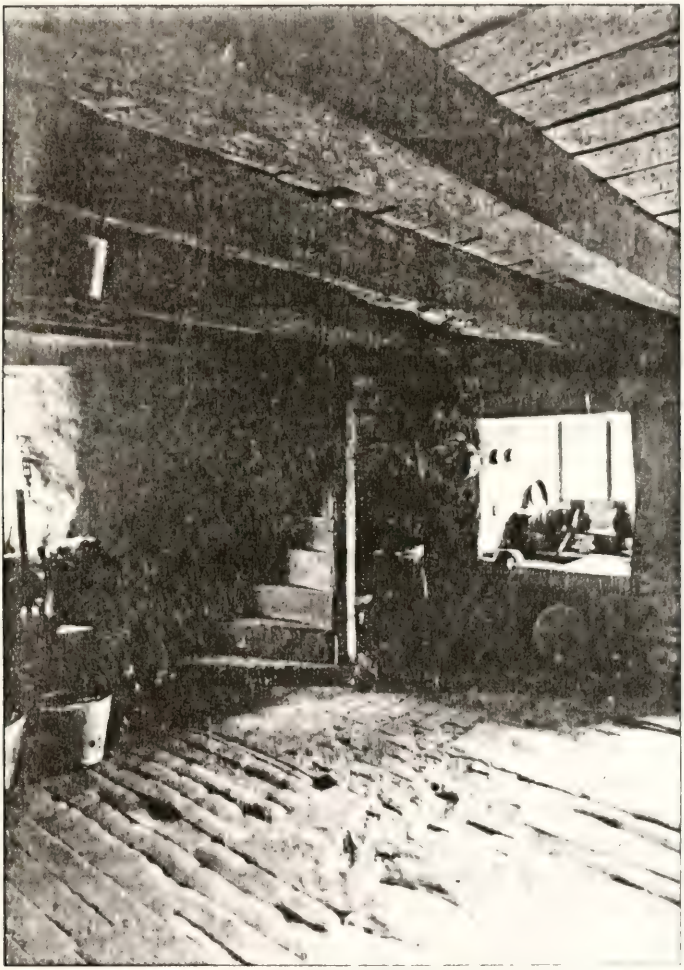
Shropshire Archæological Society's Transactions, to illustrate some excellent photographs taken by Mr. H. Hughes, but he left them incomplete at his death. They are here formed, with a few additional details, and a continuation, into one narrative :—

"This old house consists of three storeys, one room only on each floor. The two lower storeys are of stone; the third of timber, with wattle and daub. It is roofed with shingles, or tile stones. It is entered on the west, under a round-headed arch, with ball-flower moulding. This is conceived to be a later insertion,[1] at the time when the upper portion of the west wall was partly rebuilt, as it appears to have been. On the right of the entrance is an original round-headed window which, like the others in the north and east sides, is small, but widely splayed inwards. The walls are remarkably thick, like those of a castle or fort, and must have been simply impregnable to all military devices likely to be brought against them at the time. The north wall is four feet four inches thick, that on the south six feet, that on the west five feet four inches. On entering the room on the ground floor, it will be seen how little provision was made for lighting, that being sacrificed to obtain the greatest security.

"The staircase to the room above was worked into the massive wall in the south-west corner of the house, but only a few of the stone steps remain in the upper part. There are indications of no less than three strong doors having once existed at different points on the staircase, fastened with bolts, the middle one having a massive wooden bar, which passes through the wall of the room into the outer wall on the opposite side of the staircase.[2] Some antiquaries have supposed that the lowest storey was used in war-like times for the purpose of securing the cattle when in danger, while the upper storeys formed the dwelling-place of the family; this, however, is an improbable theory, as the space would be far too restricted for such a purpose; and also there would,

[1] It is evidently composed of stones worked for an arch of different dimensions, from the irregularity of the intervals at which the ball-flower ornament occurs.—Ed.

[2] The three doors are in the thickness of the wall, and the loopholes by which the staircase is lighted are in a projection.—Ed.



UPPER MILLICHOPE—INTERIOR.

probably, have been a strongly-fenced paddock or enclosure adjacent to the house, into which the cattle could be driven for security."

A correspondent of the *Salopian and West Midland Illustrated Journal*, Mr. W. (J.?) Randal, writing of Upper Millichope in 1878, gave a detailed account of a visit to the house, with plans of the ground-floor and windows. He says (*inter alia*):—"The roof is covered with the well-known tile-stones of the neighbourhood, which are lichened and tinted into harmony with the scenery around; their weight has caused the timber to bend and the roof to bulge. A red brick farmhouse adjoins the old building on the right, which though by no means very modern, serves to set off the extreme age of its venerable neighbour. Mr. James, the present tenant, kindly allowed us to enter, and accompanied us over the building. A light was necessary to examine the interior, and measure the thickness of the walls. The timber beams supporting the first floor are immensely thick and firm, and seem capable of resisting decay for as many hundred years as they have done already.

"The building is longest from north to south, and the windows are few, and narrow outside, but widening inwardly, apparently for strength and safety; and the whole outline of the ground-plan has the appearance of a miniature fort erected for defence.

"The interior must have been extremely dark; nevertheless, it contains a fire-place, and was, probably, the public room. As this house stands on the borders of Wales, and security was the chief consideration, the staircase, from the thickness of the walls, was safer inside than on the exterior, and is placed in the south-west corner wall. It was lighted at the top by a small loophole worked through the wall. The upper, or first-floor, room was larger than the lower, the west wall being here much thinner. This was, most likely, the family apartment, and was lighted by two windows—on the north and east. There is a dark space near the staircase which, seen by candle light, gives the impression that it may have served as a chapel for the dependents, and have had a separate approach from the outside.

"The third, and upper, storey probably served the purpose

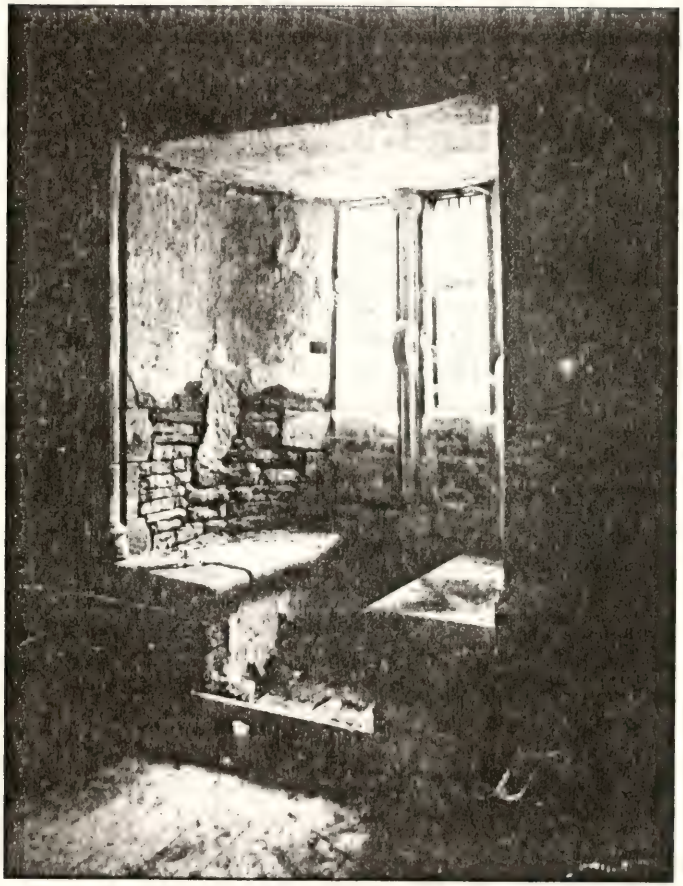
of a sleeping apartment. It has two small windows, with shutters, but they do not appear to have been glazed."[1]

As to the reason given by Mr. Randall for the unusual precautions taken for security, namely, the nearness to the border of Wales, Mr. Phillips remarks that such an explanation is improbable, the distance from the Welsh border (18 miles) being too great; and even in the time of Offa the Welsh had been driven back beyond the Dyke which bears his name. The fortress-like character of the dwelling was more likely, he thinks, to have been necessitated by the animosity between the Saxon possessors and their Norman conquerors, the former being always ready when opportunity offered to do any despite they could to the occupiers of the land of their forefathers; and, as we shall see further on, that the house was probably the residence of the head forester of the Long Forest, any bands of marauders who infested these solitary and thinly inhabited woodlands would naturally consider this head forester as their natural enemy, and be only too glad to raid his dwelling if it were not made too strong for them to attempt it.

As to the probability of the dwelling containing a chapel, Eyton tells us that there appears to have once been a chapel of Upper Millichope, though he finds only one mention of it, namely, when, in 1331, the Bishop, Thomas de Cherlton, is said to have visited the Priory of Wenlock and examined the Priors' titles to the Church of Eaton (under Haywood), and the "Chapel of Millingchop," and pronounced them sound. Eyton, however, mentions it as though not inside the house, as he suggests that the round entrance arch already mentioned may have been formed of some of the stones of this chapel—"now destroyed."

As to the use to which the ground-floor room may have been put, Mr. Phillips says that it was possibly employed for skinning, dressing, and hanging the venison, which the head forester was, as we know, bound to supply to the Priory of Wenlock, and which might often be wanted at short notice; and the ingenious idea strikes him that "the enormously thick walls would make the room in every way suitable for

[1] The curious window fastenings on the first floor (a wooden bar in a groove), are well shown in Mr. Hughes' photograph. ED.



UPPER MILLICHOPE UPSTAIRS WINDOW.

such a purpose, affording an equable temperature all the year round."

Passing from the description of the house to the early history of Millichope, we find its Domesday record, as given by Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, is as follows:—"Helgot holds Melicope of Earl Roger (de Montgomery). Gamel held it (in Saxon times) and was free." It appears also from Eyton that soon after Domesday (1086), it was granted by Earl Roger to the Priory of Wenlock in exchange for Eardington; and Eyton considers that, owing to this transfer, Upper and Lower Millichope, which had formerly belonged to Munslow parish, were ecclesiastically separated—Lower Millichope remaining in Munslow, while Upper Millichope was included in the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, which belonged to the Fief of St. Milburg (subsequently the Priory of Wenlock). In these two parishes they still respectively remain. Eyton also says that "the feoffees of the Manor of Upper Millichope became hereditary foresters of that vast jurisdiction, which, in its original state, was known as the Long Forest. They were, therefore, immediate servants of the Crown; and their names not infrequently appear on public occasions. I have little doubt that the old building, though it stood in the Prior of Wenlock's fee, was more pertinent to the tenant's position as King's Forester—that it was, in fact, the lodge of the hereditary foresters of the Long Forest." The proceeds of the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, which included Upper Millichope, were devoted to the maintenance of the "monks' kitchen" of Wenlock Priory. The tithes of Eaton, and of Millichope and Hungerford, were all receivable by the kitchener, and (with others he enumerates) made a total of £14 14s. 4d. The share of Millichope and Hungerford was £1 10s. 0d.

The Long Forest, already several times mentioned in this paper, formerly extended for more than seventeen miles through the heart of South Shropshire, commencing near Craven Arms and extending to the banks of the Severn near Buildwas. The limestone ridge, called Wenlock Edge, forms the backbone of this district. From it the forest extended to variable distances north and south, the boundaries being carefully defined by periodical perambulations.

Millichope may be said to have stood about equi-distant from the two extremities, and less than a mile from the Roman road which runs through Shropshire. Eyton says that in 1255 a jury was impanelled to enquire whether the Forester of the Long Forest kept, or suffered others to keep, goats in the forest. They answer that "the Forester himself keeps no goats, but he allows others to keep them in their own boscs in the forest, as they have always been used to do, except in the fence month." He also says;—"Geoffrey de Pychford, Seneschal of all the forests of Shropshire, and John FitzHugh, Capital Forester, presented by their Sub-Forester that Peter de Vaux and other dependants of John le Strange, captured a stag near Millichope Mill; and the people of Millichope and other vills, not attending to defend themselves, were put down for censure for their default."

At the great and final perambulation, held on June 6th, 1300, and ratified by Edward I., February 14th, 1301, the following vills which had belonged to the Long Forest jurisdiction were declared to be disforested—"Little and Upper Millichope, two messuages in Hungerford, half the vill of Shipton, half of Brocton, two fields of Patton, two messuages of Bourton, half of Cressage, Harnage Grange, Lutwych, Rushbury, East-Wall, Eaton-under-Haywood, Ticklerton."

It will be seen that Millichope Mill is mentioned. No mill now exists at Upper Millichope; but one might well have formerly been there, as close to the fold-yard two streams join; and there is a natural rock which might have served as a dam to store sufficient water to turn it. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher says, speaking of the house:—"Opposite to the house lies the pond close, in which, tradition says, the old mill stood; and the place where the stream was dammed up is still visible. The local legend asserts that the last miller killed a deer as it was crossing the dam, for which offence he was hanged, after which the mill was destroyed and never afterwards occupied. Two millstones are still lying outside the house."[1]

[1] These are now used as stone steps.—ED.

UPPER MILLICHOPE EAST SIDE

The name Millichope suggests the existence of a mill; and Eyton, speaking of the derivation of the word, says:—"The Saxon word mylen and the British word melin both signify a mill; while millyn (British) is a violet. The various spellings make the etymology of the word uncertain; I have given what I believe to be the alternatives." *Hope* is generally considered to mean a valley, or a slope between ridges of mountains. It is a very common suffix in Shropshire; and Mr. Phillips counts up six places besides Millichope,[1] and all in the same district, which have it—Wilderhope, Dinchope, Priesthope, Easthope, Westhope, and Middlehope; and also three which have it as a prefix—Hopesay, Hope Bagot, and Hope Bowdler.

The later history of Upper Millichope has not been easy to trace, but it appears probable that when it ceased to be a fief of Wenlock Priory—most likely about the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries—it passed, by marriage, through the Harewell family, to that of Carington, whom we find, in the reign of Henry VIII., in possession of the Aston Hall estate, of which Upper Millichope formed part. I have permission to quote the following information from S. H. Petre, Esq., who has examined the title deeds of the Aston Hall estate. He says:

"I believe the Aston Hall estate came into the Carington family at the same time as the Wootton Wawen estate [in Warwickshire.—ED.], namely, by the marriage of Ann, daughter and heiress of John Harewell, of Wootton Wawen, with John Smith, otherwise Carington, who, in the reign of Henry VIII., was a Baron of the Exchequer. At any rate, his descendant, Sir Charles Smith, Kt., otherwise Carington, who, on the 31st of October, 1643, was created Lord Carington of Wootton Wawen, and on the 4th of November following, Viscount Carington in the Peerage of Ireland, was in possession of both estates.

"He had a son, Francis, the second Baron, who left no issue, and the estates passed to Constantia Carington, a grand-daughter of Francis Carington, brother of the first

[1] Or, taking the first syllable to be *chope*, an old corruption of chop or chop, is a cleft or gap—a possible description of a deep valley among hills.—ED.

Lord Carington. [She was daughter of Francis (son of Francis, brother of the first Lord) by his wife Audrey Attwood. Burke's *Landed Gentry* gives her as 'Constantia of Aston, who inherited the family estates from her uncle William, last male heir of this branch.'—ED.]

"Constantia married twice—first, John Wright, of Kelvedon, in Essex, who left a son, John Wright; and, secondly, Peter Holford, by whom she had a daughter, Catherina Maria, who married Sir Edward Smythe, of Acton Burnell, fifth Baronet, and died 1831. In the year 1778 these two estates were held in undivided moieties by John Wright, the son of Constantia Carington, and Catherina Maria Holford, daughter also of Constantina Carington by Peter Holford; and in the same year there was a division, and the Aston Hall estate passed to the Wright family, and the Wootton Wawen estate to the Smythes of Acton Burnell.

"I may mention that John Smith, Baron of the Exchequer, (already mentioned), is said to have been a descendant of John Carington, who, in the reign of Henry IV., having supported the cause of Richard II., went abroad and assumed the name of Smith, and that this John Carington was descended from Sir Michael Carington, who was standard-bearer to Richard I. in Holy Land."

[His effigy, "The Carington Crusader," is in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Chester.—ED.]

DESCENT OF CONSTANTIA CARINGTON.

Sir Francis Smith, died 1629 = Anne Markham.

- Charles, 1st Viscount Carington, cr. 1643, died 1654. = Elizabeth Caryll.
  - Francis, 2nd Viscount Carington. d.s.p. 1701.
  - Charles, 3rd Viscount Carington; d.s.p. 1706.
- Francis Smith, alias Carington. = Elizabeth [Surname]
  - Francis Smith, alias Carington. = Audrey Attwood.
    - Francis Smith, alias Carington = Catherine Southcote.
      - Constantia, who inherited the family estates from her uncle William, the last heir male of this branch.
  - William d.s.p.

The name of John Smythe, Esq., appears in connection with Wenlock Abbey in an entry at the Public Record Office under:—

Minister's Accounts, Salop, 32—33 Henry VIII., No. 100.

"The lands and possessions of the late Monastery of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, dissolved.

"Accounts of all and singular the Bailiffs, Farmers, Reeves, &c., of all the lands and tenements and other possessions whatsoever as well spiritual as temporal to the said late Monastery formerly pertaining and now being in the hand of the Lord the King by reason of the surrender of the same by the late Abbot and Convent, namely, for one entire year from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry VIII. until the Feast of St. Michael in the 33rd year of the same King.

Manor of Eton with its Members.

"Account of John Hill and Nicholas Webbe, collectors of the rents there for the time aforesaid. (*Rents of Assize.*) They render account of 30s., the chief rent of *John Smythe*, Esqr., in Mylthorpe,[1] to be paid to the lordship there by the year. (*Fees and Stipends.*) The same account, in the Fee of the same John Hill, the accountant, to whom John Crassage, late Abbot of Wenlock, and the Convent of the same place, 28 April, 30 Henry VIII., gave and granted the office of Bailiff, or collector of the rents of the lordships or manors of Eton, Great Millenchop, and Little Millenchop, &c. (6 li.)"

In 1896, E. Carington Wright, Esq., of Kelveden, Essex, who then held Upper Millichope, sold it to Captain Henry John Beckwith, 53rd Regiment, who also purchased Millichope Park (*i.e.*, the Lower Millichope estate), from the Childe-Pemberton family; so that the two Upper and Lower Millichope—are now, as originally, one property.

I subjoin a few notes on LOWER MILLICHOPE.

Lower Millichope, a mile and a half from Upper Millichope, and in Munslow parish, was, as before mentioned, exchanged by Earl Roger for Eardiston, in the year 1086 (Eyton). It

[1] Q.—Myllichope? Ed.

was from early times in the possession of the family of More, who owned large estates in the Wenlock and Bishop's Castle neighbourhoods. Camden says:—"Sir Thomas de la More, son of Thomas, who came from Normandy with Duke William, built fair houses at Launceston, in Cornwall; Halton, in Cheshire; and More, in Shropshire, giving to the latter place his paternal name." Part of the Shropshire estate, including More, Linley Hall, &c., still belongs to them. John de la More was Sheriff of Shropshire in the reign of Edward the Third for the years 1367, 1368, and 1369 (see Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, where the family is thus mentioned):—"The family of More is of very great antiquity in the County of Salop, deriving their name from the parish of More, near Lydham. The pedigree commences with Richard de Mora, whose son of the same name had three sons—Roger de la More, William, and Richard (a priest). Roger Lord of Mora witnesses a deed of 1291, whereby the Abbot of Haghmond and the Prior and Religious of Chirbury, come to an agreement concerning Mucklewich, in the parish of Hissington, and appears to be the same who married Alice, daughter of Adam de Montgomery, Lord of the Manor of Lydham . . . .

William had two sons, also called Roger and William, the former of whom appears to be the first who acquired property in Corvedale. By the name of Roger de la Morehouse he appears as a feoffee of the Manor of Patton in 1350. His nephew William continued the line, and was grandfather of John More, living in 1452, who was father of William and Richard More. The latter was great-grandfather of Charles More of Millichope (who married Anne Burton of Longner), who was great-grandfather of Thomas More of Millichope, mentioned under the year 1777 as father of Thomas, Leighton, and John."

It is not known when a branch of the family first resided at Millichope, but in the Munslow parish registers there are some early mentions of them, namely:—

Wyllyam More was buryd the xi Februarie	1537
Eliz[th] More, dau of Rob[t] More chrystenyd	1541
Mr. Wm. Lakyn & Anne More, mar. Feb. 5	1546
Charles s. of Tho. More of Lower Millichapp	1575

The last entry is—

Mrs Katherine More bur. Dec. 29 1792

One member of the family built a fine black and white timbered hall, of which Mrs. Stackhouse-Acton, in *Castles and Mansions*, says :-

"Millichope was another mansion of the Mores. It is not known when it was built. John More, who lived in the reign of Henry VII., had two sons, of whom William, his heir, succeeded to More and Larden; and Richard, the younger, was ancestor of the branch settled at Millichope. Charles More was living there in 1607. His descendant, Thomas More, survived his three sons, and at his death his estates were divided between his two daughters and co-heiresses. The old house was taken down about thirty years ago [1843.—ED.], and the deer park destroyed."

In some old sketches and prints the old black and white house has a Georgian front added to it. The grounds are very extensive, and in wild and beautiful scenery. In one spot is a cenotaph, erected in memory of the two sons of Thomas More, of whom I quote as follows from Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire* :—

"John More, Major in the 79th Regiment, son of Thomas More, of Millichope. This gallant officer, serving under Sir William Draper in the memorable expedition against the Phillipines, was slain at the storming of the city of Manilla, on the 6th of October, 1762, in the 42nd year of his age. To whose memory, with that of his elder brother, Leighton More, a spirited young lieutenant on board the Burford man-of-war, who died at sea of fatigues incurred in his professional career May 6th, 1744, in the 25th year of his age, an elegant temple of the Ionic order is erected in the garden at Millichope. There was yet another brother, Thomas, the eldest, who died of a pleurisy, in 1786. And their unhappy father, then 80 years of age, after ineffectually solacing his grief for the loss of his three sons by little memorials to their virtues scattered up and down in the grounds of his seat at Millichope, died—worn down with anguish and affliction."

The last "More" owner of Millichope was Katherine, sister of the three brothers above mentioned, and daughter of Thomas More by his wife Margaret Kynnersley. She mar-

ried her cousin, Robert More[1], of Linley, More, and Larden, and after surviving him twelve years died without children in 1792, leaving her estate at Millichope to a distant relation—Thomas Pemberton (second son of Thomas Pemberton, of Wrockwardine, lawyer), the grandson of her great aunt, Mary Leighton. (See pedigree.)

From the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* I quote some part of the notice of the Pemberton family :—

"Edward Pemberton, sheriff 1754.

"Robert Pemberton, son of John Pemberton, of Wrockwardine, by his wife Jane Gardner, of Sansaw, had five sons, of whom Edward, sheriff 1754, was the eldest. Robert, the second, was an eminent solicitor at Shrewsbury. This Robert had a son, Thomas, barrister-at-law and Recorder of Wenlock, who inherited Millichope in 1792, by will from Mrs. Catherine More, widow of her cousin Robert More, of Linley."

At his death he left Millichope to his nephew [son of his younger brother, Robert, by his wife Sarah Lloyd]. This nephew, the Rev. Robert Norgrave Pemberton, rector of Church Stretton, pulled down the old black and white hall, and built the present Italian house. He married Caroline Pechel, and died 1848 without children, leaving Millichope to his cousin, Charles Childe (son of W. L. Childe, of Kinlet, by his wife Harriet Pemberton. See pedigree). Charles Childe assumed the name of Pemberton. His son, Charles Childe-Pemberton, sold Millichope, in 1896, to Captain John Henry Beckwith, 53rd Regiment, the present owner.

Subjoined is a pedigree drawn out by Mrs. Baldwyn Childe, giving more details of the descent of Millichope :—

Descent of Lower Millichope (More, Pemberton, Childe, Beckwith).

John Leighton of Leighton, died 1680 | Sarah, dau. of Rowland Lea, died 1698.

[1] In Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Catherine is given as second wife to Robert More as follows :—"Mr. Robert More married first Ellen, d. of Thomas Wilson, of Trevallyn, 1750, and had by her two sons, Thomas and Robert. Secondly, Catherine, d. of Thomas More, of Millichope d.s.p. 1792."

a

*Mary Leighton m. John Pemberton of Wrockwardine.

Richard Leighton, of Leighton, Sheriff 1695, died 1715. = Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Kynnersley, of Wrickton, died 1743, aged 83.

John Leighton of Leighton, d.s.p. 1716, aged 23.

Richard Leighton of Leighton, Sheriff 1726, d.s.p. 1733, aged 37, leaving his sisters coh., and with him the male line Leighton of Leighton became extinct.

Elizabeth m. John Stanier of Esford.

Sarah, m. Thomas Kynnersley of Wrickton. Her son succeeded to Leighton.

Mary, d. unmard. and intestate 1754.

Letitia m. John Haynes of Uttoxeter, d. 1755

Catherine, d. unmar. 1726.

Rachel, m. Robert Davison of the Brand d. 1762.

Frances d. young

Margaret, sister and coh. = Thomas More of Millichope.

3 sons, who pre-deceased them, and left two daus. and coh., but Rodenhurst (Leighton) and Millichope (More) went to the third, Catherine.

Catherine, d.s.p. 1792, left Millichope and Rodenhurst to the grandson of her great aunt Mary Leighton (who married John Pemberton). = Robert More of Linley [see note on Catherine More — Ed.] left two sons, d. 1780.

*Mary Leighton (dau. of John Leighton) = John Pemberton, of Wrockwardine.

Jane, d. of John Gardner, of Sansaw = John Pemberton, of Wrockwardine.

Martha Cludde, d. and h. of William Cludde (the last Cludde of Orleton) d. 1772. = Edward Pemberton, of Wrockwardine, 1st son, born 1727, Sheriff 1754, died 1800.

Ann Norgrave, d. 1812. = Robert Pemberton, 2nd son, d. 1794.

Anna Maria Jeffries. = William Pemberton, who assumed the name of Cludde, Sheriff 1814, d. 1829.

Sarah Lloyd = Robert Pemberton, 2nd son.

Thomas Pemberton, 1st son, d.s.p. succeeded to Millichope

Caroline Pechel = Rev. Robert Norgrave Pemberton, Rector of Church Stretton, pulled down the old timber house at Millichope about 1845, and built the present one; d. 1848, leaving Millichope to his cousin, Charles Childe, who assumed the name of Pemberton.

Harriet d. 1848. = William Lacon Childe, of Kinlet, Sheriff 1828.

Harriet, dau. of Sir Geo. Cockburn, Bt. = Edward Cludde of Orleton, d. 1840.

a *b*

a b

Annie, only d. and h., mar. Hon. Robert C. Herbert. She died 1906.

Charles Childe, 3rd son, to whom his cousin, Robert Norgrave Pemberton, bequeathed Millichope and Rodenhurst. He sold Rodenhurst, and his son sold Millichope, which now (1906) belongs to Mr. Beckwith.

A TERRIER OF THE PARISH OF DIDDLEBURY, 1637.

EDITED BY EVELYN H. MARTIN.

A TRUE Noate and perfect Terrier of all the Glebe Lands Tennements Tithes rights dutyes and customs belonging to the Vicar of Diddlebury made the two and twentyeth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and thirty seven by Willm Wigley and William Tyler Churchwardens John Norncott, Gent: John Baldwin, Gent: Fra Pulley, Wm Fosbrooke, Richard Stedman, Adam Price, Clement Downes, Charles Wellings, Michael Duke, Thos Lewis, Gent:, Richd Like, and Thos Turner and passed by Thos Habberly, the now Incumbant. Impremise the mears and bounds of the s^{d} Parish begining at Dinchope do extend from thence to Eaton and from thence to Munslow, and from thence to Ditton and from thence to the Clee and from thence to Coldweston and from thence to Stanton Lacy and from thence to Culmington and so to Dinchope aforesaid.

Item the Glebe Lands Teniments Tithes dutyes rights and customs belonging unto the said Vickrage are as followeth (vizt) —In Corfton one Dwelling-house and Stable and one Barn containing ten bays two Gardens two Orchards and the Chappel Yard.

Item. In Diddlebury one Dwellinghouse with a Barn containing in all four Bays one Garden or Orchard and the Churchyard there And one small Meadow in Corfton containing by estimation half an Acre lying on Corve Bank between Pitt Pool and the Highway leading from Sparch'ats Mill to Corfton aforesaid And Allso Common of pasture in Corftons Wood in the Long Forrest and in the Fields belonging to Corfton and common of Estovers in Corftons Wood. Item The Tithes of all Corn and Grain growing and increasing in the Villages or Hamlets of Corfton and Sparchford. And the Tiethes of all Corn and Grain growing or

increasing in the Home Closes in all other parts of the Parish saving and excepting all Land for which any sum of money is paid for and in lieu of Tiethes as is hereafter mentioned by all the time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary there have been paid to the said Vicar and his predecessors certain sums of money Yearly at the Feast of Easter in lieu and recompence of the Tiethe of Milk, Dove-houses Tiethe Hay and other Tiethes as is particularly expressed (vizt) for the Mill called the Batch Mill two shillings yearly And the Mill in the Moore one shilling yearly And for two antient Dove-houses in Diddlebury afforesaid two pence yearly for each of them Item in Diddlebury afforesaid for all Tiethe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and other Grounds of Edward Baldwin Esqr now in the several tenures or occupations of Ed: Baldwin Sibley Glace Thos Child Richd Langford Richd Barton Wm Radnor John Edwards John Hassford Fra: Humfreys Thos Child the younger, Miles Powles John Matthews Thos Norncott Wm Fosbrooke Ed. Jones and Miles Powles the younger the sum of three shillings yearly And also for all the Tiethe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Gertrude Baldwin and Thos Norncot and . . . Norncott of Seifton or their assigns one shilling yearly and for all the Tiethe yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Wm Fosbrooke sixpence yearly And for all Tiethe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Edward Habberly six pence yearly And for all the Tiethe Hay growing or increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Miles Powles three pence yearly. And for all the Tiethe Hay yearly growing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure or occupation of Tho: Bishop Thos Minton Tho: Neuel Richd Tomson and part of Pantleys land one shilling yearly And for all the Tiethe Hey yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure and occupation of Lancellot Palmer fourpence yearly And for all the tiethe Hey yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds late in the tenure and

occupation of Morrice Twit and part of Sadlers and Pantleys Land four pence yearly. And for all Tiethe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Meadows and Grounds now in the tenure and occupation of George Postern four pence yearly.

In Corfton Item for all Tiethe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Meadows and Grounds belonging to the Tenement wherein John Nornscott Gent now dwelleth, six pence yearly And for the Tenement call'd Cardington now also in the tenure of John Norncott eight pence yearly And for all Tiethe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Meadows and Grounds belonging to the Tenement wherein Henry Stedman now dwelleth two pence yearly And for the Tenement the s^d^ Henry Stedman purchased of John Stedman of Aston Gent eight pence yearly And for all the Tiethe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure and occupation of Richd Stedman six pence yearly And for all the Tiethe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the tenement now in the tenure or occupation of Thos Stedman called Turpley Hall three pence yearly And for all tiethe hey yearly growing and incresing upon the tenement now in the tenure and occupation of Wm Stedman and Jane Stedman Widdow or one of them eight pence yearly And for all Tiethe hey yearly growing and incresing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Stedman four pence yearly And for all tiethe Hey yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure and occupation of Eliz^th^ Tipton Widdow Six pence yearly And for all Tiethe hey yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Charles Barker four pence yearly And for all the Tiethe hey yearly growing and incresing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Norncott four pence yearly Item for Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Wm Price twenty pence yearly And for all tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Thos Teage ten pence yearly And for all Tythe Hay growing upon the Tennement now in the tenure of Alice Onions seven pence yearly And for all Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement late in the tenure of Thos Stedman of the Ylry seven pence yearly.

In Aston Item for the Tythe Hay for a Meadow in the Township of Aston called Plimmers Meadow and now in the tenure of Clement Downes and Thos Brown or any one of them one shilling and fourpence yearly.

In Sparchford Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Meadows and Grounds belonging to the Farm in Sparchford now in the tenure and possession of Thos Shepard, Gent. one shilling and sixpence yearly Item for the Tythe Hay growing and incresing upon the Meadows and Lands of Wm Keysel of Halford and now in the tenure and possession of Nicholas Tippin one shilling and eight pence yearly and for the Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of the said Nicholas Tippin six pence yearly.

In Westhope Item payed by all the Inhabitants of Westhope aforesaid for and in recompence of their Tythe Hay the sum of twelve shillings and sixpence yearly Item for the tythe of a Mill now in the tenure of Gerrard Dannett two shillings yearly.

In Middlehope Item for all Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of John Baldwin or his Assigns one shilling yearly And of all the Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Wellings or his Assigns one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos Butcher or his assigns one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of George Child one shilling yearly And for all the tythe hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Clement Downes or his Assigns six pence yearly And for the Tythe Hay growing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Laurence Butcher six pence yearly And for the Tythe of a Mill now in the tenure of Thos Vernold one shilling yearly.

In Peeton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing in Peeton upon the farm there one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the demanier Lands there eleven shillings yearly And for the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the

Tenement now in the tenure of Wm Houson nine pence yearly And for all the tythe hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Richd Brecknocx ten pence yearly And for all the Tythe hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the possession of Elinor Scarlet Widdow five pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Richd Steake of the Heath eight pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Michael Duke six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of John Street four pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Cornelius Rainsons six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos Smith and Richd Stoake eight pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Wm Higley and called by the name of Corfton Mill five pence Item for the tythe of the s^d Mill call'd Corftons Mill two shillings yearly Item the tythe of a house and Close in Bouldon now in the tenure of George Pickering.

In Bromcroft Item for all the Tythe Hay growing and incresing in Bromcroft yearly upon the Lands tenements thereof now in the tennre and possession of John Lutley Gent ten shillings and two pence yearly Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the two farms in Broncroft Park then in the tenure of Adam Price Gent and comonly called the Lodge and the other in the possession of Ann Honson Widdow Wm Parr and Thos Keysel and because the Vicar is to have of Adam Littleton Esqr seven shillings yearly Item paid by Adam Price for the tythe of one Home Close call'd Hilton three shillings and four pence yearly.

In Great Postern Item for all the Tythe Hay growing and incresing in Great Postern upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Thos Turner one shilling and four pence yearly Item for all the Tythe Hay growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Ed Smith one shilling and three pence yearly.

Item in Little Postern the Tythe Hay of a yard called the Kitchen Yard now in the possession of Wm Morris.

In Ermstrey Park Item all small Tythes due to be paid to the Vickar in kind.

In Saint Margarets Clee [Item for all Tythes coming growing and incresing in Saint Margarets Clee upon the Farm there now in the tenure of Ed Cressett Esqr the sum of two shillings yearly.]

In Great Sutton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing in Great Sutton upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos Lewis Gent sixpence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Ann Lewis Widdow one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Sheppard six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Charles Wellings sixpence yearly And for all Tythe Hay growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of Richd Heynes we are ignorant. And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and incresing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Richd Brookes fourpence yearly And for all Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Thos Jordon six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Lands of Richd Child Gent now in the Tenure of the s^d^ Thos Jorden nineteen pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay growing and increasing upon the Lands of Thos Jorden of Ledwitch eight pence yearly.

In Little Sutton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing in Little Sutton upon the Tenement now in the Tenure of John Harris six pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Edward Palmer four pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Thos Lewis Gent two pence yearly And for all the Tythe hay yearly growing and increasing upon the tenement now in the tenure of Fra^s^ Wellings eight pence yearly.

In Lawton Item for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing

and increasing in Lawton upon the Lands and tenements now in the tenure of Adam Lutley Gent. twenty pence yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Wm Minton one shilling yearly And for the tythe hay of a Meadow called Lampe Meadow one shilling yearly And for all the Tythe Hay yearly growing and increasing upon the Tenement now in the tenure of Antoney Wigley ten pence yearly. Item for every Calf that is calv'd within the parish four pence saving and excepting those who pay the tenth calf in kind And for every Colt fallen one penney Item for all the Gardens in the Parish one penney for every garden. Item for Wood and Fuel burnt in each House within the said parish one penney yearly. Item for every servant Artificer and Tradesman receiving the Communion at Easter the tenth part of all his Clean gain all charges deducted And for every other Communicant two pence a peece yearly. Item for the Tythe Milk of every Cow kept in the parish one penney. Item there are due to the Vicar all other small Tythes as Wooll, Lambs, Aples, pears, and other Fruite, Geese, Piggs, Hemp, and Flax and all other small Tythes in kind saveing and excepting such and such places as any sum of money above be mentioned to be paid in lieu of Tythes Item Eggs. viddilet for every Henn two Eggs at Easter And at Emstrey Park three at the same time Item for Egistment of barrens and unprofitable Cattle the tenth part of the Value of the Pasture. Item there is and before the memory of Man to the Contrary there was in the Chancell of Diddlebury aforesaid a convenient Seat for the s^d Vickar and his assistant Minister adjoining to the receiving place and free Egress and regress into the said Chancell for the administration of the Sacrament Reading of Prayers to stand to bring in and distributing of his customary right to the parishners and distributing the same at Easter or other times receiving the custom money in recompence of his Tythes in kind putting on and off his Robes, And place for a Chest to stand in for the safe keeping and setting up of the same. Item for every sheep that is sould a half penny a head. Item for ever one that is married within the parish twenty pence and every one that is married in any other parish he or shee being of this parish

the like Sum of twenty pence. Item for every one that is buried within the parish six pence. Item for every whoman that is Church'd within the parish Six pence. Item a Mortuary due to be paid to the Vickar from such persons and in such Shares as they have been accustomly paid according to the statute. William Churchman Curate, William Tyler, × his mark, William Wigley, Churchwardens, Thos Lewis John Bawdewine, Adam Price, Francis Pulley, Richard Like × his mark, William Fosbrooke, Clement Downes + his mark, Charles Wellings, Michael Duke, Thomas Turner, Richard Stedman.

Through the kindness of the former Vicar, the Rev. S. Scarlett Smith, I am able to give the foregoing Diddlebury Terrier from a copy amongst the Parish Deeds. I am told that the original in the Bishop's Registry at Hereford is very much mutilated. These old Parish documents are interesting as showing boundaries of properties, houses, and names of owners. The parish of Diddlebury is situated 9 miles from Ludlow, and touches Munslow, Culmington, Stanton Lacy, and Acton Scott. The largest estate in the parish is Westhope. Of the people mentioned (1) John Baldwin was a member of the old family of Baldwin of Elsich in the parish of Diddlebury, and of Stokesay. The registers of both parishes contain the name. In the Beauchamp Tower, in the Tower of London, is a piece of carving in high relief consisting of Justice and Time, with the representation of a Death's head, and underneath the following inscription:—"Thomas Bawdewin 1585, July, as vertue maketh life so sin causeth death."

Thomas Baldwin was imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the plots to place Mary Queen of Scots on the throne.

In the Church of Diddlebury is a mural tablet, with three shields:—"Thomas primogenitus Richardi Bawdewin de Diddleburie et Margiritæ vxoris eius filiæ Lawrencei Ludlowe de Morehowse duxit in vxorẽ Gertrudam filiam Roberti Corbet de Stand Wardine de qua genuit tres filios Edwardum Iohannem et Richardum et duas filias Dorotheam et Suzanna et valediccit mundo Anno Dñi 1614 Ætatis suæ LXVIII et obiit 4 Aprilis 1623" [*sic.*]

(2) Gerard Dannet of Westhope. The *Visitation of Shropshire*, under Dannatt of Westhope, gives William Dannatt of Westhope as marrying Juliana, natural daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, thus proving that the Dannet family had some connection with Westhope at the time that the property belonged to the Earls of Arundel. Probably they held it under the Earls.

Leonard Dannet purchased Westhope from Lodovic Grevell and Thomasina his wife to Elizabeth, 1568. He died 1598. In a Chancery Proceeding, 1570, Leonard Dannet and Roger Stedman are mentioned. John Dannet, whose will is dated 29 January, 1606-7, and proved 30 April, 1607 (P.C.C., Huddlestone 28), by Agnes Dannet, leaves to the Parish of Diddlebury 40/-, and to "my friend Mr. William Baldwyn, Gent., a gold ring." In his Inq. P.M., 1608, is mentioned an Indenture dated 7 January, 42 Elizabeth, 1600, made between him and William Baldwin of Ludlow, Gent., and others.

Gerard Dannet, whose Inq. P.M. is dated 8 James I. (1611), was brother of Thomas Dannet who died 1627.

Gerard Dannet, mentioned in the Terrier and in a Chancery Proceeding, 1637, was a younger son of Gerard mentioned above.

Thomas Dannet, whose Will is dated 20 January, 1654, and proved 12 March, 1654 (P.C.C. Aylett 340), orders his executors to sell "My Manor of Westhope." The name is not mentioned in the existing Diddlebury registers.

The Norncots (or Normicot, as the Heralds' *Visitation* spells it) were of Corfton. They entered their pedigree in 1623, when John Normcot was head of the family. His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Downes of Middlehope.

The pedigree of Lewis of Bouldon, Great Sutton, and Broughton (by Chirbury) was entered at the same time. Thomas Lewis was the son of Edward Lewis of Great Sutton, whose mother, Clemence Bromwich, was grand-daughter of Matilda Cornwall of Berrington, Co. Hereford.

The mention of the Lampe Meadow is curious. In the Certificates of Colleges, temp. Elizabeth, 1558, it is stated that John Cowper and Richard Trevor, the speculators in Church

property, purchased amongst other things "rents in Duddlebury given for the support of a light and a lampe in the Parish." The Lampe Meadow may have been the place from which the rent was derived for this lamp in the Church of Diddlebury. There is a field on the Westhope estate called "The Wellings," which has lately been planted as a covert. It may have some connection with the name of Charles Wellings, which occurs in the Terrier.

Many of the Shropshire Terriers have appeared from time to time in the *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, and are interesting as showing the way tithes were levied in parishes before the Tithe Commutation Act was passed.

THE FIRST BAILIFFS OF LUDLOW.

An Early Chapter in the History of the Borough.

By HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

THE early history of the Borough of Ludlow, like that of many other Towns, is veiled in the mists of antiquity. It is not even possible to ascertain the precise date at which Ludlow acquired the dignity of a Borough, or when it became an independent unit. As is well known, it received its formal Charter of incorporation in 1461 at the hands of King Edward IV., who was, as heir of the Mortimers, its feudal Lord, and that Charter was granted to the Borough in consideration "of the laudable and gratuitous services" which the Burgesses of the Town of Ludlow had rendered to the King in obtaining his right to the Crown of England "in great peril of their lives," and also of "the rapines, depredations, oppressions, losses of goods, and other grievances," which for his sake had in divers ways been brought upon them by the competitors for the throne. The Charter therefore, expressly recognised that before its grant there were "Burgesses of Ludlow," so that it is evident that it is at some earlier date that the Borough must have come into existence. This is even more clearly shewn by a Charter of Richard Duke of York, Earl of March, Lord of Clare, of Wigmore, and of Ludlow (Edwards IV.'s father), dated in 1450, which runs as follows:—"Whereas John Parys and others, the twelve and the twenty-five with them, Burgesses chosen for the good rule counsell and gouvernance of our said Town of the which 12 and 25 and their predecessors sythe the time that no mind is, by the license and grant of our noble progenitors have used ruled and governed all manner of matters belonging to our said town except the correction and gouvernance that longeth and concerneth to our Stuard there And except also that that appertaineth to the Constables for the King our Sovereign Lord." This Charter proceeded to confirm the authority of the 12 and 25, and commanded all

other Burgesses, denysens, tenants and residents of Ludlow to obey their good rule and gouvernance. No argument is therefore required to prove that before 1450 Ludlow enjoyed the privileges of home rule, and had done so for a long time (since the time that no mind is); but it is impossible to lay down accurately the time or the manner in which this liberty was obtained, as the Grants, to which the Duke of York, alluded, as having been made by his progenitors, have not come down to us.

Shropshire, in which was situate the great Roman City of Uriconium, and through which the great Roman Road from Uriconium to Magna, in Herefordshire, lay, must have been thoroughly permeated with the old traditions which would have been handed down through many centuries. It would not be forgotten that Towns under the sway of Imperial Rome had high privileges, being, in fact, as Mr. Wright has pointed out, small republics, enjoying their own free government. There is nothing to shew that Ludlow even existed in Roman days; but lying as it did close to the great roads, and within nine miles of the site of the Roman town of Bravinium, it would not escape the general traditions, and when the town became established, there would be a natural aspiration for the old privileges.

One factor, which would inevitably lead to Municipal home-rule, was the walling of the town. When this took place the inhabitants would in great part be cut off from the surrounding district, and would naturally resort to some mode of self-government. It is not quite clear when the Town Walls were erected, but it was certainly as early as the 18th year of the reign of Henry III. (1233); as in December of that year Letters Patent were granted to the "Men of Ludlow" for the inclosure of the Town.[1] It is very suggestive that it is shortly after this date, as will be seen, that the town seems first to have been styled a Borough and its "liberties" mentioned.

Ludlow, like many another old Town, probably gained its municipal privileges slowly and well nigh imperceptibly, as it grew in wealth and importance. Mr. Eyton tells us that there are evidences that in the 13th century the trade of Ludlow

[1] *Ludlow Sketches*, 23. Patent Rolls, 18 Henry III. in 17.

was very prosperous, and this was doubtless due to its intimate connection with the great Woollen trade, the staple industry of that time, and the basis of all the Commerce of England. Situated as the town is on the border of the agricultural counties of Shropshire and Herefordshire, the latter of which was famous in later days for its "Women, Wood, and Wool," we can easily understand that this would be so. Some of the inhabitants of Ludlow were about 1270 taking a lead in the wool trade with the Continent. The export of wool to parts beyond the seas was from 1270 to 1274 permitted only to those who obtained a patent licensing them to send out of the country a certain number of sacks. Amongst those who succeeded in obtaining these patents were several "men of Ludlow," amongst whom Nicholas, of Ludlow, must have been in a very large way of business, as in 1270 he was allowed to export 280 sacks, while few other merchants in England had licences to export so much.[1] Amongst other licensees appear the names of Philip de Wyggemore, Lawrence Colet, Thomas Eylrich, Thomas de Langeford, Nicholas Alriche, and Nicholas Gow, all described as "Merchants of Ludlow." One other well-known Ludlow name appears in the list, Lawrence de Ludlow, also described as a "merchant of Ludlow," the founder of Stokesay Castle, and one of the first successful traders who founded a great family in the County. It is easy to see that, with men of so much wealth and importance in the Town, the inhabitants would require some form of self-government, and this would be found first in the Merchant Guilds, then springing up all over the Country. Probably, therefore, Ludlow, like other old Towns, owes its Municipal institutions more to its old Gilds than to any other cause. In very early times, Societies had existed for social and religious intercourse, and these were gradually enlarged for the purpose of trade.[2] They obtained a kind of legal status, and were generally controlled by the chief citizens, with the common consent and election of all the members of the Gild; and as they had a Gildhall, officers and rules, all the machinery of Municipal government was available. It is easy, therefore, to see the way in which the

[1] *Shropshire Shreds and Patches*, v. 151.
[2] *Social England*, i. 400.

government of the Gild resolved itself into the government of the community, and this probably explains the commencement of Municipal rule in Ludlow as in most other towns. A Gild existed in Ludlow from a very early date, but took here a unique form; namely, that of a Gild of Palmers—i.e., pilgrims to the Holy Land,—and it may be as Mr. Wright thought likely, that these Palmers may have combined trade with their pilgrimage to Palestine.[1] The beginning of this Gild, which was incorporated in 1284, is not known: a tradition which, as Leland records, existed in Henry VIII.'s time, that it owed its foundation to Edward the Confessor may be well founded, as it is very much on the lines of the old Saxon Frith Gilds, which seem to have been compulsory associations responsible in their corporate capacity for the good conduct of each member. Each Gild brother contributed to the common fund which was expended in saying masses, providing for their burials, assisting brothers in times of need, and last but not least, in their Feasts. Some of the original grants (still in existence) by which rent charges were given to the Gild "for the health of the souls" of the donors and their relatives, are certainly of a date prior to 1284 (Edward I.), and go back at all events to the reigns of the earlier Plantagenet Kings. It is to this old Gild, to which Ludlow owes so much in regard to its Church and Grammar School, that it is also in all probability indebted for its Municipal Government, as the Ealderman of the Gild would be its chief citizen.

An effort will now be made to trace out the earliest beginnings of corporate life in the Town. Ludlow is mentioned in Domesday Book, and is said to have had a "præpositus" resident there, but this "provost" or "reeve" was no doubt the officer of Roger de Lacy, its feudal Lord, but the very existence of such an officer at that time shews that even then Ludlow was a place of some importance. Herbert the "provost," who was assessed in 1187 in the sum of £5 for not producing before the King's Justices a certain money forger, was probably in a similar position to the Domesday præpositus. At the Shropshire Assizes of 1203 Ludlow ap-

[1] *Ludlow Sketches* 20.

pears as a separate liberty, but it is as a Vill and not as a Borough.' Upon this occasion some men of Ludlow were fined for breaking some "assize" which appears from the Pipe Roll of 1204 to have been an Assize of Cloth; and as this manufacture was then confined to Borough Towns, there is a suggestion that Ludlow had then some, at all events, of the privileges of a Borough. In 1221 the Assize Roll shewed that it was again as a Vill and not as a Borough that Ludlow appeared at that year's Assizes, but on this occasion it was represented by its Provost and 12 jurors.[1] The first mention of the Borough, to which an actual date can be assigned, is in 1240, when it is recorded that "the whole foreign Court of Walter de Lacy of Ludlow, except the Borough, renders account of 15 marks for 2 robbers wrongfully released."[2] The Assize Rolls for 40 Henry III. speaks of *Burgus* de Ludlow, and mentions Richard de Chabbenour as Bailiff. The first recognition of Ludlow's claim to be a Borough is probably the Grant by Jordan of Ludford of the Common of Whitcliffe,—that Common which is still enjoyed by Ludlow, and which is of inestimable value to the Town. This Grant is made to Lord Walter Lacy and to all the *Burgesses* and men of Ludlow, and although we have not the actual date of this grant it cannot have been later than 1241, as Walter de Lacy died in that year. It was, however, probably much earlier, as Lord Roger Mortimer was the chief witness to that Grant, and this must have been Roger Mortimer who died in 1214; as his grandson, the next Roger Mortimer, was only twelve years of age when Walter de Lacy died, and his father, Ralph de Mortimer, was then living.

From the year 1240, when Ludlow is styled "a Burgus," down to 1461, when the formal charter was granted, there are many mentions of Ludlow as a Borough and of its Municipal officers, a few only of which need be given. In the Inquisition upon the death of Nicholas de Verdon in 1271, it is mentioned that he held of the King in chief a moiety of the whole of the Borough of Ludlow. In 1300 a mandate was granted to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, Ludlow and Hereford to levy 6d on every pound of silver. There were grants of murage to the Bailiffs and good men (i.e., Burgesses) of Lud-

[1] Eyton v. 282. [2] Eyton v. 282.

low in the year 1329, 1344, 1380, 1389, and 1423. Again, in 1402, orders for supplies for the Welsh Wars were given to the Bailiffs of Worcester, Shrewsbury, *Ludlow*, and Hereford, and in 1400 gruesome orders were given to the Sheriff of Bristol, *the Bailiffs of Ludlow*, and the Mayors and Bailiffs of Hereford and Chester, that each should receive one quarter of the body of Grenewe ap Tudor, who had lately arisen in insurrection, and "should place it upon gates of their Town opening towards Wales to remain there as long as it can." In 1405 there was a grant to the "Burgesses" of Ludlow, that in consideration of their good services in resisting the Welsh Rebels they should be quit of certain tolls. The exact position, however, of the Town at this time seems to be admirably summed up in a few words in one of the Foundation Deeds of the Palmers Gild, dated 1275, as "The Community of the Burgesses of the Town of Ludlow." This body had then a legal status, as we find that this deed is confirmed with "the seal of the aforesaid Community of Ludlow."

There are amongst the Borough Records many documents, which are undated, but which are evidently of the date of Henry III.'s reign (1216-1272), in which mention is made of various Borough Officers before there is any mention of Bailiffs. The Præpositus (the Provost or Reeve) at the time of Domesday and in 1187 has already been spoken of, but it is evident that the office was continued till a much later date, as Roger Sheremon (who was a Juror in 1272) is styled "præpositus" about that time, and Ralph Cotele is so called in 1257. There are various mentions of a "Constabularius," Richard le Senescal, being so called in the Close Roll of 1286; John Esturmy in 1274; Richard de Momele and Richard de Chabbenor in undated deeds of the 13th century; and Robert de Stanton in a Charter of Walter de Lacy before 1241. The Constabularius probably was the officer who had the custody of Ludlow Castle, either under the King or the feudal Lord.

The Municipal officers, properly so called, were, however, the two Bailiffs, the Capital or Chief Bailiff, and his fellow, and it is possible to compile a fairly complete list of Bailiffs from the last year of Henry the Third's reign down to the Grant of Edward the Fourth's Charter in 1400, since which

date a list has been published in Mr. Thomas Wright's admirable History of Ludlow. This carries back the history of the old Borough for two centuries further than Mr. Wright's list of Bailiffs, and into the days of the Plantagenet Kings, to such events in English history as the Barons' War and the battles of Lewes, to the capture of Ludlow Castle by Simon de Montfort, and the battle of Evesham; to Prince Llewellyn and the subjugation of Wales, and to that Parliament when, for the first time, the Burgesses of the Towns sat beside the Knights of the Shires.

Those were indeed stirring times in which our little Borough commenced (so far as this early chapter is concerned) its municipal history, and during the 650 years which have elapsed since Richard de Chabbenor was, in 1256, its chief Bailiff, though Ludlow as the residence of the Princes of Wales and the Lord Presidents of the Marches has passed through historic scenes, there have been none more momentous than those which saw its birth.

It will be seen from the subjoined list that most of the Bailiffs of Ludlow in old time were gentlemen connected with the country round, who linked up their fortunes with the old Borough, and it would be well if the same custom were still in existence.

The list of Bailiffs has been compiled almost entirely from the original records in the Borough Archives, though a few have been added from Mr. Eyton's History of Shropshire, to which the writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness for many facts.

BAILIFFS OF LUDLOW.

No date mentioned, probably Henry the Third's Reign.

William de Radenor }
Walter the Clerk. }
Henry the Clerk.
Richard de Momele (Mamble)[1] }
Roger Scheremon. }
Dominus de Ludford[2] }
Henry de Chabbenor (Chadnor). }

[1] Mamble, Worcestershire.
[2] Probably this was Jordan of Ludford, who granted the Common of Whitcliffe to the Burgesses of Ludlow.

William de Rabbenor (Radnor) }
Richard de Momele (Mamble). }
Henry de Chabbenor (Chadnor).
Richard de Momele (Mamble). }
Henry de Chabbenor (Chadnor) }

HENRY III.

1256 Richard de Chabbenor[1]
1271 Richard de Momele.

EDWARD I.

1272 Richard de Momele.
1274 Thomas de Wulfreslaw.[2]
1288 Hugh de Cleobury.
1289 Henry de Chabbenor.
Ditto. }
1290 Thomas Eylrich. }
1291 Henry de Chabbenor.
1292 Roger de la Dene[3] }
Henry de Chabbenor. }
1293 Henry de Chabbenor.
1294 Robert Brown[4] }
to }
1296 John de Ticklewardyn.[5] }
1297 Nicholas Eylrich[6]
William le Gaunter.[7]
1298 William de Routon[8]
John de Ticklewardyn[6]
1299 Nicholas Eylrich
William de Routon.
1300 William de Routon }
Geoffrey de Helyonn[9] }

[1] Chadnor, Herefordshire.
[2] Wolferlow, Herefordshire.
[3] John de Dene was High Sheriff of Shropshire 1306-7.
[4] Of Whitchcott.
[5] Ticklerton, Shropshire.
[6] Nicholas Eylrich was Chief Bailiff of Stanton Lacy.
[7] Glover. This indicates an early commencement of the trade, in which Ludlow employed hundreds of hands in the 18th and early part of the 19th century.
[8] Rowton.
[9] Geoffrey de Helyonn was probably a member of the well known family seated at Hellens or Helyons, Much Marcle, Herefordshire, and possibly a son of the Justiciar Walter de Helyonn.

1301	William de Routon
1302-3	John de Ticklewardyn.[1]
1304-5	William de Routon
	John de Cleobury.

EDWARD II.

1307	William de Routon
	Robert le Moneter.[2]
1308	William de Routon
	John de Ticklewardyn.[1]
1310	John de Ticklewardyn
	John de Cleobury.
1312-1313	John de Ticklewardyn[1]
1314	William de Routon.
1315	John de Ticklewardyn
	Philip le Glover.[3]
1316	John de Ticklewardyn
	William Scheremon, Junr
1317	The same.
1318	John de Ticklewardyn[1]
to	
1323	Richard de Corve.[4]
1324	Richard de Corve[4]
	Richard de Chabbenor.[5]
1325	John de Ticklewardyn.[1]

EDWARD III.

1327-1334	John de Ticklewardyn[1]
1337	Hugh de Weston.
1338-9	Richard de Colune[6]
	William le Hurde.
1343	John de Shrowesbury[7]
	John Pywan.
1344	John de Salop[7]
	John Pywan.
1348	John de Ticklewardyn.

[1] Ticklerton. [2] The moneyer.
[3] The Glover appears in the place of the Gaunter of 1297.
[4] Corve was on the banks of the river Corve, near Brockton and Stanton Long.
[5] Chadnor. [6] Clun.
[7] These are curious entries in two successive years, as they show that even in 1343-4 Shrowesbury and Salop were interchangeable names.

1350	William de Orleton
	John de Salop.
1351	William de Orleton
	Richard de Paunteley.[1]
1352	Richard de Paunteley.[1]
1352	John le Cache.[2]
1355	Richard de Paunteley.[1]
1357	John de Ticklewardyn.
1359	Richard de Paunteley.
1368	The same &
	John le Cachepole.
1372	Roger de Heyton[3]
	Thomas le Sonning.

RICHARD II.

1378	Philip Lingen.
1382	Richard Scot.
1383-6	Philip Lingen.
1388-91	Richard Scot.
1392-99	Richard Sibbeton.[4]

HENRY IV.

1401-2	Thomas Stevenes.
1403-4	Philip Lingen.
1405	Richard Dyer.
1406	John Gyrrons.[5]
1407	Richard Sibbeton.
1408	Robert Barbour.
1409 11	Henry Herdley (? Harley).
1412 13	Ditto. &
	John Gyrrons.[4]

HENRY V.

1415	William Mercheton[6]
1416-19	William Paris.[7]

[1] Paunteley seems to have been in the parish of Diddlebury. Paunthy Pyot, the late Mr. Harrison of Pontesbury told me, was another name for Huglith Hill.—E. C.

[2] John le Cache was probably the same as John le Cachepole, Bailiff in 1368.

[3] Hayton, Stanton Lacy. [4] Sibdon.

[5] Gyrrons, probably one of the family of Gyrros, who were seated at Oxenbold and Stanton Long. [6] Died 1436.

[7] Died about 1430; Will in Ludlow Records.

HENRY VI.

1423-1432	William Moyle.
1433-4	William Mercheton.
1436-8	Walter Coder.[1]
1439-44	John Paris.[2]
1445-6	John Griffith.
1449-56	John Colwell.
1458	Thomas Hooke.

[1] Walter Coder died 1448; Will in Ludlow Records.
[2] Son of William Paris, Bailiff 1416.

EARLY SALOPIAN PIPES.

By T. H. THURSFIELD.

It is difficult to assign a date when pipes were first used for smoking. It may reasonably be inferred from various circumstances that herbs and leaves of several kinds were smoked medicinally in early days, and that some description of pipes were in use for that purpose. It must not therefore be taken for granted that the period (1565-1586) when tobacco was first introduced into England was the commencement of the habit of smoking, as there is little doubt that it only took the place of other plants.

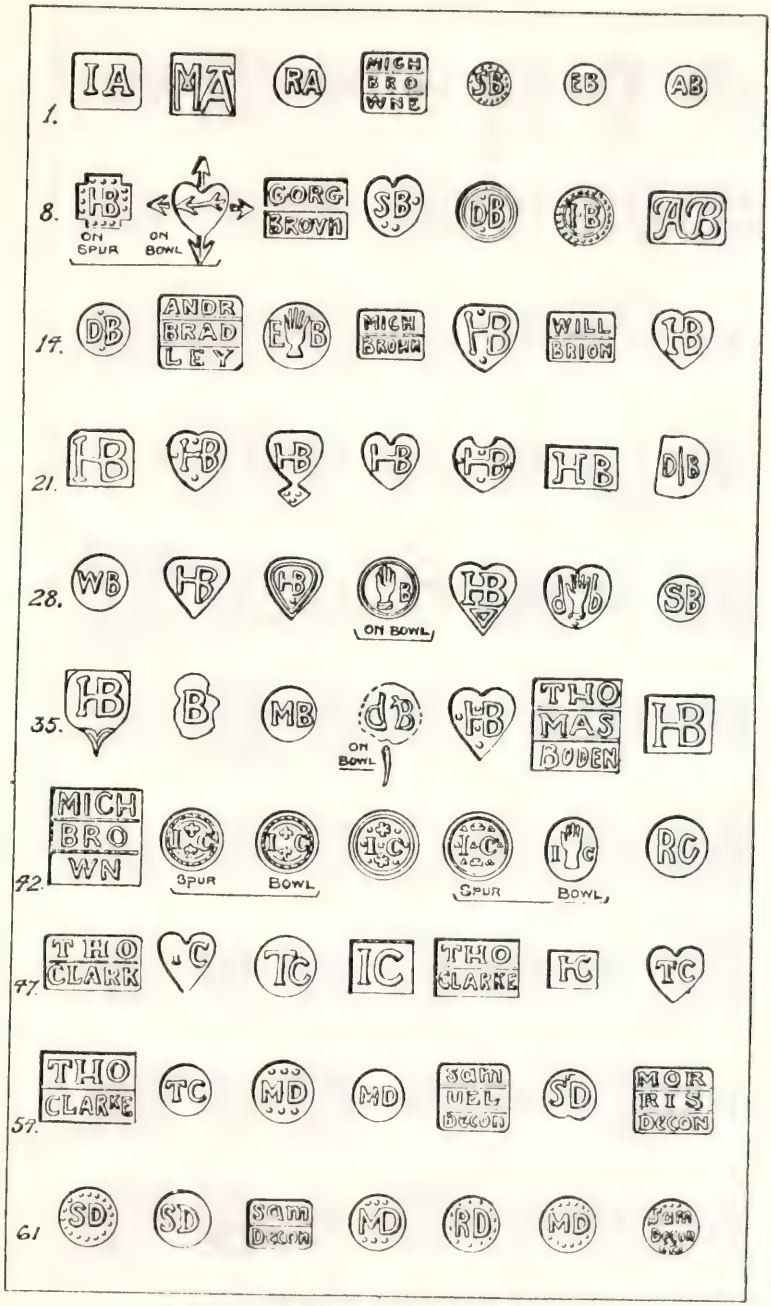
Early clay pipes were made throughout England generally, and also in Scotland and Ireland. Jewitt says that whilst in England when found they are preserved, as good luck is supposed to attend their possession, in Ireland they are at once broken up from a contrary belief.

In 1601 there existed a patent of monopoly enjoyed by tobacco pipe makers, and in 1619 the craft of pipe makers was incorporated, their privileges extending throughout the cities of London and Westminster, England, and the Dominion of Wales.

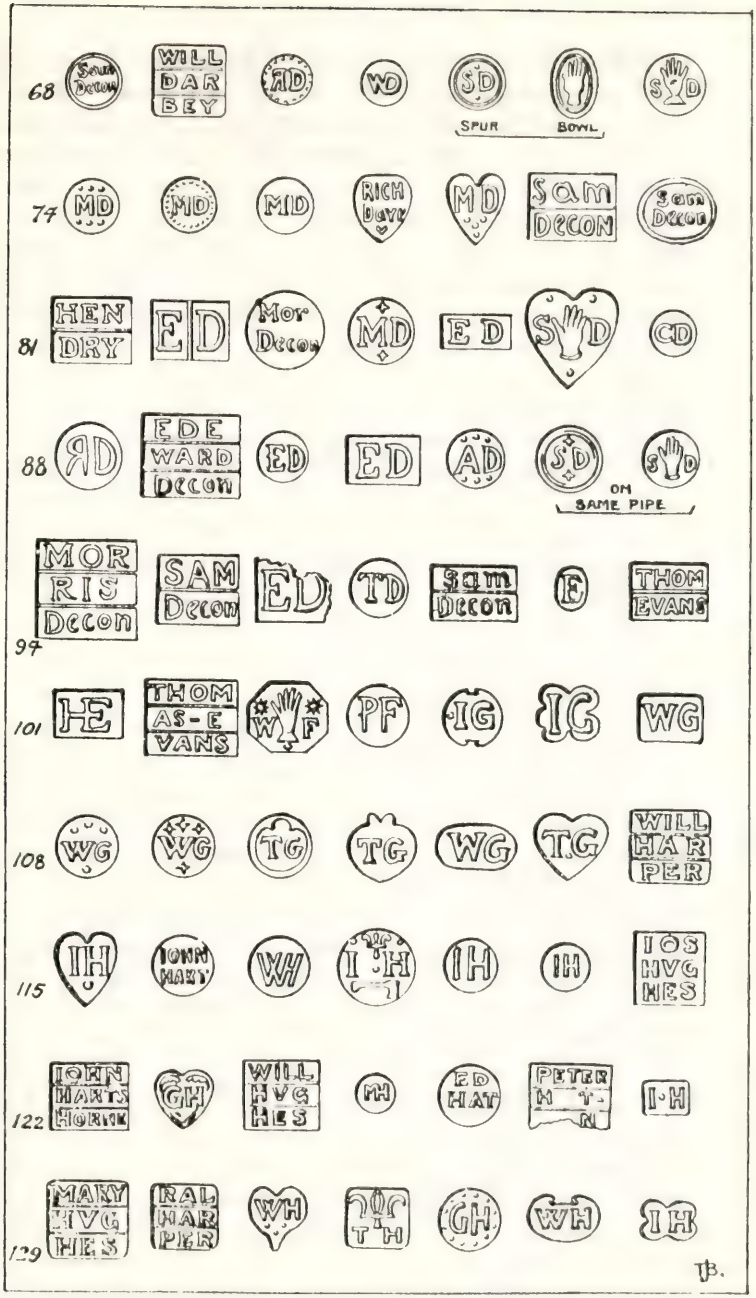
Dr. Plot, in his history of Staffordshire, 1686, says:—"As for tobacco pipe clays, they are found all over the country," and he names many places in Staffordshire where pipes were made, and notes that the clay was sent by land to Beaudley (Bewdley), and so down the Severn to Bristol, and thence to London.

Large numbers have been turned up at Hull during the last few years. The various marks have been reproduced in the publications of the Hull Museum by Mr. Shephard, F.G.S.

Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., writing in 1862 on Fancy Pipes, says: "The largest and most important collection of pipes



Salopian Pipe Marks Plate I.



Salopian Pipe Marks Plate 2.

made by any individual is that belonging to Mr. Richard Thursfield, Surgeon, of Broseley, all gathered together from one neighbourhood, and that the undoubted site of their manufacture." Mr. R. Thursfield published in 1862 a list of the marks upon the pipes in his collection, which numbered 223, of which 212 have marks upon them. He has one error in dates. He gives 1575 as the first entry in the Broseley Register of Richard Legg. The entry he refers to is March 17th, 1675. There is one pipe in this collection with the mark entered as HEN DRY. I have a similar one which I read as HEN DAY. The name of Dry does not appear in the Registers I have examined, but the surname of Day is common after 1735. Jewitt mentions pipes made by a person named Gauntlett, who "markes the heels of them with a gauntlet," whence they were called Gauntlet Pipes. This mark must not be confounded with the device of the open hand. Both marks were used by the Broseley and Wenlock Makers.

Note.—The proper way to read the mark upon the heel or spur of a pipe is to take the bowl between the fingers with the stem of the pipe pointing towards the reader and the flat part of the heel facing him; the letters should then be right way up.

Mr. R. Thursfield's collection was eventually merged in the large and important collection formed by Mr. Bragge, F.S.A., which included "specimens from every quarter of the world and of nearly every date, all relating directly to the use of tobacco or some similar narcotic, and tending to show that the habit was practically universal, and that when the Virginian weed was brought over and King James fulminated his counterblast against tobacco, smoking was almost universal, and dated from the earliest days, and that some form of narcotic had been smoked or chewed by all tribes in all ages of the world."

This collection was acquired for the British Museum, and is now there. The Early English clay pipes in it were obtained from many sources. They include 57 specimens, chiefly Salopian, collected by the late Mr. Southorn, of Broseley, 56 have makers' names upon them. One of these is entered as Mich Legg, 1797. I believe this is Rich. Legg, 1797. Another is entered with the name of WONG. This

I find to be *DECON*, stamped upside down. Another has W.T. also upside down.

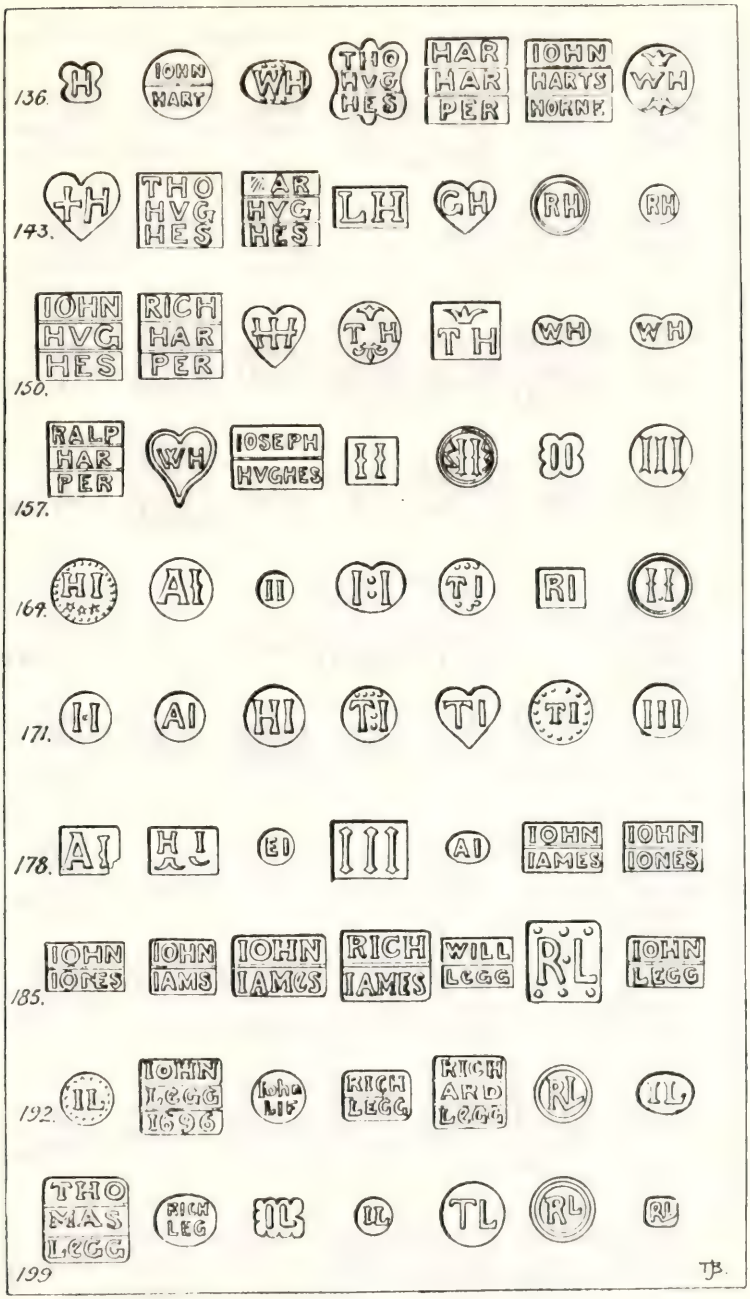
There are also 78 specimens collected by W. J. Bernhart Smith, F.S.A., from various sources. Sixty-two have marks upon them; a few are Salopian, and include some from under an old oak floor at Buildwas Abbey. These latter are small and of good workmanship except one, which is smaller and thicker than the others.

There are also 328 specimens collected from London and all parts of England, of which 189 have makers' marks on them.

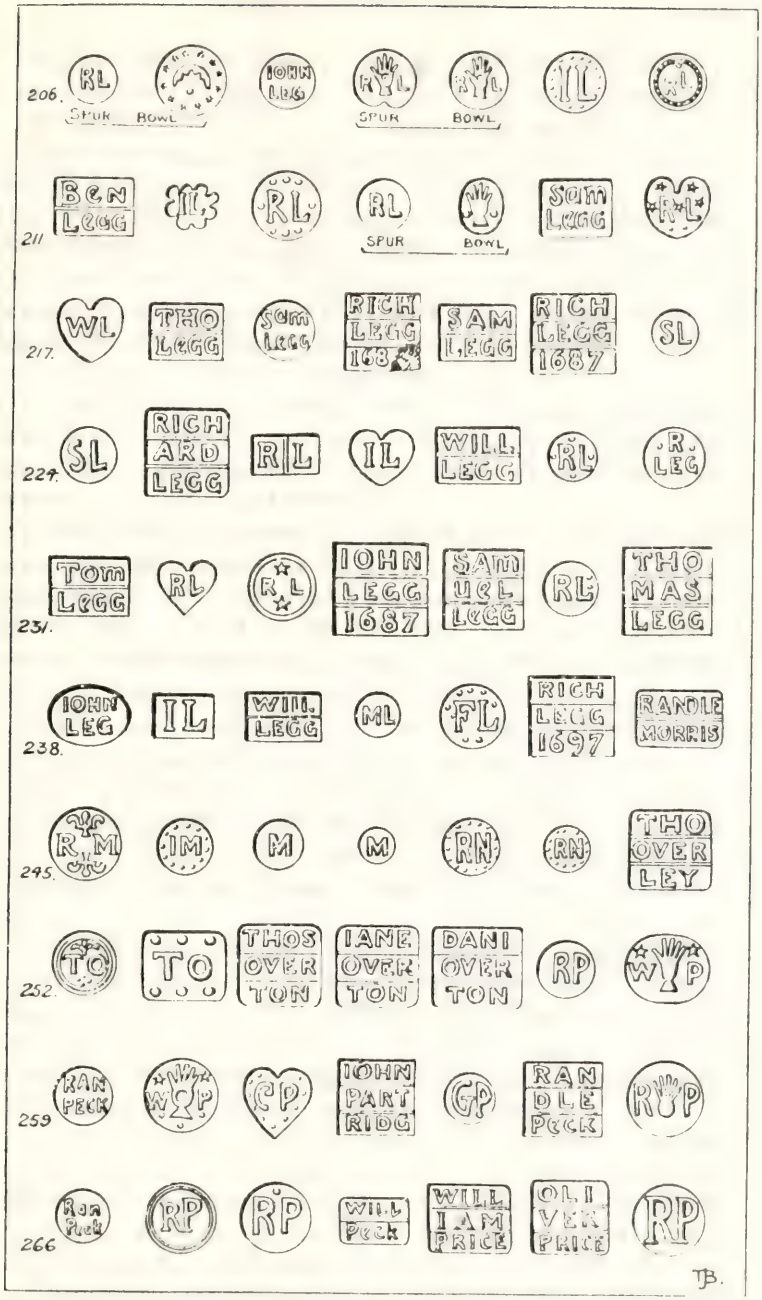
My brother, the late Dr. W. N. Thursfield, of Shrewsbury, had a large collection of pipes of Salopian manufacture, and as with these I have now more than 600 specimens, it may be instructive if I bring the marks and names up to date and give a facsimile of every stamp that I have met with and consider to be of Salopian make. (See plates I. to VI.). These number 300, and all differ in some degree, and each would require a separate stamp.

I have gone through the Registers of Broseley Parish from 1570 to 1750, and of the Chapel of Benthall from 1677 to 1797, and give below the full names taken from the pipes, and the dates when they first appear in the Registers:—

1612	Thomas Clarke
1615	Thomas Evans
1616	John Roberts
1622	John James Richard James
1624	John Hughes Thomas Roberts
1627	John Jones
1631	George Smith Morris Shaw
1644	John Hartshorne
1645	Thomas Ward
1651	Richard Legg
1653	Thomas Legg
1654	Thomas Roden
1655	John Legg
1658	William Legg Thomas Hughes
1660	Joseph Hughes Mary Hughes
1666	William Hughes
1668	Andrew Bradley
1669	William Price
1670	Sam Legg
1681	Ralph Harper
1683	Morris Decon Edward Decon
1684	Samuel Decon Oliver Price
1691	Thomas Boden
1695	Richard Harper
1700	Thomas Overton Will Darbey
1703	Ben Legg
1706	George Brown
1713	John Partridge



Salopian Pipe Marks Plate 3.



Salopian Pipe Marks Plate 4.

1718	William Partridge	1733	William Wilkinson
1724	William Savage	1737	William Harper
1732	Thomas Overley	1740	William Brion.

The following names do not appear in these Registers, although shewn on the pipes:—Mich. Browne (Wenlock), Hen. Dry, Hen. Day, Rich. Daye, John Hart, Edward Hat, Peter Hartshorne, Har Harper, John Lif, Randle Morris, Jane Overton, Randle Peck, Will Peck, Gree Powell, Robert Pool, Richard Suf, Richard Sir, Richard Upton. A search in the Registers of some other Parishes may throw light on these names as to the locality whence they came.

In early days each family had their own pipe shop where they worked the clay and moulded the pipes. There were small kilns adjoining for burning them. I have met with several in Broseley and Benthall

As the Trade increased the isolated pipe-shops with small kilns gradually gave way to the factory with much larger kilns, where the celebrated Churchwarden Pipes (24 to 28 inches long), as well as shorter ones, were made by Noah Roden, who died about 1829, after having brought the Broseley pipe manufacture to great perfection.

Fancy pipes were also made at Broseley, some of them ornamented, and some coiled or twisted and interwoven.

Pipes were made at other places in Shropshire besides the adjoining parishes of Broseley and Benthall.

In an old itinerary it is stated that "the trading commodities of the Town of Wenlock were chiefly lime and tobacco pipes."

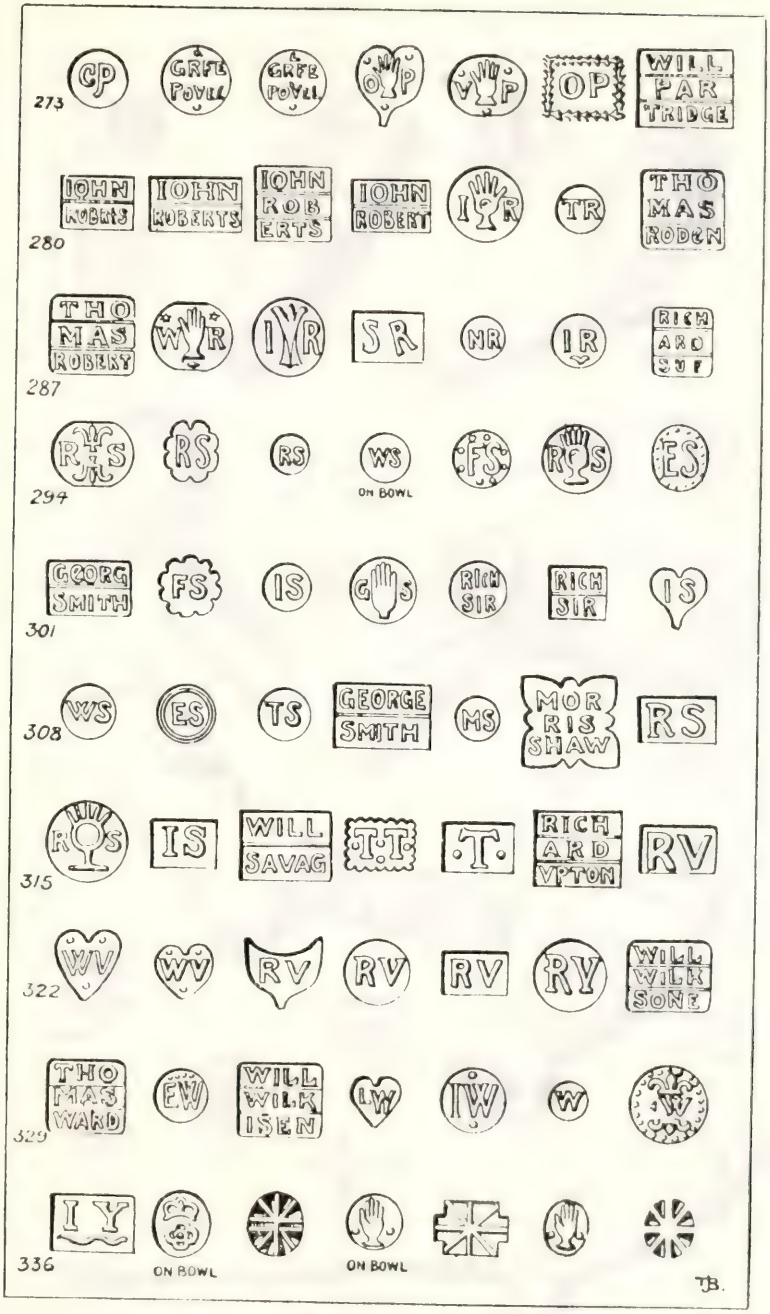
Some years ago the site of an old pipe shop was discovered in Wenlock. A great number of pipes were found. All of them bore the mark Mich. Brown. Some specimens are in the Public Museum at Wenlock. The mark of George Smith is also upon many pipes dug up in Wenlock. I have one of them with his initials and the Gauntlet mark.

In 1870 I came across a large number of broken and unmarked specimens (probably the site of an old shop) upon the Marsh Farm, in Barrow Parish, between Shirlett Common and Wenlock. There is at Shirlett a white clay similar to that used in early days at Broseley, and there is also a shallow coal suitable for burning in the kilns which would probably here

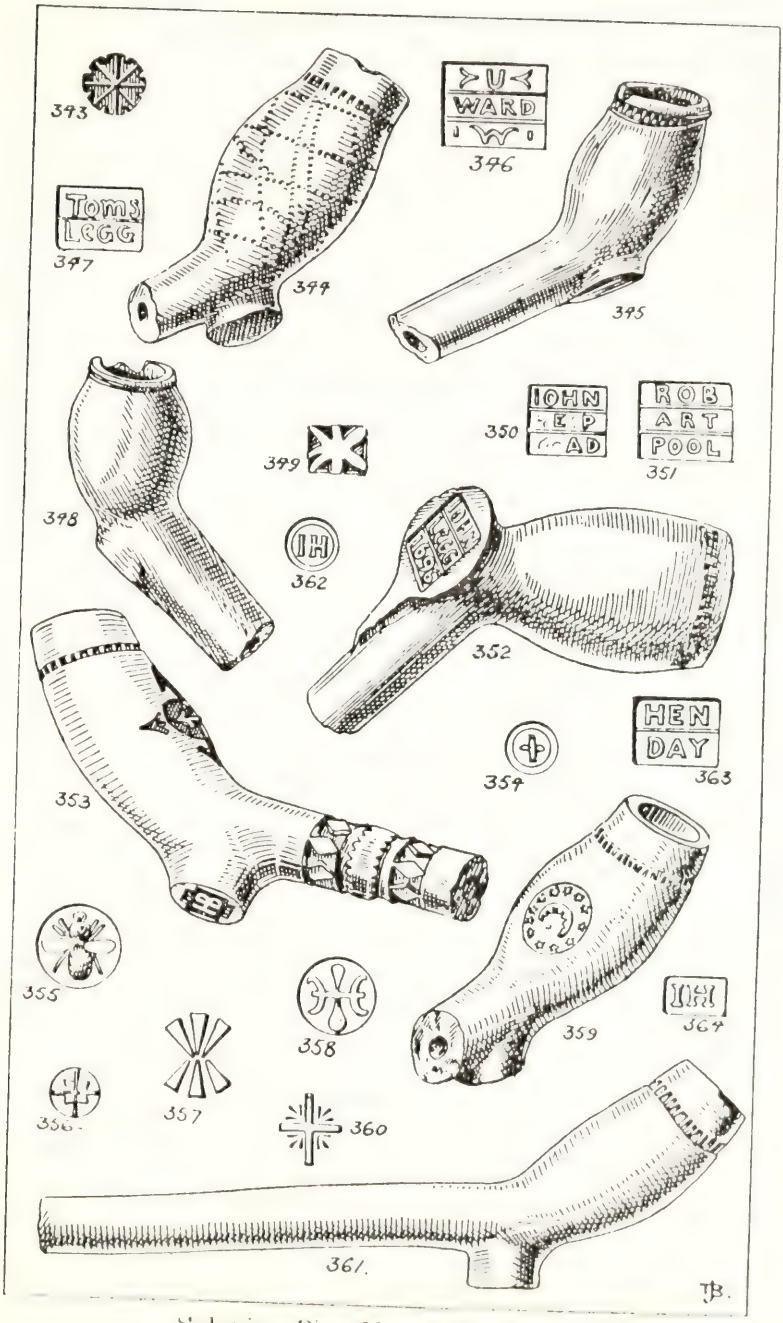
be of a primitive description. The colour and texture of this local clay is easily distinguishable from the Devon or Cornwall clay from which Broseley Pipes have for some years been made.

It may be asked why, when such pipes were made in other localities, should Broseley become specially celebrated, as it undoubtedly was, for their manufacture? The term "A Broseley" conveys the same impression to smokers throughout the country, and "A Churchwarden" from Broseley is equally well understood to refer to an extra long clay pipe from Broseley. It may be that these latter, which were supplied in large numbers to the London Coffee Houses, and thus became very fashionable, helped considerably to call attention generally to the pipes from Broseley. Even in the present day, the present of a box of "Broseley Churchwardens" is welcomed in many smoking rooms. In a fine old-fashioned country house in Derbyshire, each visitor had his special "Broseley Churchwarden" pipe, which was reserved and produced for his use each time he visited the house.

Broseley had in early days many attractions, and held out many inducements for all industries which needed coal, clay, or iron for their development. It used to be said of Broseley that you could sink a pit in the morning and wind coal in the afternoon. The existence in the Broseley District of coal, clay, and ironstone near the surface and easily gotten attracted, in early days, not only the Tobacco Pipe makers, but Iron works, Pot works, China works, Brick works, Roofing Tile works, and Encaustic Tile works, for all of which the neighbourhood has been justly celebrated for many years. The River Severn flowing through the District provided water carriage, then so very necessary. It brought the best clays from Devonshire and Cornwall, and other necessary materials for the manufactures of the district, and it took the manufactured goods down to Bristol, and thence to London and all parts of the world, and specially favoured a large demand in America for Broseley goods of all kinds, till the American war put a stop to it, and was the cause of severe losses to the traders of the locality. The Severn Valley from Shrewsbury to Bewdley, taking Broseley as a centre, had at that time more varied industries than any other district in the country.



Salopian Pipe Marks Plate 5.



Salopian Pipe Marks Plate 6.

A visit to the Broseley Pipe Works of Messrs. Southorn is most interesting and instructive, and the dexterity of the women workers will explain how the manufacture must necessarily be localised at places where such deftness of hand can only be acquired by constant practice.

I feel sure that I have not exhausted the marks or names upon pipes made in Shropshire. Doubtless many people have specimens with Salopian marks which I have not noted. This is an endeavour to bring the subject up to date, and to interest others that they may follow it up.

I am indebted to Mr. Bateman, of Benthall Hall, Mr. Allen, of Benthall, Mr. Southorn, of Broseley, and others for allowing me to inspect pipes in their possession. Also to Mr. T. J. Belk, of the Coalbrookdale School of Art, for the great interest he has shown whilst copying the marks for me—not at all an easy matter.

SHROPSHIRE EARTHWORKS.

By E. S. COBBOLD, C.E., F.G.S.

In these notes it is proposed to describe the present condition of some Shropshire Earthworks, rather with a view of placing on record what is now to be seen than of formulating any theories as to their age or objects. The degradation to which they are still liable is considerable, and it is hoped that detailed descriptions may be of service to other workers when the task of classifying comes to be taken in hand.

The plans are based on those of the Ordnance Survey, with such additions as seem necessary after a careful survey of the ground. Slopes regarded as artificial are indicated by vertical shading (hachures), those regarded as natural by contour shading, sketched in with the assistance of the contours shown on the six-inch Ordnance maps. The full black lines indicate existing features such as fences, buildings, &c. ; unfenced roads and paths are shown by broken lines.

The sections are roughly sketched, generally to a "natural" scale of 10 feet to the inch, but it is often necessary to somewhat exaggerate the banks and ditches in order to make them show ; the general outline of the natural slopes is, however, delineated as faithfully as possible, and the probable original surface of the ground where it has been modified by artificial work is indicated by a broken line.

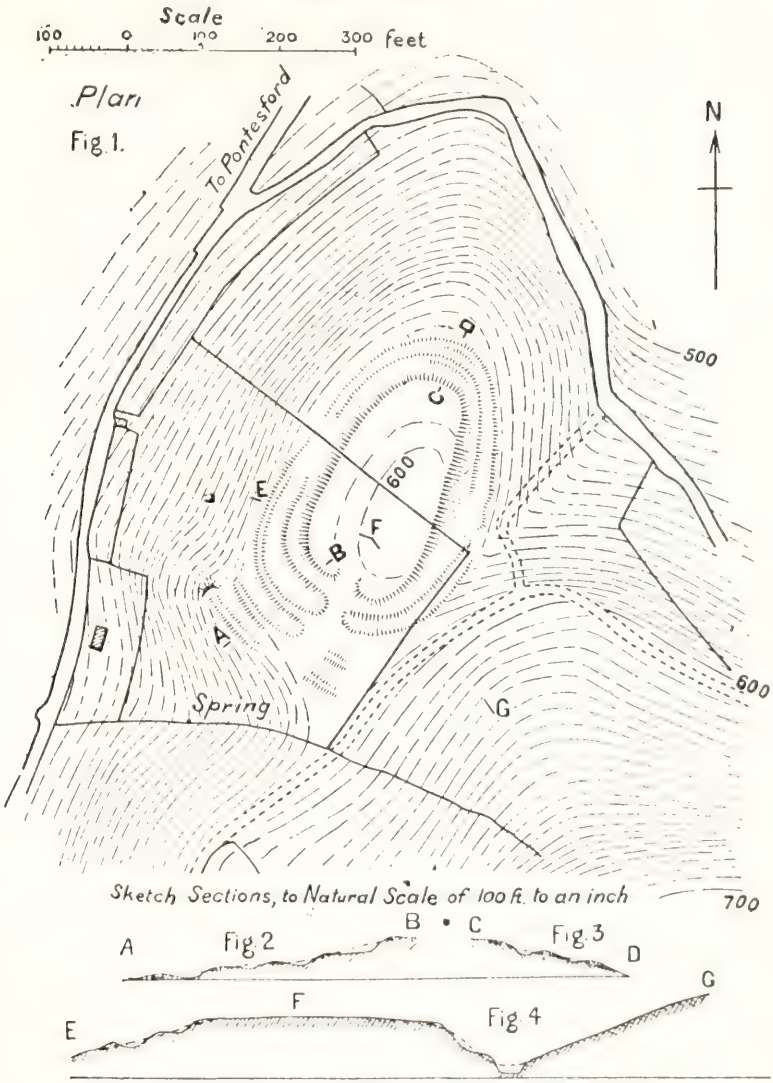
As far as possible, technical terms will be avoided ; at the same time, it is almost impossible to describe works which have always been regarded as of the nature of fortifications without using some words implying the ideas of atttack and defence.

PONTESFORD HILL.

Pontesford Hill is a north and south ridge about a mile long, and is separated into three divisions by two pairs of obliquely lateral gulleys. The northern and smallest division has a summit a little over 600 feet, which is occupied by an

SHROPSHIRE EARTHWORKS

PONTESFORD HILL CAMP 1905



oval earthwork with several lines of defence. The central division, specifically called Pontesford Hill on the Ordnance maps, rises to about 950 feet, and is separated from the southern division by a saddle of slightly lower elevation. This last division, called Earl's Hill on the maps, has an altitude of 1,047 feet, and is crowned by a magnificent earthwork with a single line of defence. The work is divided into two portions, a principal enclosure encircling the summit, and a southern extension at a somewhat lower level; there is also an outwork situated north of the principal enclosure upon a part of the central division of the hill.

PONTESFORD HILL CAMP, 1905.

See plan and sections opposite.

The situation of the camp on a minor summit, its general form, the shape of its entrance and its principal defence recall the camp on Lawley Hill,[1] but the earthworks are more elaborate.

It obviously takes its somewhat ovoid form from the shape of the hill, the works following roughly a contour line of 550 feet.

The interior dimensions are approximately 90 yards by 50 yards, and the defences cover a width of about 40 yards, except on the south, where they are 70 yards wide. The easiest approach is from this side, where a somewhat flat saddle connects the northern with the central division of the hill. Outside the earthworks the natural slopes to east and west are fairly steep (1 in 2½ to 1 in 3),[2] on the north east the slope is a little easier, while to the south-east, beyond the rather deep lateral gulley, the surface of the central division of the hill rises fairly rapidly, and within 50 yards of the interior the camp is dominated by higher ground. The whole area is covered with young trees, but has little or no brushwood.

The enclosed area of the Camp has a somewhat undulating and apparently natural surface. The principal defence takes the form of a scarp 6 to 10 feet in height, interrupted only on the south near B on the plan (fig. 1 opposite) by what appears

[1] Described in *Church Stretton*, vol. iii., p. 21.

[2] The inclinations of slopes are expressed in the same terms as those of railway gradients, viz., one foot of rise in so many feet of horizontal distance.

to be an original entrance; at the foot of this scarp is a terrace, then a second scarp varying from 5 to 10 feet in height, in part formed of material taken from the terrace. Outside this, round the southern half of the camp is a ditch and a bank of gentle elevation; round the northern half these are represented by a simple terrace and scarp, with just a trace of a bank near D at the northern extremity, where also the upper of the two terraces has a little bank at its outer edge. On the south-eastern quadrant the ditch has a considerable depth, and the rising ground outside precludes the formation of an exterior bank. (See section E F G, fig. 4). In other parts the ditches are now almost filled up, varying from a few inches to one foot in depth below their outer margins. At the south-west the entrance appears to have been protected by two additional lines of ditch and bank, but whether the passage through them was straight or winding is now doubtful. The outermost of these banks ends westwards on a prominent rocky crag; the inner one ends on the steepening slope of the hill; eastwards their terminations are quite indefinite. Looking at the camp from a point on the outer bank near A, the four scarps one above the other show well as serious obstacles to the ascent, and the two ditches are out of sight or hardly visible. The present minimum width of entrance is about 15 feet.

About 40 yards from the outer bank at A is a small spring.

An old line of fence (shown by a full black line on the plan) crosses the earthwork from north-west to south-east, and along its course the defences are a good deal debased; at the eastern end there is a curious hump trenching upon the ditch; this has every appearance of being modern.

Conjectural Remarks.—The variations in the character of the defences appear to be determined by the nature of the ground at the various points. The principal object seems to have been the provision of two or three artificial scarps of 10 or more feet in height. On the east and north west, where the ground is steepest, this has been accomplished by cutting terraces in the hillside; to the west, and again at the northern extremity, where the ground is rather less steep, the terraces take the form of ditch and bank, thus providing for the retention of the scarps to their full height. On the compara-

SHROPSHIRE EARTHWORKS.
EARL'S HILL. 1905.
Plantation
Hill
Pontesford
Old Fence
Earl's
Hill
Spring
Foot Path
Scale
Feet

tively flat approach near the entrance additional ditches and banks have been made; and on the south east, where the ground falls and then rises again, we have a deeper ditch, probably cut in the rock with nearly vertical sides.

EARL'S HILL CAMP, 1905.

See plan opposite, and sections, p. 170.

In situation, crowning the summit of a hill, and in the form of the entrance, this camp compares with Caer Caradoc, near Church Stretton,[1] but it differs from it considerably in the character of its defences, in its division into two portions, and in the existence of the outwork.

Its general form is due to the natural shape of the hill, the principal enclosure having its defence at about the 1,000 ft. contour; the southern extension takes a somewhat lower level, but still keeps to the flatter area of the hill top, while the outwork on the north protects the approach road on the less steep saddle.

The natural slopes of the hill to east and west are very steep, averaging 1 to 1, 1 to 1½, and 1 to 2 in various places (see sections, p. 170); the ascent from the saddle on the north to the camp is fairly steep, but not very difficult on account of its shortness; and at the extreme south end the ridge runs down at an easier slope in a long and narrow spur to the level of the valley.

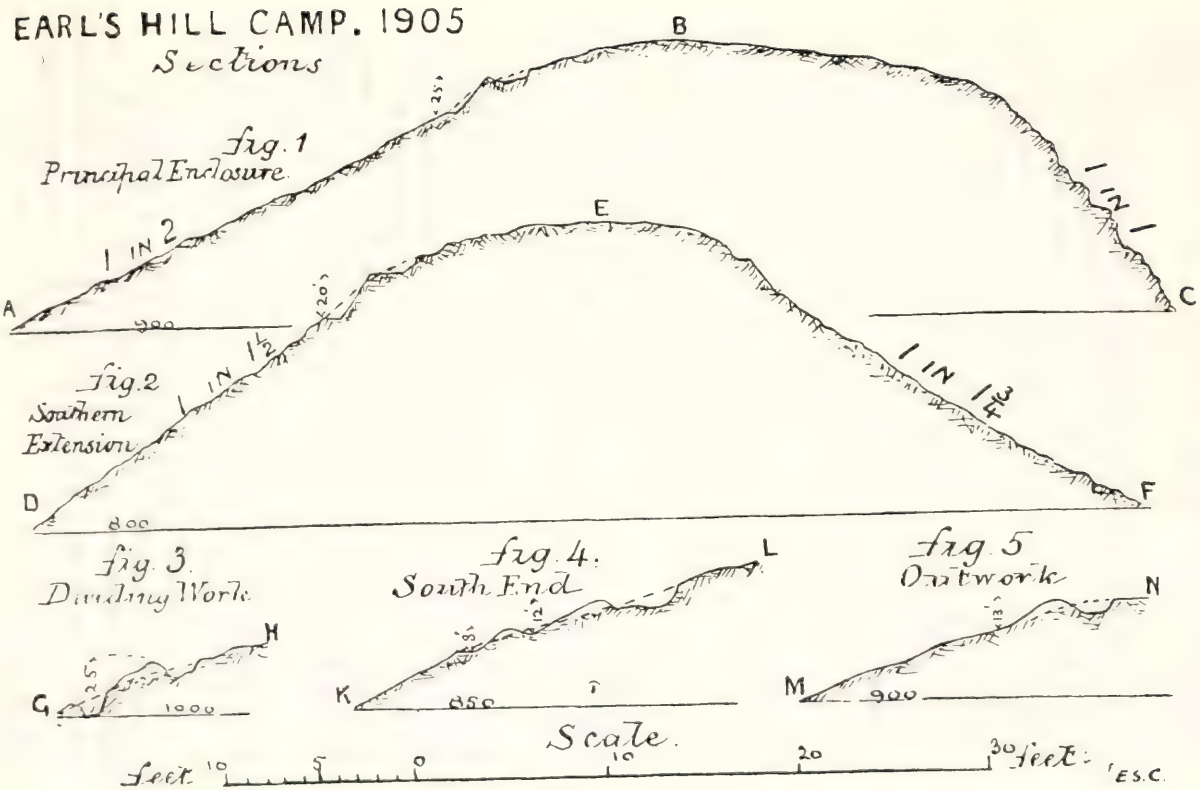
The principal enclosure is about 220 yards long, with a maximum width of about 80 yards, and its defences occupy an additional width of 16 to 18 yards. On the west (see section A B C, fig. 1, p. 170) these consist of a strongly pronounced scarp 20 to 25 feet in height, with a terrace cut into the solid at the top, and a second terrace cut along the hillside at the foot of the scarp. In places, but not all along, the earth or rock excavated from the upper terrace has been piled upon its outer edge, forming a low bank. At the northern end, towards the entrance, this develops into a bank of considerable size, and practically the whole of the scarp is formed by its outer face. Near the same point the lower terrace also develops into the ditch and bank form. At the

[1] Described in *Church Stretton*, vol. iii., p. 25.

entrance the big bank curves outwards to a rounded (original) extremity, and overlaps the inwardly curving end of the eastern defence, which is also a considerable bank at this point. This bank gradually dwindles in height and becomes a simple scarp, which, however, cannot be traced very far, and is entirely absent over the very steep and rocky hill-side below. After an interval of some 30 or 40 yards, the eastern defence reappears as a scarp, which gradually increases in height when followed southwards, and eventually becomes involved in the dividing work between the two enclosures of the camp.

This work (see section G H, fig. 3 opposite, and plan) consists of a bank, the top of which is continuous with the upper terrace of the western side, but it has an abrupt rounded end towards the east. At the back of this bank is an excavation, which has presumably supplied a part of the necessary material, and at its foot a rock-hewn ditch has been cut from either side, but there is a gap 10 or 15 feet wide in the middle consisting of solid rock. It is quite easy at the present time to walk over the bank and through this gap down to the southern extension, but to return the same way is by no means easy, owing to the steepness of the bank. Most people would prefer stepping past one or other end of the ditch and gaining the higher level either by the very narrow and almost obliterated footway at the east of the rounded end of the bank or by the wider and well formed curving way on the west.

The southern extension has a length of about 320 yards, with a width of 70 yards, and its surface (as shown by the contours on the plan) is fairly level crossways, but inclines gently southwards to its extremity. The western defence is similar to that of the principal enclosure (see section DEF, fig. 2 opposite), and of nearly the same dimensions, but nowhere does it exhibit any trace of a bank on the margin of the upper terrace. At the southern end, where access was easier, a considerable bank has been raised, as evidenced by the excavation behind it, it is now 12 feet high on the outside. (See Section K L, fig. 4, opposite). In addition to this there are relics of two crescent-shaped ditches and banks outside, and these form between them a second scarp, now about 8


EARL'S HILL CAMP. 1905
Sections
fig. 1
Principal Enclosure
A
B
C
1 IN 2
1 IN 1
25'
900
fig. 2
Southern Extension
D
E
F
1 IN 1½
1 IN 1¾
20'
800
fig. 3
Dividing Work
G
H
25'
1000
fig. 4.
South End
K
L
12'
8'
850
fig. 5
Outwork
M
N
13'
900
Scale.
feet 10 5 0 10 20 30 feet
1 ES.C.

feet in height. On the eastern side of the extension the usual form of scarp again appears, and may be followed northwards for about 150 yards, after which it is lost on the steep hill side.

The Outwork does not enclose any defined area, but is a nearly straight bank formed of material from an excavation forming a rude ditch in its rear. Its southern end is definitely rounded, and situated on the steepening slope of the western dividing gully in the hill-side (see plan.) It runs approximately northwards for about 170 yards, and as it approaches the plantation on the eastern slope of Pontesford Hill it curves sharply as though to enter the wood; this end is worn down, and presents a very different appearance to the rounded one on the south; it has probably been destroyed by carting operations, and when the fence was first established. Within the wood no trace of the bank was found, but there is a hardly any doubt but that it continued for another 50 yards to the east until it encountered the steep slope of the hill. In section (fig. 5, p. 170) the outwork presents a slope about 13 feet in present height facing westwards.

The approach road may be traced from the strongly-embanked entrance to the camp in a sinuous line to the flatter ground of the saddle, where its further course is lost. It is now some 18 to 20 feet wide.

There are two oval excavations upon the saddle which are shown on the plan; examination of these went to prove that they are comparatively recent workings, possibly for minerals.

With the exception of the plantation above mentioned, the whole surface of the hill is covered with short moorland growth, with solid rock and scree material showing in various places.

Low down on the west, at about 650 feet, there is a spring which is shown on the plan; another exists at about the same level on the eastern side, but beyond the limits of the plan, and, roughly, above the end of the word "Plantation."

Conjectural Remarks.—It appeared obvious to the writer, as well as to several friends with whom he had the advantage of examining this earthwork, that the scarp formed the defence to the camp, all other features being accessory to this.

Its height may well have been over 20 feet throughout, and

its slope the "angle of repose" of broken rock fragments and earth, possibly 1 in 1½, or if its face was ever "pitched" with the larger blocks, perhaps even steeper. A freshly worked loose surface at such a slope, standing as it would at the top of a steep natural ascent, would prove a very serious obstacle to surmount. It is interesting to note that where the natural slope exceeds 1 in 1½ there is no earthwork to be seen. The mounding up of earth on the margin of the upper terrace of the principal enclosure gives the impression of something in the nature of repairs after a long period of disuse, as though fresh material had been excavated from the back of the terrace and piled up partly to increase the height of the scarp and partly to freshen up its loose surface.

The upper terrace is specially well marked along the whole western side of this camp, and almost irresistibly suggests the idea of a fighting platform. Its width is sufficient to hide any defenders who might be passing to and fro from an attacking force on the slope below, so no rampart would be necessary for this purpose.

The foot terrace is also very well marked, though naturally it is a little obscured in places from the working down of material from the scarp. Its object is clearly to make the scarp steeper.

The same construction is noticeable at Bodbury Ring, near Church Stretton, and it is in marked contrast with the earthworks at Caer Caradoc, which appear to have been formed by excavating a trench along the hillside and throwing the material up into a bank on the slope below to take what form it could. It is foreign to the object of these notes to discuss which construction may be the earlier, but it may be remarked that the one exhibited at Earl's Hill is the more businesslike and shipshape.

PONTESBURY.

Within one mile of Pontesford Hill there are three detached earthworks shown on the Ordnance maps in or near Pontesbury Village—a "Mound" in the village itself; a "Camp" on Nill's Hill; and a circular enclosure called "The Ring," some 200 yards south of Nill's Hill

PONTESBURY.

MOUND

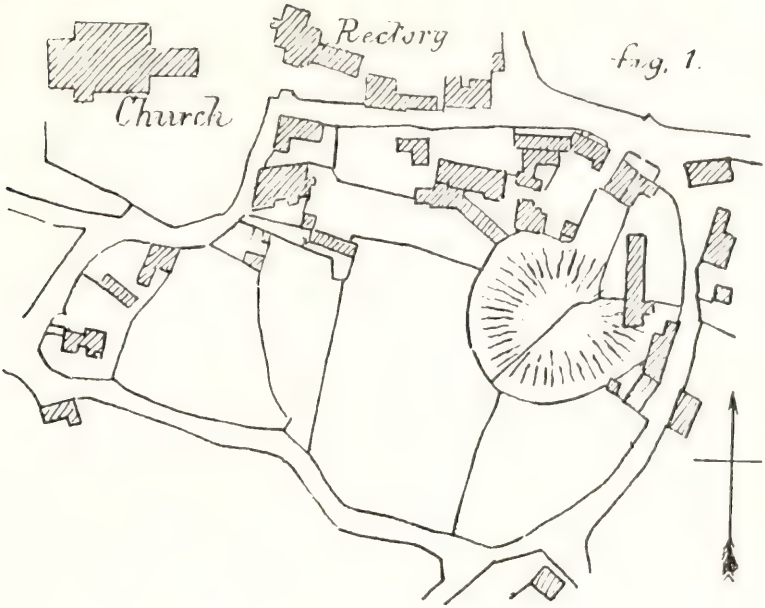
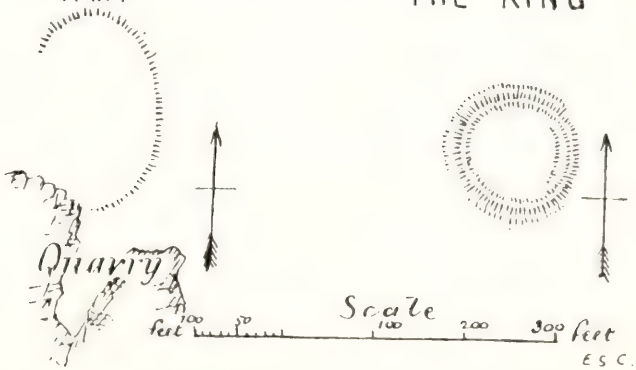


fig. 2. NILL'S HILL fig. 3.

CAMP THE RING



E S C.

Pontesbury Mound, 1905.

A copy from the Ordnance Survey Map is given in fig. 1, opposite.

The Government map shows a mound 120 to 150 feet in diameter with apparently a flat top.

In 1905 this mound was still traceable, occupying the greater part of two gardens, with a divisional fence running across it, and other boundary fences taking a roughly circular line along a filled in ditch or moat.

The top of the mound is now gently rounded, and rises to a height of 10 or 12 feet above the natural surface.

A lane leading southwards and the lines of fence near are suggestive of an exterior circular outer court, but no trace of defences along these lines could be made out.

When building a wall a few years ago along the line of the filled in ditch just south of the mound, the workmen had to sink from "4 to 6 feet among loose stones to get a foundation."

Nill's Hill Camp, 1905.

The Ordnance Map (surveyed 1881, revised 1901), from which fig. 2 opposite, is copied, shows an oval area 80 yards long and 50 yards wide on the summit of Nill's Hill, surrounded by a simple scarp. Of this only the barest trace is now to be seen on the ground. The Quarry is being worked back into the hill from the south, and has already cut away a large part of the camp. The defences above are now so nearly obliterated that they could not be made out without the assistance of the map, and there are many indications that large blocks of stone on the surface of the hill, which might have formed part of any old work, have been broken up and carted away quite recently. In one place, where the quarry face cuts the line of the defence shown on the map, there is a small depression in the surface filled with angular blocks of stone, possibly a filled up ditch.

The Ring, 1905.

A curious circular enclosure, of which a plan is given in fig. 3, opposite, occupies a sloping site on the east side of the

next hill southwards from Nill's Hill, and a little above Nill's Farm. Its diameter is about 27 yards, and the enclosing bank has been formed from an excavation lying outside it on the north, west, and south, but inside, on the east, evidently to avoid the labour of throwing the earth uphill. The bank covers a width of quite 20 feet over all; it has a height of from 3 to 5 feet, with a very rounded contour, indicating the earthy nature of the material.

The very circular shape, the situation on sloping ground, and the large size of the bank, much bigger than is usual in any garden or field boundary, are all remarkable. A comparison is suggested with the so called "Intrenchment" on Wilderley Hill,[1] and with a circular enclosure[2] near Cheney Longville Castle.

PLOWDEN.

BILLINGS RING, 1904.

See plan and section, opposite.

The earthwork is situated upon a somewhat prominent portion of a ridge of no great elevation, which projects eastwards from higher ground towards the valley of the Onny River, about three-quarters of a mile west of Plowden Hall. The ridge has fairly steep sides, that on the north being rather the steeper, and it is curiously cleft by a steep-sided little gulley beyond which it gradually dies away into the valley. The site of the earthwork is just west of this gulley, and is protected by natural slopes on north, east and south, but on the west the approach is almost level. The north and east sides are now more or less covered with wood, while south and west there are cultivated fields.

The area enclosed is roughly quadrangular, about 200 yards long and 120 yards across, and the defences cover an additional space about 20 yards wide. Where best seen, on the

[1] *Church Stretton*, vol. iii., p. 8.
[2] *Transactions of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club*, vol. iv., p. 91, 1907.

BILLING'S RING 1904. *Fig. 1. Plan.*

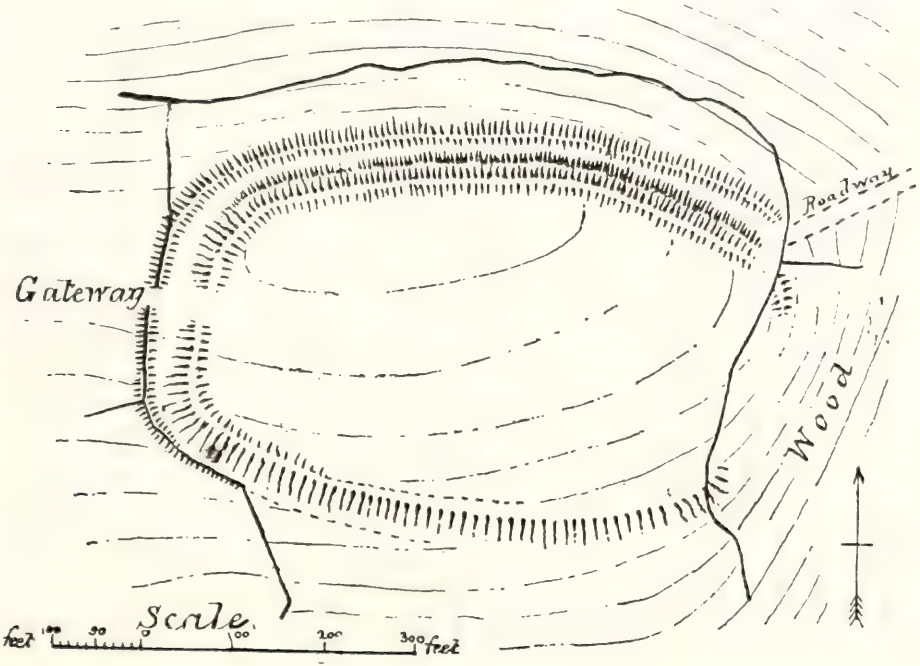


Fig. 2. Sketch Section
not to Scale

north side, they consist of a ditch, cut boldly into the shaley rock just below the top of the natural slope, and two banks (see fig. 2, p. 174); part of the excavated material has been thrown outwards to form the outer bank, but some has been thrown up to form the inner bank, to which some material from the surface of the enclosure has very possibly been added. The scarp thus formed has even now a height of 20 feet in places. On the west the ditch is still partially preserved, but is interrupted opposite the gateway to the field; the outer bank here is very small, not much larger than many ordinary hedge banks of the district, and the inner bank is very much flattened.

On the south, where the ground has been long under cultivation, the defences have been almost obliterated, and for a considerable distance only show traces of the scarp, with a terrace-like indication of the outer bank and a slight flattening at the top marking the place where the inner bank once stood. On the east the defences are all but destroyed, but there are indications of their continuation just inside the wood.

From the north-east corner of the enclosure a rough roadway leads down through the wood, and the banks and ditch are interrupted at this point. Either this or the opening on the west may have been the original entrance, but both have been in use recently, and some amount of spade work seems to have been done to render them easier. In neither case are there any rounded ends to the banks indicative of original terminations, nor are there any signs of additional protective works outside.

It is interesting to contrast the character of the defences here with those of Earl's Hill.[1] On the south side of Billing's ring we have what looks like a scarp with upper and foot terraces, but a very casual inspection of the site shows that they are really the remains of the ditch and two banks, similar to those on the north and west. The slope of the scarp is flattened, and it is evident that the upper bank has been worked down into the ditch, which is now filled, and that the lower

[1] See p. 169.

bank has been spread on the field below. The two terraces in this case are merely scars whence banks have been removed. At Earl's Hill, on the contrary, the indications are all in favour of the scarp and two terraces having been the original construction.

Comparison is also suggested with Brockhurst Castle,[1] Church Stretton, which has defences of the same character as those of Billing's Ring, but of rather different proportions.

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[1] *Church Stretton*, vol. iii., p. 83.

CHARLES II. AND TONG.[1]

By the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

On August 1, 1651, Charles II. began his march into England with a force of between ten and eleven thousand horse and foot, and 16 leather guns.[2] He advanced without any serious opposition, by way of Whitchurch, Market Drayton, and Newport, to Tong, where his army encamped on the 20th, probably on Tong Heath.[3] While here he issued a summons, endorsed "Given at our Camp at Tong Norton, this 20th day of August, 1651," requiring Colonel Mackworth, commander of the Parliamentary garrison at Shrewsbury, to surrender the Castle to the King. On its rejection, Charles and his troops passed on to Worcester,[4] and arrived there on the evening of the 22nd.

The next few days were spent in collecting men and putting the city into a state of defence. Among those who joined was Francis, Lord Talbot, of Albrighton and Longford, with a troop of 60 horse, the major of which was William

[1] It seems hardly necessary to express my obligations to Mr. Alan Fea's *Flight of the King*, and his edition of Hughes's *Boscobel Tracts*, entitled *After Worcester Fight*. They must be apparent to everyone who knows these books. All the quotations in the following paper are from the contemporary pamphlets reprinted by Mr. Fea. But after this general statement I have not thought it needful to put the paginal references among my already numerous footnotes.

[2] "The Scots had an invention of guns of white iron, tinned and done about with leather and corded so that they could serve for two or three discharges. These were light and were carried on horses." (Burnet, *History of His Own Times*, i., p. 38).

[3] Tong Heath (mentioned in the Registers in 1663 and 1730) is shown by a map of the parish, dated 1739, to be the land on either side of the road before it dips into Timlet Holloway towards Shifnal. On inclosure it became the present Vauxhall Farm, with the exception of the portion made into Tong Lake.

[4] The road leading on to the Heath from the South is marked on the above mentioned map as the Worcester Road, a name which what is left of it still bears, a memorial, no doubt, of the advance and retreat of 1651.

Careless,[1] and in it Charles Giffard, of White Ladies,[2] was a captain, Richard Walker "scoutmaster," and Francis Yates[3] a trooper. "Some that had been Souldiers for the Parliament (as Captain Benbow from Shrewsbury, with Cornet Kinnersly, and a Party of Horse, and some few more) also came in to him."[4]

Meanwhile, the Earl of Derby, who had been left behind in Lancashire with a small force, suffered total defeat near Wigan on August 25, when he had two horses shot under him, received seven shots in his breastplate, was badly wounded, and forced to ride for his life. Accompanied by Colonel Edward Roscarrock, also wounded, and two servants, he managed to reach the neighbourhood of Newport. Here he fell in with Mr. Richard Sneyd, an old acquaintance, who, in order that the Earl and his companions might rest and recover a little, "brought him and his company to Boscobel House, a very obscure habitation, situate in Shropshire, between Tong Castle and Brewood, in a kind of wilderness." At this place they arrived on the night of Friday, August 29, and were

[1] "This Colonel William Carlis was born at Bromhall in Staffordshire, within two miles of Boscobel, of good parentage, was a person of approved valour, and engaged all along in the first war for Charles I." (Blount). During this struggle he was for a short time "Governor of Tong Castle." (*Transactions*, New Series, Vol. I., p. 85). He died in 1689, and his burial is thus recorded in the Brewood Register :—"1689 May 28, burried Cornall William Careless of Bromhall." Of his two sons, Thomas (born 1643) died in London in 1668, and William was admitted to the Jesuits' College at Rome in 1654. The Colonel's nephew, Francis, son of his only brother John, was of Tong, where were buried "William sonne of ffraunces Carelesse and Grace his wife, the 19th of December, 1637;" Grace Carelesse, January 6, 1675; and Ann Careless, December 15, 1701.

[2] In 1550 William Skeffington, in his will, describes himself "of White Ladies, in the parish of Tong." He was buried here, as till the end of the 17th century were all the Protestant inhabitants of this liberty. In dry weather traces of lines of foundations can be discerned at the west end of the ruined church of of White Ladies. Here in 1651 stood the house owned by Mrs. Frances Cotton (née Giffard), of Gidding Abbots, co. Huntingdon, and inhabited by her relatives Charles Giffard and his wife. It is pictured by Blount in his *Boscobel*, ed. 1660.

[3] There were two men named Francis Yates connected with the flight of the King, a fact whith has caused much confusion. (1) Francis Yates of Brewood, servant of Captain Charles Giffard, and a soldier in his troop, whose wife's name was Elizabeth, and who was "barbarously executed at Oxford for conducting the King from Worcester when violently pursued" and refusing to confess where he had left him. (2) Francis Yates, of Langley Lawn, who married Margaret Pendrill, of Hubbal Grange, and died in London shortly after the Restoration of 1660.

[4] *Reliquiae Baxterianae*, i., p. 68. Cornet Kinnersley was a son of Hercules Kinnersley of Cleobury North, a strong Parliamentarian.

safely concealed by William Pendrill and his wife Joan. On Sunday night, however (Aug. 31), they made up their minds to join the King at Worcester, which they succeeded in doing shortly before the battle on Wednesday, September 3, having stayed a night at Gatacre on the way.

In this engagement, as is well known, Charles, after having exhibited many acts of personal bravery, was defeated by General Cromwell,[1] and forced to escape for his life.

Attended by about 60 officers and men, including the Earl of Derby, Colonel Roscarrock, and Captain Charles Giffard, the King made for the North. As they rode along, his Majesty consulted with his friends about a way of retreat, and the Earl and Roscarrock told him how, in their flight from Wigan, they had "met with a perfectly honest man and a great convenience of concealment at Boscobel," adding that it was "a recusant's house, and therefore, being accustomed to persecution and searches, was most likely to have the readiest means and safest contrivances" to preserve him.

The King was of the same opinion, but Charles Giffard proposed instead that they should go first to his own house at White Ladies, "hard by Tong Castle," and "in the Parish of Tong, in the confines of Stafford and Shropshire," which was but half-a-mile from Boscobel, and that while there his Majesty could rest and make further plans.

Safely conducted thither by Giffard, and his servant Francis Yates, the door was opened to them at about daybreak on Thursday morning (Sept. 4) by George Pendrill, the youngest of the six brothers.[2] No sooner had they entered than Giffard sent George "to Tong to Robert Burd,[3] an honest subject, to

[1] Oliver Cromwell was staying with the Hon. William Pierrepoint, the owner of Tong Castle and estate, at his other seat at Thorsby, near Nottingham, when the news reached him that the King had set up his standard at Worcester. (Carlyle, *Cromwell*, iii., p. 150, note to Letter CLXXX).

[2] Of the six brothers Pendrill, "born at Hobbal Grange, in the parish of Tong, and county of Salop, John, Thomas and George were soldiers in the first war for King Charles I. Thomas was slain at Stow fight [March 22, 1645-6], William was a servant at Boscobel, Humphry a miller, and Richard rented a part of Hobbal Grange." (Blount). John resided at White Ladies as a kind of woodward, and George at the same place as a servant man.

[3] Robert Burd was, according to the Church Registers, an uncompromising Royalist, a fact which is evinced by the names he gave his children. Rupert after the "Fiery Prince," and Charles after the King whose fortunes were, even at the child's birth, in a precarious state.

enquire of him whether there were any scattered parties of the King's thereabouts or any of the enemies appearing, who brought word that the coast was yet clear, and no parties to be seen." As he returned he called at Hubbal Grange for his brother Richard, and brought him to White Ladies.

During George's absence, Roscarrock had despatched Bartholomew Martin (a serving boy in the house),[1] to Boscobel for his old host, William Pendrill. George and Richard, however, arrived first, and the latter was at once sent back to Hubbal for a suit of his own clothes for the King. By the time he returned with them, William had also come, and both were at once conducted to the Earl of Derby, and by him introduced to the King, and told to preserve his Majesty as faithfully as they had done the Earl himself.

While all this was going on, according to the King's own narrative, "there came in a country fellow that told us there were 3,000 of our horse hard by Tong Castle, upon the Heath,[2] all in disorder, under General Leslie and some other of the

1642-3. Bapt. was Rupert, sonne of Robert Burd and Anne his wyfe, January 2.

1644. Bapt. was Charles, sonne of Robert Burd and Anne his wife, August 24.

He suffered severely for his loyalty to the two Kings. For among the State Papers (c. ii. Domestic, March 31, 1670), is a Certificate signed by Charles Giffard and William Carlos to the King in favour of Robert Burd, of Tong, co. Salop, who was "utterly ruined and disabled from supporting himself and many children through his loyalty and services after the defeat at Worcester, and giving intelligence of his Majesty's arrival at White Ladys. He was diligent by constant correspondence with the five brothers Pendrill, and others, and discovering what was passing between each army, and he informed of those impious regicides who endeavoured to imbue themselves in his Majesty's blood, and gave such information to Carlos as added much to the endeavours for his Majesty's blessed escape." As a result of this report Burd received a grant of £30 per ann. on June 30, 1670. This was renewed to Anne Burd for life on the death of her husband, and £7 10s. was due to her as arrears on March 25, 1685. Robert Burd's name is not found in Tong Registers after the burial of his first wife ("1665, Nov. 18, bur. was Ann wife of Robert Burd"); and of the four children, Rupert, Charles, Henry and Robert, recorded as baptized, two, Rupert and Charles, are also recorded as buried. Some, therefore, of his "many children" must have been by his second wife, also named Anne. In the Registers his name is always spelt Burd, and a contemporary always appears as Bird.

[1] In the Cemetery of White Ladies is a stone bearing the inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Mary Martin, daughter of Bartholomew Martin and Elizabeth his wife, of Cosford, who dyed January 6, anno. dom. 1701. Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Bartholomew, who dyed the 21 of January anno dom. 1707."

[2] Returning by the only road they knew, the road by which they had marched from Scotland, they halted on their old camping ground.

general officers." It was then suggested to Charles that he should join this force with a view of retreat into Scotland, but he absolutely rejected the advice, being indignant at their conduct at Worcester, and in his own words, "Knowing that men who had deserted him when they were in good order, would never stand by him when they had been beaten." An opinion which subsequent events fully justified, for the Scotch cavalry were soon after totally dispersed, and most of them taken by the Parliamentarian troops and country people.

On the arrival of the clothes, the King at once put them on, and Richard Pendrill cut his hair countrymen-fashion with a pair of shears.

The Royal company being a large one, the Pendrills advised them to separate, since a troop of Parliamentarian horse was quartered at Codsal, only three miles away, (some of whom indeed rode up to White Ladies within an hour after the fugitives had left). With sad hearts, therefore, they said farewell to their King, who was at once conducted by Richard by a back door into an adjacent wood about half a mile from the house called Spring Coppice, (the name still borne by a plantation in Tong parish, a small remnant of the once great wood).

The King being thus, as they trusted, in a place of safety, the Earl of Derby and the rest of the Cavaliers, in number less than 40, rode away from White Ladies towards the north by way of Newport, hoping to overtake General Leslie and the main body of Scottish Cavalry. As soon, however, as they got into the main road (which must have been close to Tong), they were overtaken by Lord Leviston, colonel of the King's Life Guards, hotly pursued by a body of rebels. At once facing about they repulsed his pursuers, but when they themselves had got a little beyond Newport were in their turn menaced by enemies front and rear. In this dilemma, the Royalists, resolving to sell their lives as dearly as possible, turned aside into the fields close to, but a little to the west of, Salter's Hall, where a sharp engagement took place,[1]

[1] In 1835, when the Shropshire Union Canal was being made through the fields where this skirmish was fought, many skeletons were found laid in rows, as was usual after a battle.

but (their horses and themselves being thoroughly tired out) were unable to make much resistance, several were killed, others, (including the Earl of Derby and Charles Giffard), taken prisoners, and conveyed to Whitchurch, and from thence to an inn at Bunbury, in Cheshire. Here Captain Giffard managed to escape. Lord Talbot took refuge at his family seat at Longford, not far away from the battle ground, and concealed himself for nearly a week in an outhouse, afterwards escaping to France.[1] Lord Leviston and some others saved their lives by flight, and hiding in the woods of Cheswardine.

The Earl of Derby was brought to Chester, where he, Sir Thomas Featherstonhough (captured at Wigan), Captain John Benbow, and seven other officers were tried by a Court Martial, of which Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, Governor of Shrewsbury, was President, Major-General Mytton, of Halston, and Captain Vincent Corbet, of Adderley, members. Five were sentenced to death, the Earl being beheaded at Bolton, Oct. 15; Sir Thomas at Chester, Oct. 17; and Captain Benbow shot at Shrewsbury Castle, Oct. 16.[2]

The Earl of Cleveland, who was over 60 years of age, and had spent 21 days in the saddle, managed to escape from Worcester, and reach Woodcote, between Tong and Newport, but was there taken prisoner, and carried to Stafford, being subsequently immured in the Tower of London.

To return, however, to the King. After a day spent in battle, and a night in flight, his Majesty was compelled to pass most of Thursday (Sept. 4) crouching under a blanket at the foot of a tree in Spring Coppice, the rain pouring incessantly the greater part of the time, though, as the King himself said, this was really a good thing for him. His own account is as follows:—"I set myself at the edge of the

[1] Lord Talbot (who succeeded his father as 11th Earl of Shrewsbury, 1653), was mortally wounded in a duel by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, his companion in arms at Worcester, and fellow fugitive to White Ladies and Newport, March 16, 1667-8, and was buried at Albrighton, April 10, 1668.

[2] "The sentence of Coll. Mackworth dispatched Benbow because he had been a soldier under him." (*Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, i., 69). His burial is thus entered in the Register of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury:—1651, Oct. 16, John Benbowe, captaine, who was shott at the Castle, bur.

wood the better to see who came after us, and whether they made any search after the runaways, and I immediately saw a troop of horse coming by, which I conceived to be the same troop that beat our 3,000 horse, but it did not look like a troop of the Army's, but of the Militia, for the fellow before it did not look at all like a soldier. In this wood I stayed all day without meat or drink; and by great good fortune it rained all the time, which hindered them, as I believe, from coming into the wood to search for men that might have fled thither. And one thing is remarkable enough that those, with whom I have since spoken of them that did join with the horse upon the Heath, did say it rained little or nothing with them all the day, but only in the wood where I was, this contributing to my safety."

This troop which he saw, rode up to White Ladies, and demanded if the King and some of his comrades had not passed that way, and if the inhabitants could give any information of them. The answer they received was that some horsemen had indeed been there about three hours ago, but had made no stay. So eager were they to follow, that, after enquiring which way they had taken, the Parliamentarians started in pursuit of the Cavalry retreating to Newport, and made no search of the neighbourhood.

All day the King remained among the trees, Richard Pendrill being constantly with him, and sometimes his scouts, Humphry and George, John having gone as guide with Lord Wilmot to Moseley. Then, at 5 p.m., he left the Coppice, and attended by these three brothers and Francis Yates, their brother in law, made his way to Hubbal Grange, Richard Pendrill's home.[1] It had been arranged that he should go under

[1] The present Hubbal Grange is very different from what it was in 1651. The map of 1739 shows a great many buildings which are now gone. In that year the farm was the largest in area in the parish; in 1856 it had dwindled down to 86½ acres, and now (1907) it is simply a labourer's cottage with no land attached. Most of the original buildings were pulled down at the very beginning of the 19th century, soon after Mr George Durant, then owner, attained his majority. In 1556 Hubbal was the home of George Steenton, husbandman, and subsequently it became the residence of the Pendrills, who were (according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*) in some way connected with the Giffards of Chillington, and held Hubbal on a lease of lives under them. It had been the Grange Farm of Blackladies Convent, and came into the possession of the Giffard at the Dissolution of Religious Houses in 1538.

the name of William Jones, a woodcutter, just come into the neighbourhood in search of work.

"Against his coming, the goodwife [Mary, wife of Richard] for his entertainment for supper was preparing a fricasy of bacon and eggs, and whilst this was doing the King held on his knee their daughter Nan.[1] After he had eaten a little, he asked Richard to eat, who replied: 'Yea, sir, I will.' Whereto his Majesty answered: 'You have a better stomach than I, for you have eaten five times to-day, already.'" Supper ended, the King, having made up his mind to escape to Wales, if possible, proposed to leave as soon as it was dark, but before he went, Jane Pendrill, mother of the five brothers (who lived in another part of the Grange) came to see him, and thanked God that He had so honoured her children in making them the instruments, as she hoped, of the King's safety and deliverance. His Majesty, being short of money for immediate expenses, Yates offered him 30s., but only 10s. were accepted.

From Hubbal, Charles, attended by Richard only, directed his steps towards Madeley. But on the way, soon after passing through Tong, the two had an exciting adventure at Evelith Mill, where the miller, anxious for the safety of "some of the King's scattered soldiers" hiding in his mill, and taking the two travellers for Parliamentarians in pursuit, rushed out with a cudgel and challenged them. The King and his companion, not knowing the man's loyalty, jumped into the water and waded through out of his sight. On arrival at Madeley, however, they discovered all the means of passage across the Severn strictly guarded, and were compelled to return by a night march, after having spent all Friday hiding in a hay barn. On Saturday morning, therefore (Sept. 6), at about 5 a.m., they reached Boscobel, having called at White Ladies, but not at Hubbal, on the journey back.

[1] The local legend that Charles was concealed in the Hubbal baking oven is seen to be baseless by anyone who examines it. It is too small for even a little man to get into, and the King was above the average height. There was also no need for such a place of refuge while he was at Hubbal, since he was in no way disturbed during his short visit.

Anne Pendrill married John Rogers, her brother Laurence's tenant at Hubbal.

When nearing their destination, Richard left him comrade in the Coppice, and went on ahead to see if there were any soldiers about, or if any danger threatened. At the house itself he fell in with Colonel William Careless, of Lord Talbot's troop, to whom had been entrusted the hazardous duty of keeping off pursuers till the King had got some distance on his flight; and who, having seen the last man killed at Worcester, had with much difficulty made his escape into his own country, and "after he had been two days at one David Jones,[1] living in the Heath in Tong parish, and there by him secured, was brought by one, Elizabeth Burgess, to this same house of Boscobel." Richard at once led him to where he had left the King, and after a short consultation, his Majesty and the Colonel went together into the wood, and at about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning (Sept. 6), by the help of William Pendrill's ladder, climbed into the boughs of a large oak, and there "abode

Till all the paths were dim,
And far below the Roundhead rode,
And humm'd a surly hymn."

Situated as the tree was in a rather open spot, near a horse-track running through the wood, they could see some soldiers at an uncomfortable proximity searching for fugitives, who, as appears from the State Papers, were put off the scent by William's wife. For a warrant was issued, in 1663, for £100 "for Joan Pendrill, the person who gathered sticks, and diverted the horsemen from the tree[2] his Majesty was in."

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[1] There are the following entries relating to David Jones in the Tong Register:—

1639, Oct. 12. Mary, daughter of David and Eleanor Jones, bap.
1688, July 7. Elianor, wife of David Jones, buried.
1700-1, Feb. 1. David Jones buried.

[2] Mr. Alan Fea, in the *Flight of the King* (pp. 48-50) effectually proves that the present "Royal Oak" cannot be the identical tree in which the King and Careless hid. Blount, writing in 1660, says that all the young branches had been cut away by relic hunters; Samuel Pepys, in 1702, that then only the trunk remained, and that had been nearly cut in two; John Evelyn in 1704 that the tree was then dead owing to the hacking of the boughs and bark. The *London Post* of Aug. 19-21, 1709, announces that according to advice received lately from Staffordshire, the oak, called the Royal Oak, had been blown down by a storm of wind. Dr. Stukeley in 1713 describes the present tree as a young thriving plant growing beside the old stump from one of its acorns; and the late

But previous to taking refuge in the tree, Careless sent Richard Pendrill to Wolverhampton to buy provisions, and "to speak with one Mr. George Mainwaring (a person of known integrity and loyalty)[1] about the means of escape, though not expressly for the King, but one of that ruined party." Humphry, the miller of White Ladies, was also ordered to Shifnal for news, and here he learned that the price of £1,000 had been set on the King's head, and a death penalty on all who concealed him. Towards evening, the two companions descended by the ladder, and his Majesty retired to the garden of the house, where he sat in a small arbour till darkness fell. That night he passed in one of the Boscobel hiding places. Rising early on the Sunday morning (Sept. 7), he spent much time in devotion "in the gallery near the secret place where he had lain." In this room he had also the advantage of a window through which he could watch "the road from Tong to Breewood."[2] On going downstairs, he retired to the garden, and devoted several hours to reading in the arbour. Finally, at about 10 p.m. (all arrangements for his departure having been successfully made by John Pendrill), Charles started for Moseley on Humphrey's mill-horse, attended by all the five Pendrills, and their brother-in-law, Yates. And with this ended the Royal adventures in Tong and its neighbourhood.[3]

The very next day after the King's departure (i.e., Monday, Sept. 8), Boscobel House was twice searched, first with civility

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Rev. W. A. Leighton (*Transactions*, Vol. I., August, 1878), told how an aunt of his could remember the old and young trees standing side by side about 1765. Certainly, apart from all this, the present oak could not have been large enough 255 years ago to have been chosen among so many other older and bigger trees.

[1] Probably the Captain George Mainwaring "who did sometime Com'and in Cheife at Tongue Castle," in the first Civil War, "his continuance in that com'and being from 18 July to the last of October 1644." (See the letter from Prince Rupert, preserved among the Ottley Papers, and printed in the *Transactions*, Series 2, Vol. VIII., p. 289).

[2] Now Hubbal Lane.

[3] Richard Radford, blacksmith, of Shackerley, who died in 1847, aged 78, used to declare that one of his great great-grandparents was born nine months after the Royal visit, and that he himself was a descendant (illegitimate) of Charles II., to whose portraits he was said to bear a remarkable resemblance. But the name Radford is not found in the Donington Register before 1794. Possibly someone noted the likeness, and the remark gave rise to the legend, not unlikely when we know the King's after character.

by part of the County Troop; and then by men under one Broadway, of Shifnal, who had formerly been a heel-maker but was now Captain of Militia. These latter consumed all the provisions they found, plundered the house of what was portable, and one of them presented a pistol at William Pendrill and greatly frightened his wife. But neither troopers nor militia were able to gain any information concerning the royal fugitive.

The same fate befel White Ladies the day following. A cornet of the Cavalier Army who had been taken prisoner, confessed that his Majesty had certainly taken refuge there, for he had ridden with him. A very strict search was therefore made; every chamber, closet, and corner was examined, wainscots and partition-walls broken down, every little nook and cranny sought out. Then Mr. George Giffard, "who occupied an apartment in the house," was questioned, and with loaded and cocked musket pointed at his breast, was threatened with instant death if he did not at once produce the King. He, however, stoutly denied that he knew the King, though confessing that many persons had come to the house the night after the battle, yet declaring that they had all gone away after having had some refreshment. The soldiers thereupon "soundly banged the cornet for telling a lye," and rode off.

It having subsequently leaked out that some of the Pendrill brothers had been instrumental in hiding the King, William was twice summoned to Shrewsbury and "questioned by Captain Fox, and one Lluellin, a sequestrator;"[1] while Richard was "much threatened by a peevish neighbour at White Ladies." And (as has been mentioned before) Robert Burd was "utterly ruined," and Francis Yates, of Brewood, put to death, for the parts they had played in the flight of the King.

[1] John Llewellyn, of Little Drayton, co. Salop. On 24 July, 1650, the Committee for Sequestrations, co. Salop, requested the London Committee for Compounding to give an order that "Thomas Fox and John Llewellyn, who are persons responsible for what they undertake, and have estates in this county," be appointed agents for compounding. "They will be content with 4s. per diem between them."

Boscobel House, it may be added, was a third time a refuge for a fugitive, for after the defeat of the Royalist rising in Cheshire, under Sir George Booth, in August, 1659, Lord Brereton found sanctuary there.

There is no allusion made in the Tong records to the exciting events that took place in the parish during the autumn of 1651, unless the following entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts refers to a special preacher sent down by the Parliament to discourage loyalty :-

	£	s.	d.
Given to a minister which preached 2 sermons ye 5th of October, 1651	0	5	0

References, however, may be found in those of other places to the horrors that followed the Royal defeat at Worcester, as e.g., the use of Shropshire churches as prisons for the unfortunate Highlanders, before they were sold as slaves and sent to the plantations ; e.g., the Churchwardens of the Abbey, Shrewsbury,

	£	s.	d.
1651. Payd John Smith for makeinge cleane S. Giles Church after the Scots	0	2	0

After the Restoration of the Monarchy, on Wednesday, 13th June, 1660, the five brothers attended his Majesty at Whitehall, when he owned their faithful service and "graciously dismissed them with a princely reward."

On June 6, 1663, the King, whom they had succoured in his dire necessity, gave as a free gift "ye sume of 100 li in full of an order of 200 li., to be equally divided" amongst William Pendrill, Richard Pendrill, Humphry Pendrill, John Pendrill, and George Pendrill. The receipt (which is in the Salt Library at Stafford) bears the marks of all the brothers except Richard, who had, on June 24, given Francis Coffyn power of Attorney to act for him. Richard describes himself as "of Hobball Grainge, in the county of Salop, yeoman."

Twelve years later by Letters Patent, dated July 24, 1675, perpetual pensions were assigned to

	£	s.	d.
Mary, widow of Richard Pendrill, and Richard Pendrill's heirs	100	0	

	£	s.	d.
William Pendrill, and his heirs	100	0	0
John Pendrill, and his heirs (100 marks)	66	13	4
Humphry Pendrill (100 marks)	66	13	4
George Pendrill (100 marks)	66	13	4
Elizabeth Yates [whose husband had been executed]	66	13	4

The pension of Mary Pendrill was a grant of the annual payments due to the Crown from lands at Lilleshall, formerly the property of the Abbey.

John had received, in addition to the gift of 1663, a further reward of £200 given by a royal warrant dated Nov. 19, 1674.

Others received well earned sums, e.g., Charles Giffard, £300, and Robert Burd, £30, per ann. for life. These payments seem to have been irregularly made, as the following shows:—"The humble petition of Anne Rogers, wife of John Rogers [of Hubbal Grange], and late daughter of Richard Pendrill, deceased: That after the decease of the said Richard Pendrill [on Feb. 8, 1671-2], your Majesty was graciously pleased to grant to your petitioner and her said husband a pention of £100 per ann. payable out of the Annual Tenths of the Clergy of England: That there is now due of the said pention £125, and the same being the onelie support of your petitioner, her husband and her five children, the want thereof with the great charges of attendance in London for some former arrears (since paid) forced him to contract severall small debts to supporte himself and family, for which he was lately cast into Shrewsbury Gaole, where he remains in a poor and distressed condition, and is altogether uncapable of obtayning his freedom or of administering any relief to his helpless family to preserve them from perishing, without your Majesty's grace and favour. Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the speedy payment of the said £125, whereby her husband may be released from prison and shee repaire home to her family's relief."

The Pendrill family, being Roman Catholics, are not mentioned in the Tong Church Register themselves; but in the

Church Chest are several Deeds of Settlement bearing their names as sureties, e.g.:—

May 20, 1668	Humphry Pendrill, of Bloxwich parva, Staffordshire, yeoman. George Pendrill, of Hednesford, Staffordshire, yeoman.
July 10, 1669	John Pendrill, of Albrighton, Shropshire, husbandman.
Feb. 2, 1670-1	George Pendrill, of the parish of Kanocke, Staffordshire, gentleman.
July 13, 1695	Thomas Pendrill, of Kiddimore Green, in the parish of Brewood, yeoman.
Jan. 3, 1707-8	Richard Pendrill, of the aunccient extra-parochial of White Laydys. Richard How, Thomas How, Thomas How, junr., all of White Ladies extra-parochial.
July 1, 1719	Richard Pendrill, of Essington, in the county of Stafford, yeoman. Humphry Pendrill, son of Frances Pendrill, of Essington, in the county of Stafford, widow.
Mar. 20, 1752-3	William Howe of ye Parish of Tonge, in ye County of Salop, gentleman.

Pendrill of Hubbal Pedigree.

William Pendrill, of Hubbal Grange, Tong, under-steward of the Chillington estate, died before 1651; he married Jane ——, by whom he had six sons and one daughter.

(1) Richard, of Hubbal.

(2) William, caretaker of Boscobel House, 1651, who married Joan —— (she died 1669, and was buried in White Ladies' Cemetery[1]), and died August, 1700.[2] He had

[1] The inscription on the stone is:—"Here lyeth the Bodie of a Friende the King did call Dame Joane, but Now Shee is deceast and gone. Interr'd Anno Do: 1669." This stone was broken in 1807 by Mary Stockton ("Molly Stocking") a servant at Meeschill, Tong, for scouring-sand; replaced 1853 by subscription; again broken about 1900 by holiday makers, and again replaced in 1905 by D. Jones, Esq., of Kilsall Hall.

[2] "We have advice from Staffordshire that one Pendrill (being the last of the family that was instrumental in saving King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester) has departed this life." (*London Post*, Aug. 19-21, 1700).

(1) William, of Boscobel, died March 7, 1707, buried in White Ladies Cemetery,[1] leaving a daughter Catherine, wife of Thomas Howe.

(1) Mary married Thomas Howe, of White Ladies, by whom she had a son Thomas, who m. his cousin Catherine Pendrill, and whose son was William Howe, of Tong.

(2) Frances married — Jones.

(3) Anne married — Lloyd.

(4) Elizabeth.

(3) Humphrey, of White Ladies' Mill, 1651, married Eleanor —— (she died 1710), and died at Bloxwich, 1687-8.

(4) John, woodman, of White Ladies, 1651; afterwards of Beamish Hall, Albrighton.

(5) Thomas, a soldier, killed at Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, March 22, 1645-6.

(6) George, servant at White Ladies, 1651; afterwards of Hednesford, co. Stafford, yeoman.

(1) Margaret married Francis Yates, of Langley Lawn, who died circa 1661.

Richard Pendrill, of Hubbal Grange, married Mary ——, (whose will is dated March 25, 1689), and at his death, Feb. 8, 1671-2, left 4 sons and 4 daughters, 5 of whom died without issue, of the other three:—

(1) Laurence, of Hubbal Grange, left one son.

(2) Thomas, of Kiddemore Green, co. Stafford, left 5 children.

(1) Anne married John Rogers, tenant of Hubbal Grange under her brother, by whom she had 5 children, of whom John was of Hubbal in 1710, but of Boningale in 1723-4, when his wife, Mary, was buried at White Ladies, on Feb. 2. This change was no doubt owing to the lapse of the

[1] The inscription is: "Here lyeth the body of William Pendrill, of Baskabell, son to him that preserved the King, who dyed March 7th Anno Dom. 1707."

Hubbal lease. John Rogers, sen., was buried at White Ladies Cemetery in August, 1700.

Iter Carolinum.

Sept. 3, Wednesday	Battle of Worcester. Flight of the King to White Ladies.
Sept. 4, Thursday	Arrival at White Ladies at day break. King spends day under tree in Spring Coppice. At 5 p.m. starts for Madeley, calling at Hubbal.
Sept. 5, Friday	King spends day in a hay barn at Madeley. Starts to return to Boscobel in evening.
Sept. 6, Saturday	Reaches Boscobel at 5 a.m. Day spent in Oak Tree with Careless. Night in Boscobel hiding place.
Sept. 7, Sunday	King spends day in Gallery and Garden of Boscobel. At 10 p.m. leaves for Moseley.

SHREWSBURY PAVING AND OTHER ACCOUNTS, 54 HENRY III., 1269-70.

A Roll Preserved among the Borough Records.

Transcribed and Edited by the

Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THE first twenty lines of this ancient document are so impaired by damp and careless handling as to be almost useless. The few words, which are decipherable, only show that the same *formulas* are used as are found in the sequel. The hopes entertained of finding some topographical allusions are, with one exception,[1] not realised. The majority of the place-names occur elsewhere. The principal interest attaches to the record of wages paid to various classes of workmen, the hiring of transport (carts, barges and boats), and to the amounts of weekly tolls taken at the three gates. Allusion is also made to repairs of one postern, to the formation of a sewer, and to the underpinning of the wall of the town. That water carriage was necessary for stone quarried at a distance need not surprise us, for the roads were bad, especially in the winter.[2] Carts were employed only between the quarry and the river, and between the wharf and the places where the stone was wanted. From quarried stone being exclusively used, it may be inferred that waterworn pebbles had not then been thought of, and we may believe that the pavement consisted of rough slabs fitted as best they might be, similar to what is seen even now in Belgium in out of the way districts, notably on part of the road through the forest between Brussels and Waterloo a few years ago. In the reign of Hen. III., as indeed previously, the Welsh were very trouble-

[1] Line 287.
[2] These accounts run from November, 1269, to May, 1270.

some, and it had become a matter of vital importance to have the towns strongly fortified, and the streets fit for the rapid and unimpeded transit of troops with their *impedimenta*, when occasion arose, and so we find that writs of *muragium* were frequently issued, but there is no record of writs of *pavagium* in the Calendars (though such must have been granted to warrant the diversion of the tolls to such a purpose), until 1277, the sixth year of the following reign, that is seven years later. But neither the *murage* nor the *pavage* were considered sufficient for a long period, as the issuing of writs for both these objects seems to prove. The condition of the streets within the walls must have been deplorable, and we cannot wonder that gangs of men were employed to clear away the refuse (*lutum*) in advance of the paviours. Fairs and markets were usually held in the streets and churchyards; grain was threshed out in every open space; cattle (pastured outside) lay about all night; pigs wallowed around the mixens, and all sanitary arrangements were, to say the best, primitive. That fevers and other disorders was rife, and the death rate in ordinary times very high, need not surprise people of the present day, and when, every few years, there was a recurrence of either plague or sweating sickness, we can understand why the population was more than decimated. The paving of the streets was a step in the right direction, but the other abuses remained for generations, and were only removed when all danger of invasion was taken away by the complete subjugation of the Welsh princes and the consequent expansion of the town limits.

As the translation of the whole of this document would have unduly lengthened the paper, it may suffice to give, as a specimen, that of one week's accounts.[1] Receipts and disbursements are not supposed to balance, and no notice is taken of deficiency or excess:—

§ RECEIVED on the Sunday next before the Annunciation of St. Mary in the 54th year of the King's reign [March 23rd, 1270].

[1] Namely, that which begins on line 234.

§ From the gate towards the Abbey by the hands of Nicolas Rudde & Adam le Kyng, 4.s.

§ From the gate under the Castle by the hands of Roc Ratel and Robert the Skinner, 4.s.

§ From the gate of St. George by the hands of Reyner de Moeles and William Locksmith, 34.d.

§ EXPENDED in the same [week].

§ in one barge of Tewkesbury carrying rock from Uffington up to the Friars Preachers in three journeys, 3.s less 3.d.

§ to three masons fixing stone (or rock) in the pavement, to one 20.d., to another 18.d., to a third 16.d.

§ to two men waiting upon the aforesaid masons, 20.d.

§ to Reyner le Freremon in the quarry, 14.d.

§ to two other workmen breaking (or splitting) stone in the quarry, 17.d.

§ to four other workmen there, 28.d., & to Richard le palmer for carting sand, 28.d.

§ to the smith for repairing the tools of the paviours, 5.d.

§ to two masons fixing the stone in the pavement during four days, 16.d.

§ to Stephen Greythe for a cart bringing stone to the pavement four days, 23.d.

§ in two carts bringing a hundred loads of stone from the quarry to the river at the cliff, 7.s.

§ to John the excavator, in accordance with the agreement, about the ditch behind the walls, 6.s.

[N.B.—Receipts, 10s. 10d.; expenditure, £1 10s. 1d.; difference, 19s. 3d.].

[The other weeks are similarly recorded].

The historians of Shrewsbury intimate that the paving of the town was done in obedience to a royal command, in order to facilitate the movement of soldiers and their *impedimenta*. It is quite evident that the order was rather hastily complied with, and that the authorities used all their energies in carrying it out. Two quarries were selected, one at Beystan Hill, and the other at Downton, near Upton Magna. The first-named seems to have been given up early; perhaps the rock

was not found so serviceable, though it differs but slightly from the other, both being metamorphic. The following description is that of an eminent geologist:—"Some rough flattish slabs of irregular shape may still be had in both places. The rock is a purple grit or gritty slate. It is sedimentary and formed in layers, and so it would come out much in the same form, only cracked across by the many vicissitudes it has undergone in past geologic ages. It is so *very old*."

In the case of the Downton rock, employment was given to a large number of men. Carts were employed both in the quarry itself and in conveying the stone to the barges at Uffington, which, when loaded, were towed up the river to the wharf at Frerelode,[1] whence again the stone was transferred to other carts to be taken up the bank into the town. Chaddelode,[2] in one instance, is said to have been the place of transhipment, no doubt for repairs to walls in that direction. As the streets are not named, we may suppose that only the direct road through the town was paved, from the east gate (*Porta versus Abbathiam*) to the gate under the Castle and to St. George's gate. The narrower streets and lanes were on a different footing, and were probably neglected. Masons were employed to fit the stones together, and to lay them even, labourers to serve the masons, and others to cart away the refuse in order that there might be a sufficient foundation for the pavement.

It is a matter of regret that no more of these interesting records have survived the centuries. We should have liked to know how long the work took before it was completed, and whether any paving was done outside the gates.[3] We do not know now whence came the purplish stone which occurs so frequently in our most ancient walls and buildings, and what condition our streets were in before the introduction of cobble paving which, in its turn, has in late years been so largely superseded by *macadam*.

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[1] St. Mary, Water Lane.
[2] Crescent, Water Lane.
[3] But see line 102.

PAVING AND OTHER ACCOUNTS, A.D. 1269 AND 1270.

1 §RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Clementis *Pontifice* [Nov. 24th, 1269].

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus . . . . . vj.s. iiij.d.

§De porta sub Castro per manus . . . .

§De porta versus Abbathiam

5 §EXPENSUM in eadem [*septimana*].

§Waltero fossatori . . . . .

§

§Johanni

§. . . . . xxij.dies.

10 §. . . . le . . . . . quarera

§in p' . . . . . ij.d.

§RECEPTUM die dominica . . . . festum Sancti.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Willelmi . . . . . xxviij.d.

§De porta sub castro per manus . . . . . s . xxxiiij.d

15 §De porta versus Abbathiam per manus *Philippi* . . . . Perle iij.s. ix.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§Hugone . . . . pro meremio . . . d . . . . . vj.d.

§. . . . cisser pro meremio. ad . . . vj.d.

§Gregorio fratre Baldwyni pro *meremio* ad . . . . xx.d.

20 §Waltero fossatori. v.s.

§Baldwyno de mardefole pro super . . . . Walteri fossatoris per totum. . . . *mint*atem. [?] iij.s.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Nicholai episcopi anno regni regis. liij.^{to} [Dec. 8th, 1269].

§De porta sub castro per manus . . . . Pride et Thome le taylor. v.s. et x.d.

§De porta versus [Abbatiam] per manus Henrici Shery et Willelmi le tanner. iiij.s.

25 §De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Reyneri et Thome filij Petri. iij.s. et ij.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§Waltero fossatori. xvj.s. viij.d.

§Ricardo filio Herberti visitatori. xij.d. pro duabus septimanis precedentibus.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post festum Sancte Lucie virginis anno regni regis. liij.to [Dec. 15th, 1269].

30 §De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Willelmi de *Lake*. vj.s. et iij. ob

§De porta Sancti Georgij per manus Rogeri le Justice et Warini Goch. iij.s. et j.d.

§De porta sub castro per manus Johannis Figyn et Colini Yue v.s. et iij.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§Waltero fossatori. xv.s. super predictam conuentio'em.

35 §Fabro. . . . .

§Hic inceperunt Burgeuses frangere petram apud Beistan ad pauimentum Ville.

§Madoco Greythe et socio suo. xviij.d. ad frangendam petram eandem.

§quatuor aliis operatoribus ibidem. xxxij.d.

§fabro pro reparac'o'e utensilium predictorum operatorum. iij.ob.

40 §RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Thome Apostoli [Dec. 22nd, 1269].

§De porta sub castro per manus He. . . . . iiij.s. viij.d.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Alani Pride et Alani Gonyl xlª.d.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Johannis Russel et Johannis Cissoris. iiij.s. ij.d. minus.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

45 §Waltero fossatori. x.s. super predictam conuentio'em.

§Madoco quarerario et socio suo. xviijd. ad frangendam petram ad pauimentum.

§duobus aliis hominibus ipsis coadiuuantibus. xv.d.

§in carriagio petre de beystan usque ad vicum altum Ville.

§in duobus caretis ducentibus sabelmum. xlª.d.

50 §duobus hominibus ponentibus insimul petram apud beystan. iij.d.

duobus hominibus mundantibus vicum coram pauatores et fodentibus per totam septimanam. xvij.d.

§fabro ad facienda martella ferrea ad opus pauatorum. viijd.

§uni homini fodienti sabelinum. viij.d ob.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post festum Natalis Domini Anno Regni Regis liij.to [Dec. 30, 1269].

55 §De porta sub castro per manus Willelmi Cissoris et Colini [filij] Ricardi de Ellesmere. ij.s.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Walteri le pavmer et Ricardi de Berewyke. xiiij.s.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus [*blank space*] x.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§in tribus caretis carientibus petram . . . . de Duntonelif usque ad aquam Sabrine per duos dies. iij.s.

60 §in . . . . *operatoribus* per iij dies. iij.s.

§. . . quatuor operatoribus ibidem . . . . ob. et duobus aliis operatoribus ibidem. vj.d.

§in una careta per duos dies ad sabelinum ducendum usque ad pauimentum. x.d.

§in alia careta per duos dies ad idem. x.d.

§in tribus hominibus fodientibus sabelinum et implentibus *per* (sic) duas caretas. viij.d. ob.

65 §RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post circumsicoʼem domini. [Jan. 5th, 1270].

§De porta sub castro per manus Thome le colier et Ricardi le Specer. xxvij.d.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Rogeri filii Laurentii et Willelmi le Kent. xij.d.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Rogeri de Asterlegh. xij.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem septimana.

70 §Madoco et Hugoni de Clona operariis per ij. dies. vj.d.

§quatuor hominibus ipsis iuuantibus. xij.d.

§in una careta ducenti sabelinum ad pauatores per iij dies. x.d.

§duobus hominibus fodientibus sabelinum et implentibus caretam predictam per duos dies. vj.d.

§in tribus asseris nouis et uno martello ferreo emptis ad opus pauatorum. xvj.d.

75 §Ricardo filio Herberti visitatori pro tribus septimanis precedentibus. xij.d.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post epiphaniam domini anno regni regis. liiij.to [Jan. 12th, 1270].

§De porta sub castro per manus Willelmi de Novo Burgo et Willelmi Hayrperi. viij.d.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Reyneri Balle et Ricardi filii Thome le Halte. xj.d.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Ricardi le mercer de Wemme et Ricardi tinctoris. xiiij.ord.

80 §EXPENSUM in eadem.

§Duobus operatoribus ad deponendam subtra'c'em porte fratrum predicatorum per duos dies et dimidiam. vj.d. ob.

§RECEPTUM die dominico proximo post festum Sancti Hillarii. [Jan. 19th, 1270].

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Willemi Mullet et Ricardi Poune.

§De porta sub castro per manus Thome cirotecarii et Thome Brock.

85 §De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Petr*us* (sic) Justiciarii. Thome cirotecarii.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§Hugoni le quereur apud Duntesclif per. iij. dies et dimidiam. v.d. ob.

§tribus hominibus sibi coadiuuantibus ibidem. xiij.d. et obolum.

§in quatuor caretis Ade cox et Nicholai Goch per. iij.dies. vj.s.

90 §in ferro empto ad utensilia pauatorum. xij.d.

§in asseris ad idem. iiijor.d. obolum.

§in una careta ad sabelmum cariendum usque ad viam per iiij. dies et dimidiam. xxij.d. et obolum.

§Ricardo le Bonde cementario pro. iij. diebus. vij.d et obolum.

§um operatori ad implendam caretam predictam per. iij. dies et dimidiam. iiij.d. obolum.

95 §Waltero fossatori et hominibus suis. x.s.
§*Th.* le meylur fossatori. x.s. ob.
§RECEPTUM die dominica post conuersionem Sancti Pauli. [Jan. 26th, 1270].
De porta versus Abasiam per manus Roberti le potter et Ricardi le merser. iij. sol et. vj d.
§De porta sub castro per manus Jacobi de Cestria et Ricardi Golding. v.sol.
100 §De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Th. Selch et Roberti de Worthin. iiij.sol.
§Radulfo fabro quinque denarios.
Quinque operatoribus ad adiuuandam viam extra versus Abasiam. xiij.d. et obolum.
§Benet' Stoche sex denarios.
§Ricardo le masun. xv.d. sibi acomedatos.
105 §Th. fossatori. x.sol.
§Ricardo Herber vj.d.
Hugone quarrerio vj.d. et ob. tribus hominibus coadiuuantibus ipsum. xviij.d. et ob. et qu[a].
§EXPENSUM die purificac'onis Sancte Marie. [Feb. 2nd, 1270].
De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Willelmi Gerard et Alani Yve. xl d.
110 De porta sub castro per manus Roberti Kelyng et Th. Loche. v.sol.
De porta versus Abasiam per manus Th. Haht et Dicon le archer. iiij.sol. et ob.
Reginaldo homini fratrum. xiiij.d.
quatuor hominibus ipsum coadiuuantibus. xxviij.d.
Radulfo de Coles et Stephano Greythe cariendis petram de la Cliue de duntun usque ad aquam. v.sol.
115 Ricardo le masun. xv.d.
Ricardo le paviner de la cotes. xv.d.
Roberto de Aldemare. xv.d.
duobus operatoribus. xiiij.d.
Ricardo le botmyn cariendo petram per. v. dies de la Cliue de dontyn usque Sabrinam. xxv.d.
120 RECEPTUM die dominica ante festum Sancte Juliane Virginis. [Feb. 9th, 1270].

de porta sub castro per manus Rogeri Sprot et Th. Borrey iij.sol. et vj.d.

de porta Sancti Georgii per manus Petri Perle et Hugonis Schele. ij.sol. et vj.d

de porta versus Abasiam per manus Ricardi le Dunfohe et Johannis Fecke. . . . . [*blank*].

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

125 §Reginaldo le freremon ad frangendum in quarera per illam septimanam. xiij.d.

§cuidam alii homini frangenti ibidem. ix.d

§quinque aliis operatoribus in predicta quarera per quinque dies. xxj.d.ob.

§in careta Ricardi Sturie ad ducendam petram de aqua iuxta fratres predicatores usque ad pauimentum per ij. dies. xiiij.d.

§in duabus caretis ducentibus petram de quarera ad aquam per. ij. dies et dimidiam. ij.s. v.d.

130 §in duabus aliis caretis ad idem. ij.s. per ij. dies.

§in vna careta ducente sabelinum ad pauimentum per ij. dies. x.d.

§in alia careta ducente sabelinum ad idem per. v. dies et dimidiam. iiij. dies. xx.d.

§in una careta ducente petram de quarerio ad aquam per iiij. dies et dimidiam. xxij.d.ob.

§Vni homini iuuanti ad implendam dictam caretam cum sabelino. v.d.

135 §in vno pikoys nouo ad opus pauiatorum iij.s.ob. et pro asseris ad utensilia sua. ij.*dies*. [? d.]

§Bonde cementario. xij.d. ad ponendum petram in pauimento.

§Vni alii cementario ponenti petram. viij.d.

§Duobus hominibus portantibus petram cum -a ad pauiatores. iij. vj.d. qu[a] et alii. iiij d.ob. pro quinque diebus alius [*styl.?*] vij d.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima sci*licet* Sancti Jul..... (Feb. 10th, 1270).

140 §RECEPTUM die dominica proxima sci*licet* Sancte Juliane virginis anno regni regis. liiij.[to]

§De porta sub castro per manus Johannis Figyn et Willelmi Scatheloch. iiij.s.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Baldwyni de Mardeuol et Warini Lenten. ij.s. vj.d.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Willelmi le child et Roberti le capellere. iij.s.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

145 §Reynero quarerio. xiiij.d. et uni alii homini ibidem. ix.d.

§quatuor operatoribus ibidem in quarera. xxviij.d.

§in duabus caretis Hankyni et Stephani del cotes per totam septimanam in quarera ducentibus petram usque ad aquam.

§in vna careta cujusdam hominis de Vpton per vj. dies. xxx.d.

§in vna careta per duos dies ad idem. xij.d.

150 §in vno batello de Theukesburya ducente petram de aqua apud Ofiton usque ad fratres predicatores per vj. dies. vij.s.

§in duobus cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento per vj. dies um eorum xvj.d. et alii. xv.d.

§duobus hominibus ipsis deseruientibus et aliis pauatoribus. xiij.d.

§in una careta ducente sabelinum ad pauiamentum per iiij. dies. xx.d.

§in aliis duabus caretis ducentibus petram de aqua iuxta fratres usque ad pauimentum. uni eorum pro tribus diebus. xviij.d. et alij pro iij. diebus. ij.s.

155 §Willelmo de Rowelawe pro. utensilibus ferreis ad opus pauatorum. xxv.s.

§duobus hominibus euacuantibus lutum in via regali coram pauatoribus. v.d.

§Willelmo filio Stephani. vj.d. visitatori.

§Willelmo fossatori. x.s.

§in tribus tribulis ferratis ad pauimentum. vj.d.

160 §RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post festum Cathedre Sancti Petri. [Feb. 23rd, 1270].

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Walteri le Norreys et Ricardi parmentarij. xx.d.

§De porta sub castro per manus Koc Tupet et Rogeri de Wemme mercer. v.s.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Thome Clech et Th. Shorn. iij.s. ij.d.ob.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

165 §duobus cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento. vni. xvj.d. et alli. xv.d.

§duobus himinibus ipsis deseruientibus. xiij.d. qu[a]

§fabro pro reparac'o'e vtensilium pauatorum. vij.d.

§in vna careta ducente sabelinum ad pauimentum per v. dies. xxv.d.

§in tribus caretis ducentibus petram de aqua iuxta fratres usque ad pauimentum. xxx.d. per duos dies.

§Henrico cementario et vni alii cementario ad reparandum et supponendam posternam Sancti Rumoldi. iij.s. et ij.d.

170 §duobus hominibus ipsis deseruientibus. xiiij[or].d.

§fabro pro *sharpinge* vtensilium ipsorum. j.d.

§Willelmo Rothelond ad querendum sex batellos plenos petre de quarero usque ad predictam posternam. vj.d.

§Reynero le freremon quarerario apud le clif. xiiij[or].d.

§duobus aliis quarerariis ibidem. xvj.d.

175 §quatuor aliis operatoribus in quarera. xxv.d.

§in quatuor caretis per. v. dies in quarera ducentibus petram usque ad aquam.

§in una careta per duos dies ad idem. x.d.

§in una careta per unum diem et dimidiam. ix.d.

§in una careta per tres dies et dimidiam ad idem. xxj.d.

180 §de porta Sancti Georgij per manus Tho le uileyn et Willelmi Gangelard. xvij.d.

§de porta sub castro per manus Th. *Ket*[1] carpenterii et alii Th. carpentarij. xl.d.

§de porta versus Abasiam per manus Nicholai de Nortun et Willelmi Peg. xxxij.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§duobus cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento uni

[1] Erased

eorum. xv.d. et alii. xviij.d.

185 §duobus hominibus ipsis deseruientibus. xvj.d.ob.

§Johanni fossatori. xx^{ti}.s.

§Nicholas de Sallowe ad ducendam petram de quarera usque ad fratres predicatores. xj.s.

§Haukino caretario del coten pro careta ducente petram de aqua iuxta fratres usque ad pauimentum. vj.s.

§Vni alii caretario ad idem per. iij. dies. xviij.d.

190 §Stephano Greythe pro careta sua ducente sabelinum per tres dies. xv.d.

§fabro pro reparac'o'e vtensilium pauatorum. xxxj.d.ob.

§Reynero le freremon. xiiij^{or}.d. duobus hominibus aliis ibidem frangentibus petram. ix.d.

§tribus hominibus operantibus in quarero per duos dies. ij.ob.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorij Pontificis. [March 9th, 1270].

195 §De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Henrici Charite pistoris. xv.d.

§De porta sub castro per manus Willelmi Glauegos et Ricardi le masun. xxxj.d.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Willelmi de Cantelop et Rogeri Palli. xl^{ta}.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§Bonde cementario. xv.d.

200 §duobus aliis cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento. uni eorum. xx.d. et alii. xviij.d.

§quatuor hominibus ipsis deseruientibus. xxxj.d.ob.

§Reynero le freremon operanti in quarera. xiiij.^{or}d.

§duobus aliis hominibus ibidem frangentibus. xviij.d.

§quatuor aliis operatoribus in quarera. xxviij.d.

205 §fabro pro *sharpinge* [sic] vtensilium quarere. iiij.d.ob.

§Galfrido Kech ad implendam caretam de sabelino. pro ista septimana et alia precedenti. xij.d.

§Nicholas de Sallowe pro batello ducente petram de quarera usque ad fratres predicatores. xj. vicibus xj.s.

§Willelmo filio Stephani Visitatori. vj.d.

§in asseris ad vtensilia pauatorum : v.d.

210 §Nicholai de Sallowe pro batello ducente petram. xij. vicibus. xij.s.

§Haukyno Caretario del coten. iij.s. vj.d. in quarera.

§Rogero Greythe. iij.s. pro careta sua in quarera. ix.d.

§Ricardo le paviner pro careta sua ducente sabelinum ad pauimentum. xxj.d.

§Stephano Greythe pro careta sua. xxxij.d.

215 §Thome Champeneys pro caretis suis duabus ducentibus petram de aqua iuxta fratres usque ad pauimentum. vj. sol.

§Rogero Pungh pro careta sua in quarera. xl^to.d. homini. xxxij.d.

§Colino Shitte et Ricardo Sturie pro caretis suis per unum diem ad ducendam petram ad aquam. xij.d.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii pontificis (*pp*). [March 10th, 1270].

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Ricardi de Brug et Alani Reymund. xvj.d.

220 §De porta sub castro per manus Warini Leuerich et Ricardi de Hadenhal. iij.s.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Johannis Burnet et Th. Kilot. xix.d.

§EXPENSUM in tribus cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento. iiij.s. v.d.

§Willelmo de Rochelond pro batello suo ducente petram de quarera apud Chaddelode versus aquam per duos dies. ij.s.

§duobus hominibus seruientibus dictis pauatoribus:. xv.d.

225 §duobus aliis hominibus ipsis deseruientibus et petram portantibus. x.d.

§Vni cementario supponente murum apud fratres predictores iuxta communem viam. viij.d.

§Reynero le freremon operante in quarera. xiij.d.

§sex aliis operatoribus in quarera.....xxx.d.

§fabro pro reparac'o'e vtensilium quarere. .....ij.d.

230 §fabro pro reparac'o'e vtensilium pauatorum. x.d.

§tribus caretis in quarera ducentibus petram usque ad aquam apud Oliton per ij. dies. vj.s.

§vni carete ibidem per iij. dies. xviij.d.

§tribus caretis ducentibus sabelinum ad pauimentum et ducentibus petram de aqua per. iij. dies. iij.s.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima ante Annuntiac'o'em Beate Marie anno regni regis. liiij^{to}. [March 23rd, 1270].

235 §De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Nicholai Rudde et Ade le Kyng. iiij.s.

§De porta sub castro per manus Koc Katel et Roberti parmentarii. iiij.s.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Reyneri de Moeles et Willelmi Locsmit. xxxiiij.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§in uno batello de Teukesburia querente petram de Ofiton usque ad fratres predicatores per tres vices. iiij.s. iij.d. minus.

240 §tribus cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento, uni eorum. xx.d. alii. xviij.d. et tercio. xvj.d.

§duobus hominibus deseruientibus predictis cementariis. xx.d.

§Reynero le freremon in quarera. xiiij.^{or}d.

§duobus aliis operatoribus frangentibus petram in quarera. xvij.d.

§quatuor aliis operatoribus ibidem xxviij.d. et Ricardo le palmer pro careta sua ad sabelinum. xxviij.d.

245 §fabro pro reparac'o'e vtensilium pauatorum. v.d.

§duobus cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento per. iij. dies. xvj.d.

§Stephano Greythe pro careta ducente sabelinum ad pauimentum per iiij.^{or} dies. xxiij.d.

§in duobus caretis ducentibus centum carecatas petre de quarera ad aquam apud le clif. vij.s.

§Johanni fossatori super conuent'o'em suam de fossato retro muros: vj.s.

250 §RECEPTUM die dominica proxima post Annuntiac'o'em Beate Marie anno regni regis. liiij^{to}. [March 30th, 1270].

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Willelmi filij Reyneri et Petri Talpeny. iiij.s. et viij.d.

§De porta sub castro per manus *Philippi* Carpenter et Henrice Burgeys. iij.s. et viij.d.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Ade de Tery et Willelmi Bidi. xv.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§tribus cementariis ponentibus petram in pauimento. vni eorum. xxd. alii. xviij.d. et tercio. xvj.d.

§tribus operatoribus ipsis deseruientibus. xxv.d.ob.

§Galfridi Ket implente caretam cum sabelino. vj.d.

§Ricardo le palmer pro careta sua ducente sabelinum ad pauimentum per iiij.^{or} dies. ij.s.

§Stephano Greythe pro careta sua ad sabelinum per. v. dies. xxv.d.

§in duodecim nauiculatis petre [*sic*] ducentibus de quarera usque ad fratres. xv.s.

§Reynero le freremon quarerario. xiiij^{or}.d.

§duobus aliis quarerariis. xiiij^{or}.d.

§quatuor aliis operatoribus in quarera. xxiij.d.

§fabro pro reparaco'e vtensilium quarere. iij.d.

§tribus caretis ducentibus petram de aqua Sabrine usque ad pauimentum per iij.^{or} dies et dimidiam. iij^{or}.s.

§Willelmo filio Stephani Visitatori. vj.d.

§Haukyno caretario et Rogero Greythe pro caretis suis per. iij. dies in quarera ad aquam. iij^{or}.s.

§in una careta de Vfiton in quarera ad idem per. iiij. dies. xx.d.

§RECEPTUM die dominica palmarum. [Ap. 6th, 1270].

§De porta sub castro per manus Rudulfi de Kent et Thome le taylur. xlvij.d.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Willelmi Charite et Petri filii Alexandri. xxj.d.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Henrici le Celer et Rogeri filii Clarite. iij.s. viij.d.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§tribus cementariis ad pauimentum. iiij^{or}.s. v.d.

§duobus hominibus ipsis deseruientibus. xviij.d.

§duobus aliis operatoribus ibidem. xv.d.

§in nauicla ducente petram de quarera usque ad fratres predictores *octo (o....tes) dies.* x.s

§Reynero le freremon. xiij.d.

§duobus aliis frangentibus petram. xviij.d.

280 §quatuor aliis operatoribus in quarera. xxviij.d.

§fabro pro reparac'o'e vtensilium quarere. ij.d.

§Galfrido Kech. vij.d.ob.

§in duobus caretis Willelmi Perle ducentibus petram de aqua iuxta fratres usque ad pauimentum per tres dies. iij.s. iij.d.

§in una careta Colini Schitte pro integra septimana. iij.s.

285 §in tribus caretis ducentibus petram de quarera ad aquam per sex dies. ix.s.

§in una careta ad idem de Vfiton. xxx.d.

§in duabus aliis caretis ad idem per tres dies. xxx.d. et per tres dies apud le Frerelode. xxxd.

§in duabus caretis per vnum diem ad cariendam petram de aqua usque ad pauimentum. x.d.

§RECEPTUM die Pasche anno regni regis. liiij^{to}. [Apr. 13th, 1270].

290 §De porta sub castro per manus Ricardi filii Alani et Johannis le paviuer. iij.s.

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Alani *in luto* et Ade de Chatewall. iij.s.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Willelmi filii *Reinldi* et Ade de Wurthin. xviij.d.ob.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§duabus caretis ducentibus petram de aqua iuxta fratres usque ad pauimentum. per ij. dies. iij.s.

295 §duobus cementariis. iij.s. ij.d.

§Bonde cementario. xv.d.

§duobus operatoribus ipeis deseruientibus. xvij.d.

§Vni operatori. ix.d.

§quatuor hominibus euntibus cum nauicula pro petra. xiij.d.

300 §Nicholas de Silowe per nauiculam suam ducente petram de quarera ad aquam iuxta fratres. iij.s.

§Ricardo de Silowe et socio suo gubernanti nauiculam ville. xxxij.d.

§Johanni fossatori. v.s.

§pro vtensilibus ad nauiculam. x^{cem}.d.

§duobus operatoribus frangentibus petram in quarera. xvj.d.

305 §quatuor aliis operatoribus ibidem. iij.s. ij.d.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Georgii anno regni regis. liiij^{to}. [Apr. 20th, 1270].

§De porta versus Abbatiam per manus Willelmi filii Herny et Th. Ape. iij.s. viij.d.

§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Gregorii et Th. filii Petri. xvj.d.

§De porta sub castro per manus Willelmi Seyle et Johannis Baret. iij.s.

310 §EXPENSUM in eadem.

§tribus cementariis in pauimento. xxvj.d. ob.

§quatuor operatoribus ipsus deseruientibus. ij.s.

§Ricardo de Salowe et socio suo pergentibus cum batello usque ad quareram ad querendam petram. xviij.d.

§quinque aliis hominibus cum ipsis ad idem. ij.s. et vj.d.

315 §*Waltero* quarerio et Hugoni de Clone in quarera per. iiij. dies et dimidiam. xvj.d.

§quatuor aliis operatoribus ibidem. xxiij.d.

§in sex caretis ducentibus petram de quarera ad aquam et de aqua usque ad fratres *insuper* ad pauimentum. xij. sol.

§in uno nouo martello ferreo ad quareram. xx.d.

§in pane et vino misso ad vxorem domini Walteri de Hopton. xxij.d.

320 §ad pascendum ipsum dictum Walterum et Rogerum Sprengehose quum poscerint vicesimam. v.s. viij.d.

§clerico eorum pro scripta rotuli *regula* dimidiam marce.

§In vno salmone misso ad dominum Johannem de Swineford clericum domini Regis ad debita Regis leuanda. xlj.d.

§RECEPTUM die dominica proxima ante festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno regni regis. liiij^{to}. [Ap. 27th, 1270].

§De porta Georgii per manus Warini Goh et Rogeri le medice. ij.s.

325 §De porta sub castro per manus Ricardi de Ellesmere et Nicholai Schitte. iij. j.d.ob. minus.

§De porta uersus Abastam per manus Rogeri de collyam et Philippe Grunlemoh. xlij.d.ob.

§EXPENSUM in eadem.

§tribus cementariis in pauimento. iiij.s. v.d.
§tribus operatoribus ipsis deseruientibus. xxviij.d.ob.
330 §duobus hominibus tradendis petram de aqua. xv.d.
§Radulfo fabro. xviij.ob.
§Rogero de colham pro ferro et pro asseris. xxj.d.ob. ad vtensilia pauimenti reparanda.

[*In dorso.*]

§RECEPTUM die dominica post festum Asumptico'is Beate Marie. [Aug. 17th, 1270.]
§De porta Sancti Georgii per manus Ade le Bloware et Ricardi le merser. xxj.d.
335 §De porta castro per manus Radulfi nigri. Th. Scissoris. vij.s. vij.d.
§De porta uersus Abasiam per manus Willelmi Reyner et Petri talpeny. x.s. qu^a^.
§Ricardo de scheltun cementario. xx.d.
§Ricardo le Bunde. xv.d.
§Rynaldo cementario. xvj.d.
340 §Septem care'onibus illis coadiuuantibus. iiij.s.
§Rogero de Withintun. xiij.d.
§Reginaldo le freremon. xiiij.d.
§Th. le meilur. xiiij.d.
§Waltero quarario. xiiij.d.
345 §Madoco. ix.d.
§Sex hominibus portantibus petram in quarera. iij.s vj.d.
§Fabro pro utensilibus quarere. ij.d.ob.
§Hominibus batelli. vj.s. vj.d.
§Rogero punch pro careta sua. iij.s. vj.d.
350 §Radulfo de cotes. pro careta sua ducente petram de Sabrina usque ad pauimentum. ij.s. xj.d.
§Reginaldo caretario. ij.s. xj.d.
§Alano Webaly pro careta sua ducente petram de Sabrina usque ad pauimentum. ij.s. xj.d.
§Roberto de Aldemore pro careta sua. ij.s. xj.d.
§Radulfo de cotes pro careta sua. ij.s. vj.d.
355 §Rogero Creythe pro careta sua. ij.s. vj.d.
§Homini Stpham le Wodeuuard. ij.s. vj.d.
§Homini battelli de uffitun. ij.s. j.d.

Memorandum quod die dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii *Pontifice* anno regni [Mch. 9, 1270] regis liiij^to accomodati sunt. xij.d. *sub* in pauatores et iterum. xij.d.

Item magistro pauatoris acommodati sunt. xij.d. eodem tempore et iterum. xij.d et xij.d

360 Item Roberto Kelingh pro prandio pauatorum. xx.s. die dominica in quindena pasche *anno domini* millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo. [Apr. 27th, 1270].

PERSONAL NAMES.

Adam, Alan, Baldwyn, Benet, Bonde, Charite, Colin, Dicon, Galfrid, Gregory, Hankyn, Henry, Herny, Herbert, Hugh, James, John, Koc, Laurence, Madoc, Nicholas, Peter, Philip, Radulf, Reginald, Reinald, Reyner, Richard, Robert, Roger, Stephen, Thomas, Walter, Warin. William.

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Le dunfolc, 123 ; Le freremon, 173, 192, 202, 227, 261, 278, 342 ; Le halte, 78 ; Le justice, 31, 324 ; Le kent, 67 ; Le kyng, 235 ; Le masun, 104, 115, 196 ; Le mercer, 79, 98, 334 ; Le meylur, 96, 303, 343 ; Le moh, 326 ; Le Norrys, 161 ; Le palmer, 249, 258 ; Le pavmer, 56, 116, 213, 290 ; Le potter, 98 ; Le specer, 66 ; Le tanner, 24 ; Le taylor, 23, 270 ; Le vileyn, 180 ; Le wodeuuard, 350.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Carpenter, 252 ; Carcio (? garcio), 340 ; Caretarius, 188, 189, 211, 351 ; Cementarius, 93, 136, 137, 151, 165, 184, 199, 200, 222, 226, 240, 246, 255, 274, 295, 296, 311, 328, 337, 339 ; Cirotecarius, 84, 85 ; Cissor, 18, 335 ; Faber, 101, 166, 205, 239, 245, 264, 281, 331, 347 ; Fossator, 6, 21, 27, 45, 95, 96, 105, 158, 186, 249, 302 ; Mercer, 162 ; Operator, 38, 60, 61, 81, 118, 146, 175, 228, 243, 244, 256, 297, 298, 316, 329 ; Parmentarius, 161, 236 ; Panator, 51, 72, 135, 155, 156, 191, 358, 359, 360 ; Paviner, 213, 290 ; Pistor, 195 ; Quareor or Quarerarius, 46, 87, 107, 145, 173, 179, 201, 202, 315, 344 ; Tinctor, 79 ; Visitator, 38, 75, 157, 208.

PLACE-NAMES.

Aldemare, 117, 353 ; Asterlegh, 68 ; Beistan or Beystan, 36, 48, 50 ; Clif, 173, 248 ; Cliue, 114, 119 ; Clone, 70, 315 ; Colham, 332 ; Coten, 211 ; Cotes, 114, 147, 350, 354 ; Dunteslif, 87 ; Duntonclif, 59 ; Dunton, 119 ; Frerelode, 287 ; Hadenhal, 220 ; Hopton, 319 ; Loke, 30 ; Mardefole, 21 ; Mardevol, 142 ; Meoles, 237 ; Porta versus Abbatiam (also Abasiam), 4, 15, 24, 30, 43, 56, 67, 83, 98, 102, 111, 123, 143, 163, 182, 197, 219, 235, 251, 272, 291, 307, 326, 336 ; Porta sub Castro, 3, 14, 23, 32, 41, 55, 66, 77, 84, 99, 110, 121, 141, 162, 181, 196, 230, 236, 252, 270, 290, 309, 325, 335 ; Porta Sancti Georgii, 2, 13, 25, 31, 42, 57, 68, 78, 85, 100, 109, 122, 142, 161, 180, 195, 221, 237, 253, 271, 292, 308, 324, 334 ; Nortun, 182 ; Ofiton (see Ufiton below), 231, 239 ; Posterna Sancti Rumoldi, 169 ; Retro muros, 249 ; Rocheford, 223 ; Rowe lawe, 155 ; Sallowe, 187, 207, 313 ; Silowe, 300, 301 ; Schelton, 337 ; Swineford, 322 ; Theukesburya, 150, 239 ; Ufiton, 268, 280, 357 ; Upton, 148 ; Via regalis, 156 ; Vicus altus, 47 ; Wemme, 79, 102 ; Withintun, 341.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS & THINGS

ABASIA (98, 111, 123, &c.), a strange word, used here for *Abbatia* (not in Ducange 1710).

ASSER, or ASSERA (74, 91, 209), generally a pole or lath, here probably either a rammer for paving, a wooden lever, or a helve for the mattocks.

BATELLUS (210, 223, 348, 357), diminutive of *Batus*, a boat, *Fr. bateau*, here a *large* boat flat-bottomed, fit for moving stones, sometimes *batella*, & coupled with *naves* and *naviculae*.

CARETA (49 et passim), for *Carreta*, a cart. "Et carri et carretæ aquam et vinum fessis et saucitis deferentes, &c." (Ducange ex Sugerio). "Hæc carecta, Anglice a carte" (15th cent. Vocabulary).

CARECATA (248), a cartload, and "CARECTARIUS, a cartar" (15th cent. Vocabulary).

CEMENTARIUS (93, &c.), a stonemason, "a walwurhta, a dawbere" (Wright's Vocabularies).

CONVENTIO (34, 249), a covenant, an agreement, i.q. *pactum*.

FABER (101, 230, &c.), a smith, a short form of faber ferrarius, a worker in iron. *Smith* was the general term for a worker in metals, and *wright* for one who worked in wood and other materials. Hence, in the later English period *smith* became the particular name of a blacksmith and *wright* of a carpenter, as it is still in Scotland.

FOSSATOR (20, 27, et passim), a digger or trench maker, here either a labourer, or an excavator (*hodie* navvy).

FRERELODE (287), Friar's lode, now St. Mary's Water Lane, here first mentioned, but no doubt the *old* name, for the *lode* to the river & the wharf where the *rock* was unloaded.

FREREMON (242), a difficult designation. I submit three conjectures—(1) Foreman of the quarry men; (2) Friars man, and (3) freeman—to the readers of this paper.

MARTELLUS (52, 74, 318), diminutive of *martus*, a hammer, *mediocris malleus*.

MEREMIUM (19), Timber. "*Quaevis materia lignea aedificandis domibus apta*": a shortened form of *materiamen*.

NAVICULATA (200, 277, 299, 301, 303), a barge, diminutive of

navis. In Archbp. Alfric's vocabulary *Navicularius* stands for *scipæyrhta*, that is a shipwright.

OPERATOR (38 et passim), Labourer, a generic term, but also applied to particular kinds of labour, ex. gr. "*Multos alios uariarum artium operatores*" (Alfric's Colloquy).

PANIS ET VINUM (310), Bread and wine, or rather Cake and wine. This instance of a *curialitas* seems rather out of place, in a series of paving accounts. It would be of interest to know why this compliment was paid to the lady of Dominus Walter de Hopton. We may understand the necessity of feeding the two commissioners, in fact the historians of Shrewsbury have explained it (O. & B. i., 132) "They came to assess a twentieth part of moveable goods for the king's use," and it was a mark of respect due to their station. Sir Walter de Hopton was the head of the family, which derived its name from Hopton Castle, in the south-west corner of Shropshire. He was now under-sheriff, five years later he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and was afterwards one of the justices itinerant.

Roger Sprenghose was of an ancient family who were lords of Longnor, nr. Condover, and was now probably, as some years before, governor of the castles of Montgomery and Oswestry. (O. & B. ut supra).

PAVATOR (51 et passim) and Paviamentum (153, &c.), Paviour and Pavement. We have noticed in the preface that this was not a pavement of pebbles, but rather of rough stone slabs, such as the quarries at Beistan and Downton supplied. Water-worn pebbles would have been obtained from the river in certain places or dug up out of the *drift* which underlies the town and suburbs at varying depths, but these are precluded by the fact that the rock was obtained from the *clift*, and that masons were employed to lay it down.

PIKOYS (135), Pickaxe, also *pycoxes*, which was represented in mediæval Latin by *ligo*. *Pickaxe* is not an *axe* at all, but a corruption of M.E. *pikois*, *pikeis*, a mattock (Skeat).

POSTERNA (166), *Postern* gate; these were all connected with *lodes*, by which access to the river was obtained to get water for household purposes.

QUARERA (127, 133, 146, &c.), quarerarius (46, 107, 145, &c.), a stone quarry, and a quarrior. There is no uniformity in the spelling of these words, which Ducange places under *Carraria*, and explains by Lapidicina, nostris *Carriere*.

RETRO MUROS (250). Open ground south-west of the town and outside the then existing walls, *part* of which is now the public park. From this entry we learn that there was a ditch under the wall.

SABELINUM (53 et passim), Sand (sometimes gravel), an unusual word, *Sablo* (or *sabulum*) is generally found.

SALMO (322), Salmon. The historians of Shrewsbury mention this gift and suggest that the condition of the fish would not be good when it reached London, but it is not said that Sir John de Swineford was *there* at the time, he might have been at no great distance. (O. & B. i., 132).

SEPTIMANA (28, 69, 284), A week. The Sunday is the day throughout this document for making up the week's accounts. *Septimana* is to be understood after "Expensum in eadem."

SHARPINGE (205, &c.). The use of this one English word amid the Latin is noticeable, the scribe's knowledge appears not to have been equal to writing *in acuendis utensilibus*.

TRIBULUM (159), a schowulle or scowulle (i.e., a shovel). Tribula is also used for a shovell or schowle ; the addition of ferratis to tribulis shows that sometimes they were of wood.

UTENSILE (155, 166, 171, 205, &c.). A tool, a thing *used* for any purpose.

PLACE-NAMES.

BEISTAN, BEYSTAN (36, 48, 50). Bayston Hill, 3 miles south.

DUNTONCLIF (50), Dunterclif (87), and le clif de Duntun (114) all refer to a quarry at Downton, near Upton Magna (O. & B., 1, 131).

FRERELODE (287), as above, St. Mary Waterlane, Friarslode.

SALLOWE (187, 207), Salowe (313), and Silowe (300, 301), cannot be identified.

VICUS ALTUS (17). The High Pavement, now part of Castle Street.

APUD CHADDELODE (223). This lode is now called Crescent Lane.

VIA REGALIS (156). The main road through the town.

NAMES IN FULL.

Adam de Chatewall, 291 ; Adam de Tery, 253 ; Adam le bloware, 334 ; Adam le Kyng, 235 ; Alanus in luto, 291 ; Ape, Th., 307 ; Baldwynus de Mardefole, 21, 142 ; Balle Reyner, 78 ; Baret Johannes, 301 ; Bidi, Willelmus, 253 ; Bonde, Cementarius, 136, 296 ; Borrey, Th., 121 ; Brock, Thomas, 84 ; Burgeys Henricus, 252 ; Burnet, Johannes, 221 ; Champeneys, Thomas, 215 ; Charite Henricus, 195 ; Charite, Willelmus, 271 ; Clech, Thomas, 163 ; Colinus filius Ricardi, 55 ; Cox, Adam, 89 ; Fecke, Johannes, 123 ; Figyn, Johannes, 32, 141 ; Gerard, Willelmus, 109 ; Glauegos, Willelmus, 196 ; Goch, Nicholas, 89 ; Goh, Warinus, 324 ; Gonyl, Alanus, 42 ; Gregorius, frater Baldwyni, 19 ; Gregorius, 308 ; Greythe, Rogerus, 212, 267, 335 ; Greythe, Stephanus, 114, 190, 214, 247, 259 ; Grun le moh Philippus, 326 ; Hankyn, 147, 188, 211, 267 ; Hayrperus, Willelmus, 77 ; Henricus le celer, 272 ; Herber, Ricardus, 106 ; Hugo de Clone, 72, 315 ; Hugo quarerius, 107 ; Johannes Cissor, 43 ; J. fossator, 186, 249, 302 ; J. de Swineford, 322 ; J. le paviner, 290 ; Kech, Galfridus, 206, 257, 282 ; Kelyng, Robertus, 110, 360 ; Ket, Th., 181 ; Kilot, Th., 221 ; Koc Katel, 236 ; Koc Tupet, 162 ; Lenten, Warinus, 142 ; Leuerich, Warinus, 220 ; Loche, Th., 110 ; Madocus, 345 ; Mulle, Willelmus, 83 ; Nicholas de Nortun, 182; N. de Sallowe, 187, 207, 210, 300, 313; Palli Rogerus, 197 ; Peg. Willelmus, 182 ; Perle, Petrus, 122 ; Perle Willelmus, 283 ; Petrus filius Alexandri, 271 ; Petrus justiciarius, 85 ; Philippus Carpenter, 252 ; Pride, Alanus, 42 ; Poune, Ricardus, 83 ; Pungh (Punch), Roger, 216, 349 ; Radulfus de Cotes, 114, 350, 354 ; R. de Kent, 270 ; R. niger, 335 ; Reginald Caretarius, 351 ; R. homo fratrum, 112 ; R. le freremon, 125, 173, 192, 202, 227, 261 ; Reymund, Alanus, 219 ; Reyner, 25 (see 192) ; R. de Moele, [illegible] ; R. quarerius, 45 ; R. le freremon, 172, 125, 202, 192, 227, 242, 261, 278, 342 ; Ricardus de Berewyke, 50 ; R. de Brug, 219 ; R. de Ellesmere, 325 ; R. de Hadenal, 220 ; R. de Salowe, 301, 313 ; R. de Schelton, 337 ; R. filius Alani, 290 ; R. filius Herberti, 28, 75 ;

R. filius Thome le Halte, 78 ; R. le Bonde, 93, 338 ; R. le Botmon, 119 ; R. le Dunfohe, 123 ; R. le mason, 104, 115, 196 ; R. le mercer, 79, 98, 334 ; R. le paviner, 116, 213, 244, 258 ; R. le specer, 66 ; R. parmentarius, 161 ; R. tinctor, 79 ; Robertus de Aldemare, 117, 353 ; R. de Worthin, 100 ; R. le capellere, 143 ; R. le potter, 98 ; R. parmenter, 236 ; Rogerus filius Clarite, 272 ; R. filius Lawrentii, 67 ; R. de Asterlegh, 68 ; R. de Collyam, 326, 332 ; R. de Wemme, 162 ; R. de Withintun, 341 ; R. le justice, 31, 324 ; Rothelond, Willelmus, 172 ; Rudde, Nicholas, 235 ; Russel, Johannes, 43 ; Rynaldus cementarius, 339 ; Scathelach, Willelmus, 141 ; Schele, Hugo, 122 ; Selch, Thomas, 100 ; Seyle, Willelmus, 309 ; Shery, Henricus, 24 ; Shitte, Colinus, 217, 284 ; S., Nicholas, 325 ; Shorn, Th., 163 ; Sprenchose, Rogerus, 320; Sprot, Rogerus, 121 ; Stephanus del cotes, 147 ; S. le wodeuuard, 356 ; Stoche, Benet, 103 ; Sturie, Ricardus, 128, 217 ; Talpeny, Petrus, 251, 336 ; Thomas cirotecarius, 84, 85 ; Th. filius Petri, 25, 308 ; Th. fossator, 105 ; Th. le colier, 66; Th. le meylur, 96, 343; Th. le vileyn, 180; Th. scissor, 325 ; Th. le taylor, 23, 270 ; Walterus de Hopton, 319 ; W. fossator, 6, 20, 95 ; W. le norreys, 161 ; Walterus quarerius, 315, 344; W. le paumer, 56; Warinus Goch, 31; Webaly Alanus, 352 ; Willelmus Cissor, 55 ; Willelmus de Cantelop, 197 ; W. de Lake, 30 ; W. de nouo burgo, 77 ; W. de Rochelond, 223 ; W. de Rowelawe, 155 ; W. filius Herny, 307 ; W. f. Reinaldi, 292 ; W. f. Reyneri, 251 ; W. f. Stephani, 157, 208, 266 ; W. fossator, 158 ; W. le child, 143 ; W. le Kent, 67 ; W. le tanner, 24; W. locsmit, 237 ; W. Reyner, 336 ; Yue Alanus, 109 ; Yue Colinus, 32.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF WORFIELD.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. VI., p. 24.)

PART IV., 1533—1548.[1]

1533.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Thome Wartor' et Roger Baker magistrorum sive gardianorum ecclesie parochialis sancti petri de Worfelde custoditus coram parochianis. In festo sancti petri in cathedra vicesimo secundo die mensis ffebruarii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo tertio Et anno regni regis henrici octavi vicesimo quinto post conquestum Anglie.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis of Richard' gyldon'	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
It' of Master Regeweye (?)	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Summa recepcionum	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}

Soluciones predictorum gardianorum.

In primis for shyngulles & nayles	xxij^{s}	viij^{d}
It' for makyng lyght & for wax & at estur' ...	iiij^{s}	v^{d}
It' for oyle and for frankesens		vij^{d}
It' for mendyng ye loke & waschyng		ij^{d}
It' for shotynge[2] a claper		v^{d}
It' for brede & ale at makyg ye torchis... ...		iij^{d}
It' for a hyngynge loke		iij^{d}
It' for makynge an oblygacion		vj^{d}
It' for caryenge shyngull'	iij^{s}	viij^{d}
It' for mendyng ye vestmentes		xiij^{d}

[1] Thanks are due to Mr. J. A. Herbert for assistance with this instalment.
Splicing. See *Transactions*, 3rd Ser., ii., p. 179.

It' for waschyng & candylles		iij^{d}
It' for wax & makynge	ij^{s}	v^{d}
It' for skowrynge ye Canope		j^{d}
It' for mendyng ye belles		xix^{d}
It' for Iron		ij^{d}ob.
It' for ryddynge ye gutters		ij^{d}
It' for wax to Olyver' for ye torchys	vj^{s}	
It' for det to the paryshe of last yere	vj^{s}	iiij^{d}
Summa solucionum	lj^{s}	ob.

Memorandum that the churche masteres be dyschargyd of their accomptes & rem' in the box.

Summa	vj^{s}	viij^{d}

ladi help.

Compotus Georgii Sonde Et Willelmi Bylyngsley Gardianorum Cantarie beate marie de Worffelde Custoditus coram parrochianis die et anno supradictis ut habetur in compoto Gardianorum ecclesie In tempore Domini Iohanis lye tunc ibidem Capellani.

De Receptis eorum.

In primis pro servisia de claro in tempore pentecostes	vij marke	ij^{s}	vij^{d}
It' de Redditu beate marie		lvj^{s}	vj^{d}ob.
It' de redditu caritatis		xxxvj^{s}	vj^{d}
It' pro Katerina Caloo			xx^{d}
Summa	ix^{li}	x^{s}	vij^{d}ob

Reparaciones et soluciones Gardianorum Cantarie.

In primis Domino Iohani lye capellano ...	iiij^{li}	
It' domino humfrido Robyns	xx^{s}	
It' domino Iohani prune		xij^{d}

Allocaciones.

In primis for Iohn' Smythes howse		xij^{d}
It' for ye stole		xvj^{d}
It' for ye cotage in lowe	ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for ye howse in brugenorthe	iiij^{s}	

It' for ye Almyshowse ... ...

Summa Reparacionum... ... v^li^ xv^s^

Memorandum that ye lady[1] Wardens be dyscharged.

Memorandum that the Paryshe hathe chosen the Churche Wardens.

Roger Baker
William Rowlow.

It' William Bradney mylner & Thomas Walton' be chosen to be seint marie Wardens.

It' Iohn' Barker & Ric' fflecher be chosen in lyght (?) of hallhallows.[2]

1534.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Rogeri Baker' Et Willelmi Rowlow de Wykyn' magistrorum Sive gardianorum Ecclesie parochialis de Worfelde custoditus coram parochianis. In cathedra sancti petri Vicesimo secundo die mensis ffebruarii Anno Domini MD^o^ CCCCC^mo^ tricesimo quarto Et Anno regni regis henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie vicesimo sexto.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis In pixide parochiali ... ... vj^s^ viij^d^
It' Domino de Iohane lye ... . vj^s^ viij^d^
It' de Richardo gyldon' ... ... vj^s^ viij^d^

Summa recepcionum ... ... xx^li^

Soluciones predictorum gardianorum.

In primis Roger baker' payd to ye warden' of Brugenorth ... ... viij^d^
It' to ye organ pleyare ... . x^d^
It' for a lasc to a porse[3] ... ... ij^d^
It' to Sir William granger ... ... iiij^d^
It' for sens & to glover ... ... ij^d^

[1] *Sc.* Chantry wardens (of our Lady).

[2] These four entries are in another hand. As to the meaning of the last one, Mr. Edward Peacock (*Notes and Queries*, 10th ser., [illegible], p. 46) notes that there was probably a guild of All Hallows with an altar in the church, and a light burning before it for the welfare of the members. The same writer points out that blood (see entry under date 1529, *Trans.*, 3rd ser., vi., p. 52), was often used for ordinary painting purposes.

[3] A thong for a purse (see below).

It to A frere[1]		viij^{d}
It' to Iohn' Smyth		ij^{d}ob.
It' to ye organ pleyare	xx^{s}	
It' for wax to Rondulle roodes (?)		vj^{d}
It' for a launterne		ix^{d}
It' to John smygh		x^{d}
It' to humfreye rowlowe		ij^{d}
William rowloo payde to ye warden'		x^{d}
It' to thomas willaston		iiij^{d}
It' for mendynge ye belles		vj^{d}
It' for mendynge ye fornase		xxij^{d}
It' for mendynge a purse[2] for ye sacrament ...		ij^{d}
It' for mendyng ye sensure[3]		iij^{d}
It' for candylles		j^{d}
It' for makynge ye paskalle ye processionalles and ye tapers a bowte ye sepulcure ...	iiij^{s}	
It' to the organ pleyare		xx^{d}
Summa solucionum & reporacionum ...	xxxiiij^{s}	j^{d}ob.

At y^{is} accowntes it is agreyd by alle the hole paresche that no persun shalle bryng no owt cummer[4] nor go with them in the churche nor in the peresche to gether nother corne nor money a pon the peyne of x^{s} to the churche as oftyn as he so doys.

ladi helpe.

Compotus Willelmi Bradneye mylnarii[5] Et Thome Walton' gardianorum Cantor e beate marie De Worfelde custoditus coram parrochianis die et anno supra dictis ut habetur in Compoto Gardianorum Ecclesie. In tempore Domini Iohanis lye tunc ibidem Capellani &c.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis pro servisia de claro In tempore pentecostes	iiij^{li} xviij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' pro Richard' Bylyngsley		xl^{d}

[1] Friar.
[2] Purse.
[3] Censer.
[4] Outsider.
[5] Miller.

It' de Redditu beate marie	lvj^{s}	vj^{d}ob.	
It' de Redditu caritatis	xxxvj^{s}	vj^{d}	
Summa recepcionum ...	ix^{li}	xiiij^{s}	viij^{d}ob.

Reparaciones et soluciones gardianorum cantarie.

In primis to Artur' Buknalle		xxvj^{s}	viij^{d}
It' to Sir Iohn lye	iiij^{li}	vj	viij^{d}
It' to ye churche maistres		vj^{s}	viij^{d}
It' to Sir thomas gardner		vj^{s}	viij^{d}
It' to Sir Iohn pryne[1] & for reparacions ...		ij^{s}	
Allocaciones.			
ffor Iohn Smythes howse			xij^{d}
It' for ye stole			xvj^{d}
It' for ye cotage in lowe		ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for ye howse in Bruge		iij^{s}	
It' for shyngullyng & thachyng at ye chauntrye house		ij^{s}	viij^{d}
Item for the myndaye			ix^{d}
It' for vectual & bred at whyssontide ...			ix^{d}
It' for reparacions on ye howse in the sonde at ye bruge ynde		iij^{s}	viij^{d}
Summa reparacionum et Allocacionum ...	vij^{li}	iij^{s}	ij^{d}

The paryshe hathe decred & chosen the churche wardens.

Iohn Wannerton.
William Rowlow.

Et rem' in the boxe ... ... xxxiiij^{s}

1535.

Ihc merci.

Compotus magistrorum sive Gardianorum ecclesie parochialis viz. Iohanis Wannerton' Et Willelmi Rowloo de Wykyn' coram parochianis parochie de Worfelde In festo sancti petri viz. vicesimo secundo die mensis ffebruarii Anno Domini MDCCCCCC^{mo} tricesimo quinto Et anno regni' regis henrici octavi vicesimo septimo post conquestum Anglie.

[1] Spelled Prune above (p. 220).

De eorum Receptis.

In primis in pixide			xxxiiij^{s}
It' de margareta bylyngsley			xviij^{s}
It' de thome mervell de hylton			vj^{s}
Summa			lviij^{s}

De solucionibus eorundem.

In primis to a plymmer for mendyng ye ledes			xvj^{d}
It' for iiij pownde wax at Ester		ij^{s}	viij^{d}
It' for makynge ye paskalle & tapers & candylles that tyme			x^{d}
It' to Thomas ye organ playare		viij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for a ymner[1] to ye churche			xiiij^{d}
It' for mendynge ij chalyses		viij^{s}	
It' for mendyng ye blake cope & vestment ...		iiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for candylles at allhalotyde & mendynge ye churche yeate			iij^{d}
It' for shynguls		xx^{s}	
It' to Ric' ye organe playare...		xij^{s}	
It' to sir Thomas for his quarter at Cristynmas over gathered		iiij^{s}	ij^{d}
Summa	iij^{li}	iij^{s}	j^{d}

ladi helpe.

Compotus Willelmi Rowloo de halon' et Iohanis underhylle Iunioris Gardianorum Cantarie beate marie de Worfelde custoditus coram die et anno supradictis ut habetur in compoto Gardianorum ecclesie In tempore Domini Iohanis lye tunc ibidem Capellano &c.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis pro servisia In festo pentecostes De claro	iiij^{li}	xj^{s}	x^{d}
It' de redditu beate marie		lvj^{s}	vj^{d}ob.
It' de redditu caritatis	xxxvj^{s}		vj^{d}
It' pro fine in curia			ix^{d}
Summa recepcionum	ix^{li}	v^{s}	vij^{d}ob.

[1] Hymn-book.

Reparaciones et soluciones Gardianorum canterie.

In primis Domino Iohani lye Capellano ...	iiij^{h}	
It' Domino Thome Gardner'...	xxvj^{s}	viij^{d}
It' Domino Iohani prune & reparacionibus		xviij^{d}
Allocacionibus—ffor ye stole...		xvj^{d}
It' for Iohn' Smythes howse		xij^{d}
It' for ye Cotage in lowe ..	ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for ye hoper[1] for hopyng the gret vesselle & makyng a wengh (?)...		ix^{d}
Summa	v^{li} xiij^{s}	vij^{d}

Memorandum quod Gardiani beate marie virginis ad istum Compotum sunt inde quieti.

The parysshe hathe elected & chosen the churche Wardens.
Iohn Olyver
Thomas Bradburne.

The parisshe hathe chosen Richard' Gyldon' and William Hasillwood Iunior seint marie Wardens.

Et rem' in the box	iiij marces	xvij^{d}
and of ille[2] money	iiij^{s}	j^{d}

1536.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Iohanis Olyver et Thome Bradburne magistrorum sive Gardianorum ecclesie parochialis sancti petri de Worfelde Custoditus coram parochianis in ecclesia predicta. In cathedra sancti petri viz. xxij^{do} die ffebruarii anno Domini MDD^{mo} xxxvj^{to} Et anno regni regis henrico octavi post conquestum Anglie.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis in pixide	iiij marke	xvij^{d}
It' of ylle money	iiij^{s}	j^{d}
It' of mastres Iuxson'	xx^{s}	
It' of Iohan Walker' for ye vicare	x^{s}	
Summa rec.	iiij^{li} viij	x^{s}

[1] Hooper. [2] Bad

De solucionibus eorundem.

In primis to William litilhalys for brekyng of stone			xvj^{d}
It' to Thomas Karles (?) for ij gravestonys		ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' to ye same thomas for makyng ye churche walle		xxj^{s}	x^{d}
It' payde for lyme		vj^{s}	
It' payde for wax and makyng ye processionalles		iiij^{s}	
It' paid for oyle to ye lampe			iiij^{d}
It' paide for ij surples & makyng ye same to ye prest & ye dekyng		viij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' to sir thomas		xxj^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for iij later[1] in ye belfray			vj^{d}
It' for a manuelle			xx^{d}
It' to Iohan Smyth for shotynge[2] a belle claper			iiij^{d}
It' for a corde to ye Roode			iij^{d}
It' to thomas garbett...			iij^{d}
It' ffor ij cordes to ye litylle belle & to ye vayle[3]			viij^{d}
Summa	iiij^{li}	iiij^{s}	x^{d}
Et so remanyth to the parishe		iij^{s}	

Memorandum y^{t} Sir William Ryse hathe gyvyn to this Churche x^{s} yn the handes of Iohn Crogynton & the seyd Iohn Crogynton is Content to pay ij by yere tyll the hole summe be payde.

ladi helpe.

Compotus Richardi Gyldon' et Willelmi hasyllode de Bradney Gardianorum Cantarie beate marie de Worfelde custoditus coram parochianis loco die et anno supradictis ut habetur in compoto Gardianorum ecclesie.

In tempore Domini Iohanis lye tunc ibidem capellani &c.

[1] Laths. *Lat* or *late* is a common local form.
[2] See above, p. 219.
[3] The Lenten veil (see above under the year 1514). The little bell in this case would be the sacring bell on the rood-screen

De eorum Receptis.

In primis pro servisia In festo pentecostes de claro receperunt	iiij^{li}	x^{s}	
It' de Redditu beate marie		lvj^{s}	x^{d}ob.
It' de Redditu caritatis		xxxvj^{s}	vj^{d}
It' ad pulpitum			xxij^{d}
Summa rec.' ...	ix^{li}	v^{s}	ij^{d}ob.

Reparaciones et soluciones Gardianorum Cantarie.

In primis Domino Iohani lye capellano ibidem	iiij^{li}		
It' Domino Thome Gardinar'		xx^{s}	
It' pro Redditu cantarie		viij^{s}	
Allocacionibus—In primis ffor ye stole ...			xvj^{d}
It' for Iohan Smythes howse		ix^{s}	
It' for ye cotage in ye lowe ...		ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for ye howse in brugenorth			xvj^{d}
It' for thachyng & for strawe			xij^{d}
Summa	vj^{li}	iij^{s}	
Et isti gardinanes (*sic*) in arreragiis ...		iij^{s}	ij^{d}

The parishe hathe chosen William Smythe & Iohn marrall' of ar' cot[1] our la ly wardens.

Et rem' in the box of good money	xxiiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Et of ille money	v^{s}	

1537—1540.

The accounts for these four years are wanting. In the interim Sir John Lye the chantry priest died, and was succeeded by Sir William Hampton. The accounts for the next few years are somewhat brief and carelessly kept down to 1547.

1541.

Compotus Willelmi Rolleye & willelmi hoccome magistrorum sive gardianorum ecclesie parrochialis de Worthfeld habitus coram parochianis in ecclesia predicta ut infra patet Anno domini 1541.

In primis pro servi ia in festo pentecostes de claro [illegible] [2]

[1] Probably Allscott (see map).

[2] This entry has been inserted in error from the chantry accounts below, and has been subsequently erased.

Compotus Iohanis Oliver et thome bradburne Gardianorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfeld viz. xxv° die marcii anno domini 1541° et anno Regni regis henrici octavi xxxiij°.

De eorum receptis.

In primis de Ricardo felton pro funere uxoris sui	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Item de Iohane Cristoppe(?) pro vaca	ij^{s}	
Item de Iohane oliver pro funere uxoris	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Summa	xv^{s}	iiij^{d}

De solucionibus predictorum.

In primis pro decimis[1] Domino Regi	viij^{s}	
It' pro quatuor pondo ceræ		
Item pro paschale erga [*word left out here*] ...		xvj^{d}
Item pro thure		j^{d}
Item for washynge the chorche clothes		vj^{d}
Item for ij stykes of Kendall[2]		xx^{d}
Item for ij dussen of belles[3]		xiij^{d}
Item for the bible[4]	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Summa	xix^{s}	iij^{d}

(In a different hand :—)

At this acownte richard broke of rowghton toke of the chorche maistres above sayd & of all the paryshe a howse in Worfeld beyng in Decaye of the gyfte of agnys grene to have hytt to hym his heres & assygnes for the end terme of lxxxij yeres nexte after Cristmas(?) and fully to be endyd Willelmus hampton chaplyn and clarke there the same tyme & yere &c.

Per me Willelmum hampton

vij^{s} iiij^{d}

Compotus Willelmi Rowlley & Willelmi Hoccome gardianorum servitii beate marie de worfeld anno et die supradictis Tempore Willelmi hampton tunc capellani &c.

De eorum receptis.

In primis pro servitia in pentecoste de claro v^{li}	vj^{s}	viij^{d}

[1] The subsidy of one tenth paid on real and personal property.

[2] Sticks of candle.

[3] A ring of small bells on a wheel, such as we have records of at Lindridge in Worcestershire and elsewhere.

[4] The "Great Bible" or Authorised English Version of 1539.

Item de redditu beate marie		liij^{s}	ij^{d}ob.
Item pro Redditu charitatis		xxxvj^{s}	vj^{d}
Summa	ix^{li}	xvj^{s}	iiij^{d}

Soluciones gardianorum &c.

In primis domino Willelmo Hampton capellano	vj^{li}		
Item pro decimis domino regi et subsidio[1]		xv^{s}	iij^{d}
Summa at this acownte in the boxe		xxiij^{s}	iiij^{d}

Thomas Watson } our lady ward
Iohanes bradney } the nexte yere.

1542.

Accounts wanting.

1543.

Compotus Thoma (*sic*) bradburne et Thome barker magistrorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfeld custoditus coram parochianis vicesimo octavo Die marcii anno Domini 1543° et anno Regis henrici xxxiiij°.

De Receptis.

In primis of the last yeres box	xxiij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item de Ricardo Felton'	ij^{s}	viij^{d}
Item de rogero broke defuncto	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item de Mr Cleberi (?)[2] pro funere filii	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Item Ricardo broke	viij^{s}	
Summa	xliiij^{s}	

Soluciones predictorum.

In primis for ix^{li} of waxe	v^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' for whypcord		j^{d}
Item to W Catcha' for mendinge the chorche yeatte		j^{d}
Item pro decimis	viij^{s}	

[1] See note above. The subsidy was one-fifteenth of the annual value of the property.

[2] The first letter is doubtful, but seems to be meant for a capital C. Clebery is ofcourse a well-known local name (cf. the bell-founders at Wellington.)

Item for syse[1]			iij^{d}
Item to hynges a lye			iiij^{d}
Item for wax a yenste christmas		v^{s}	
Item for wax a yenst eastur		vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Summa		xxvij^{s}	j^{d}

Compotus Thome Watson Iohanis bradney gardianorum servitiae beate marie anno et die supradictis Tempore Willelmi hampton capellani.

De eorum receptis.

In primis pro servitia in pentecoste de claro	iiij^{li}	xviij^{s}	ij^{d}
Item de donatione Rogeri Castre ...			xij^{d}
Item pro funere Riccardi Gyldon' ...			xij^{d}
Item de redditu domus in brigi^{a}... ...		ij^{s}	viij^{d}
Item de Ric broke		viij^{s}	
Item de redditu beate marie		liij^{s}	ij^{d}ob.
Item de Redditu caritatis		xxxvj^{s}	vj^{d}
Summa	ix^{li}	v^{s}	

Soluciones.

In primis domino Willelmo hampton capellano	vij^{li}		
Item for a syl[2] to under ley the kytchyn...			iiij^{d}
Item pro anniversario agnetis grene ...			xij^{d}
Summa	vij^{li}		iiij^{d}(*sic*)

Elegerunt gardianos in proximo anno
Georgium barrett & Robertum Felton.

1544.

Compotus Thome bradburne & thomas barbur magistrorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfeld viz. xxv die mensis marcii ano Domini 1544° & anno Regis henrici octavi xxxv^{to}.

De eorum receptis.

Summa in the boxe at the laste acowte	xlviij^{s}	xj
Item pro vacca	ij^{s}	

[1] Wax tapers.
[2] Sill.

Item pro funere Willelmi mylnarii ... ... viij^{d}

Soluciones gardianorum.

In primis pro decimis ... ... viij^{s}
Item for shynglynge & meate & dryke & nayles vj^{s} viij^{d}
Item to John oliver for ij chenes[1] ... .. x^{d}
Item for a lantarne ... ... x^{d}
Item for a cord to hange the same ... ... xi^{d}
It'for x^{li} of waxe a yenste christemas ... ... viij^{s}

Summa... ... ... xxv^{s} iij^{d}
Remaynyth in the boxe . ... xxiiij^{s} ij^{d}

Compotus Georgii barrett & Roberti ffelton gardianorum parochie & servitiae beate marie de Worfeld anno & die supradictis tempore Willelmi Hampton tunc capellani, &c.

De eorum receptis.

In primis pro servitia in tempore de claro v^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
Item de redditu caritatis ... ... xxxvj^{s} vj^{d}
Item de redditu beate marie ... ... liij^{s} j^{d}ob.

Soluciones.

Imprimis pro domino Willelmo hampton capellano ... ... vj^{li}
Item pro anniversario agnetis grene ... xiiij^{d}
Item pro papyro in festo pentecostes ... j^{d}
Remaynyth therby to the chorche maisteres thomas bradburne and thomas barbur ... ... iiij^{li} xij^{s} vij^{d}

Rogerus Castre } our lady wardyns.
Iohanes barbur }

1545.

Compotus Thome bradburne & Thome barbur magistrorum ecclesie de Worfeld viz. v^{to} die April anno Regis henrici octavi xxxvj^{to}

De eorum receptis.

Inprimis in the box the laste a cownte ... iiij^{li} xij^{s} vij^{d}
Item pro anima Rogeri bakar defuncti ... xx^{s}
pro vacca ... ... ij^{s}

Summa rec. ... ... v^{li} xiiij^{s} vij^{d}

[1] Chains?

Soluciones Gardianorum predictorum.

Inprimis for wax a yenst Easter	ix^{s}	ij^{d}
Item to thomas gabott	ij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item to ann catch'		vj^{d}
Item pro decimis	xv^{s}	iij^{d}
Item to thomas weston	v^{s}	
Item to mendinge the battlyge[1]	v^{s}	
Item for soder	xj^{s}	viij^{d}
Item for wood		iiij^{d}
Item for xxiij^{li} of leyd		xvj^{d}
Items (*sic*) to the mynstrel for old dette ...		xj^{d}
Item for wax a yenst candlemas	ij^{s}	viij^{d}
Item to the vestment maker	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item for wax & the makyng a yenst easter ..	viij^{s}	iiij^{d}
It' to ric' broke for palynge	xx^{s}	
Summa	iij^{li} xv^{s}	j^{d}

Compotus Rogeri Castre & Iohanis barber gardianorum servitiæ beate marie de Worfeld anno & die supradictis tempore W. hampton capellani.

De eorum receptis.

In primis pro servitia in festo pentecostes	iij^{li}	xvij^{s}	
Item de Redditu beate marie		lj^{s}	ij^{d}ob.
Item de Redditu caritatis		xxxvj^{s}	vj^{d}ob.
Summa	viij^{li}	iiij^{s}	ix^{d}ob.

Soluciones.

Inprimis Willelmo hampton tunc capellano	vj^{li}

Eligerunt Willelmum Walker et Humfridum barrett our lady wardens.

Ric' prisse
William Smythe } chorche maisteres

Collocatis collocandis gardiani predicti...	xiiij^{s}	j^{d}

[1] Battlements.

1546.

Compotus Ricardi prisse & Willelmi Smyth magistrorum sive gardianorum ecclesie de Worfeld videlicet xj° die marcii Anno Regni regis henrici octavi xxxvij°.

De eorum Receptis.

Inprimis in the box the last yere	lix^{s}	viij^{d}
Item for Ierne[1] of william catchett		xij^{d}
Summa	iij^{li}	viij^{d}

Soluciones.

Pro decimis & subsidio	xv^{s}	iij^{d}
Item for lyme		viij^{d}ob.
Item to the glasyar		xvj^{d}
Item to William Rowlley		ij^{d}
Item to thomas garbott		ij^{d}
Item to Humfray Rudge...		viij^{d}
Item for wax and meat and drynke a yenst whyttsuntyde	iiij^{s}	
Item for a ꝏ[2] of shyngles	xij^{s}	j^{d}
Item for caryge & meat & drynke ...	ij^{s}	
Item for wax a yenst christmas ...	iij^{s}	ij^{d}
Item pro decimis	xv^{s}	iij^{d}
Item to halle of brigenorth for v score li. of leyd	vj^{s}	
Summa	iij^{li}	xj^{s}

Compotus Willelmi Walker & Humfridi barrett gardianorum beate marie de Worfeld die & anno supradictis tempore Willelmi hampton tunc capellani.

De eorum receptis.

In primis pro servitia in tempore pentecostes	iiij^{li}	
Item de redditu beate marie...	ij^{s}	ij^{d}ob.
Item de redditu caritatis	xxxvj^{s}	ij^{d}ob.
Item pro anima Iohanis yeatt		ij^{d}
Item pro anima Iohanis Robyns		iiij^{d}
Summa	viij^{li} viij^{s}	vij^{d}

[1] Iron. [2] Thousand.

Soluciones.

In primis domino Willelmo Hampton ... vj^{li}
It' a lode of cley ... ... iij^{d}
It' for papur & collores .. .. vj^{d}

Remaynyth de claro in the box ... ... iij^{li} xvj^{s} j^{d}

Roger barrett } our lady servys(?)
Iohn mathewe } wardyns.
Ric' Prisse } Churche
Willelmus Smyth } Maistres.

1547.

Compotus Ricardi prisse et Willelmi Smythe gardianorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfelde habitus et custoditus in ecclesia predicta corum parochianis videlicet die [*space left blank*] anno domini 1547°.

De eorum receptis.

In primis pro vacca de Rogero Wever ... ... ij^{s}
It' de legatione Ricardi hassilwoode ... ... xij^{d}
Item de legatione Thome rugweye ... ... x^{s}
Item de legatione Stephani Ianis ... ... x^{s}
Item Rec. at the last a cownte in pixide ... ... xxvj^{s} vj^{d}
[*Entry erased.*]

Summa totalis recepcionum ... ... liiij^{s} vj^{d}

De reparacionibus et solucionibus predictorum gardianorum ecclesie &c.

In primis for wax and the makyng at ester ... viij^{s} xj^{d}
It' to Willelmus catch' for mending the chorche bordes at whytsontyde... ... ij^{d}
Item for nayles ... ... ij^{d}
It' for a hoppur[1] ... ... iij^{d}
Item at bridgnorth for besynes[2] of the chorche to the kinges commyshyoners[3] ... ... vij^{s} vj^{d}
Item pro lotura vestimentorum elizabeth hichcokes ... ... vj^{d}
It' pro papyro apud bridgnorthe ... ... j^{d}
Item spend uppon them that brought thomas rugways monay ... ... ij^{d}

[1] Hooper. [2] Business. [3] Probably about the Chantry.

Item to Willelmus catcham for a clapper[1] ...		ix^{d}
Item for a clapper to rowlland leyheton ...	ij^{s}	x^{d}
Item to willelmus çatcham for mending the chorche yeatt		ij^{d}
Item for mendinge the fonte	ij^{s}	ij^{d}
Item for mendinge the challis		iiij^{d}
Item pro subsidio domini regis	x^{s}	x^{d}ob.
Item for our costes twyse ryddinge	ij^{s}	
Item to m^{r} doctor parrey^{ns}	viij^{s}	
Item for our costes		xvj^{d}
Item to william catcham for fatchinge the [*illegible*] upp at lichfelde		xx^{d}
Item uppon allyalyn[2] nyghte for candeles ...		j^{d}
Item for wax and the makynge a yenst christenmas	iij^{s}	viij^{d}
Item pro candelis		j^{d}
Item for wax and the makinge at estur ...	viij^{s}	ix^{d}
Item for meat & drynk at the same tyme ...		viij^{d}
Item to ric' broke for mendynge the leydes and meat & drynke		iiij^{d}
Item spend uppon m^{r} doctor parys man ...		j^{d}
Item for lyme		iij^{d}
Item for a ladder to Iohan crugynton ...		xx^{d}
Item to Sir Robert for mending the bookes		viij^{d}
Item willelmus cacha^{n} for a loke		iiij^{d}
Item for nayles...		j^{d}
Item for mendynge the organs borde ...		j^{d}
Item for ryddynge to stafforde for bisynes of the paryshe to m^{r} doctor aphenry(?) for the ij chorche maisteres & Roger barrett	ij^{s}	
Summa ... ...iij^{li}	xij^{s}	iiij^{d}ob.
The paryshe owyth to the wardyns aforsayde	xvj^{s}	xx^{d}ob.
Remaynyth unpayd for buryales		
Roger Castre	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Ric' gyldon	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Stephyn Kemsey	vj^{s}	viij^{d}

[1] This was not necessarily a bell-clapper. See Micklethwaite, *Ornaments of the Rubric*, p. 56.
[2] All Hallows.

Iohanes Hychcokes	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Olyver barber	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Ric' Newe	vj^{s} viij^{d}

ladi helpe.

Compotus Rogeri barrett et Iohanis mathew gardianorum servitiae beate marie de Worfeld custoditus in ecclesia predicta coram parochianis die et anno supradictis ut habetur in compoto gardianorum ecclesie viz. Ricardi pryse et Willelmi Smythe in tempore domini Willelmi Hampton tunc capellani.

In primis pro servitia in tempore pentecostes de claro	iiij^{li}	xv^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item de reditu beate marie		lj^{s}	j^{d}ob.
Item de reditu caritatis		xxxvj^{s}	vj^{d}
Item de legatione Iohanis pare ...			xij^{d}
Item de legatione alicie barrett ...			xiiij^{d}
Item de legatione Iohanis hickokes ...			xij^{d}
Item de legatione Iohanis undrell ...			iiij^{d}
Item de legatione Willelmi rowlleye ...			iiij^{d}
we ca' not wheyr hit shalbe payd also xij^{d} for barber on receipt (?)[1]			
	ix^{li}	vj^{s}	iiij^{d}

Soluciones gardianorum.

In primis to sir Willelmus hampton ..	vj^{li}	
payd to Roger wever for his payns at wytsontyde		vj^{d}
Summa allocacionum ...	vj^{li}	vj^{d}
Et sic Remanet at this acownte ...	iij^{li}	xx^{d}

Legationes pontibus &c. hoc anno.

Ric' Hassilwoode ...	xvj^{d}
Iohanes pare	xvj^{d}
Alicia barrett de acleton	viij^{d}
Iohanes barrett ...	xij^{d}

[1] ? Omnibus receptis.

Iohanes hickokes ... xvj^{d}
Willelmus rowllay ... viij^{d}

Summa totalis ... vj^{s} viij^{d}
Item v^{s} viij^{d} before.

(In another hand :—)

Memorandum at this accounte hit ys agred that Thomas Bradburne & John Wannerton on the behalf of Sir John Talbot Knyght beinge fermor of the parsonage of Worfeld & John Wannerton for hym self beinge fermor of the parsons medoo are contented & agred to content & pay duryng the tyme that they & eny' of them be fermor of the parsonage & medoo to thuse of the churche & profet of the Same yerely xx^{d} viz. that is to say m^{r} Talbot for the Straw xij^{d} & for the grese[1] in the medoo the Seid Joh' to pay viij^{d} to thentente that every man shall vew(?) and mate(?)[2] his or ther fermes(?) every man for his porcion(?) & this to be done the Seid Thomas & John Wannerton are contente to be bound for the payment forseid provided that if defaut of payment be made as is forseid that if the Seid Straw & grese be hadd as it hath ben used in tyme passed.

(Signed) per me Johanem Wannerton.
per me Thomas (*sic*) bradburne.

(P)d to the church masteres ... ... xlij^{s} iiij^{d}
Willelmus Walker } the chorche maisteres.
Ric' Broke }
Johan Rowlley }
Ric' yeatte } our lady wardyns.
Anno Domini 1547° j° anno Regni regis edwardi ... ... iiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}

Memorandum at this accounte George Sonde toke of the holle paryshe a cottage with a curtylege late in the tenure of elzabethe tremnande to have to hym & his assignes for

[1] Grass.
[2] The reading of these two words is quite uncertain. Perhaps "sowe and mate" (*i.e.*, "reap," cf. *aftermath*, but there seems to be no authority for such a word.)

the ende & terme of xxj[ti] yeres fully to be endyd. Further the sayd George & his assignes must repare the said Cottage uppon theyr one propur costes & charges payynge yerely to the chorche iiij[s] by yere besydes the lordes rente geven the vj day of april and in the first yere of the rag' of our suffrayne Lord Kynge edward the vj Willelmus hampton clarke and chaplen.

per me Willelmum Hampton Capellanum.

1548.

This is the last year in which the chantry accounts appear; it is not indeed specifically named, but there is a payment to Sir William Hampton, whose name only occurs once again, in the following year; the *Redditus beate marie* appears as *Redditus ecclesie*. In 1551 there is an allusion to the 'pulling down of the chapel, now a school,' but this probably implies dismantling rather than destroying the fabric, which apparently still exists, the east end of the north aisle being known as St. Mary's Chapel.

Compotus Ric' broke et Willelmi Walkar magistrorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfeld habitus et custoditus coram parochia xx[o] day of April anno regni regis Edwardi vj[ti] Secundo &c.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis in pixide paroch'	xliiij[s]	iiij[d]
Item for a cowe	ij[s]	
Summa	xliiij[s]	iiij[d]

De solucionibus eorundum.

In primis for lokes		xiij[d]
Item for nayles for y[e] plymare[1]		xiiij[d]
Item to alis bradnay for the plymars borde...	ij[s]	iij[d]
Item to the plymare for his labur	x[s]	viij[d]
Item for sodar...	viij[s]	iiij[d]
Item for pewtter disches to make soder ...		xviij[d]
Item for the plymmars mans borde... ...		xxiij[d]
Item for casting the brasses	v[s]	

[1] Plumber.

Item for sense that lakyd[1] ...	v^{s}	
Item spent uppon them that toke down the brasses		iij^{d}
Item for a deske		xij^{d}
Item for goynge to sir John Talbottes spend yn wyne & other wayse		xx^{d}
Item for owr spences and other of the paryshe at brignorthe and for makynge 8 byles[2] and other ways for the paryshe besynes	v^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item for fraxinsens		j^{d}
Item to the baly arrerat'[3]		iiij^{d}
It' for washinge the chorche clothes to Elizabeth hichcokes		vj^{d}
Item a loke		iiij^{d}
Summa	xlvj^{s}	iiij^{d}

Compotus Ricardi Yeat et Iohanis Rolleye gardianorum ecclesie predicte die & anno supradictis.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis pro serevitia in penthecoste ...	iiij^{li}	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
Item de Redditu ecclesie		l shillinges ob.	
Item de Redditu caritatis		xxxvj^{s}	viij^{d}
	viij^{li}	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}ob.

Soluciones gardianorum predictorum.

In primis to Sir Willelmus Hampton ...	vj^{li}		
Item to Sir Ric' fontons(?)		iij^{s}	iiij^{d}
Item agnys grene dirige			xiiij^{d}
Summa	vj^{li}	iiij^{s}	vj^{d}ob.
Remanet		xlviij^{s}	x^{d}ob.

[1] Not "for additional brans," but to make up a deficiency in the supply of incense!
[2] Bills.
[3] To the bailiff for arrears.

Wardens for the whytson ale	Johan hichcokes	
	Johan walkar	
Ch (?) maisteres	William billingsley	
	John marvall	
Sum' in box		xxxix
Item in a bill together recept'		vij^{s}

(To be continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE DURING THE CIVIL WAR, COMMONWEALTH AND RESTORATION.

By the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., Vicar of Tong.[1]

In order to understand thoroughly the various changes that took place in Shropshire parishes during the above periods, it may be as well to recapitulate first the principal Ecclesiastical Acts of Parliament in the time, leaving the less important to be treated as we come to them.

On July 1, 1643, the Westminster Assembly, so known to history from the place of meeting, began its sittings. According to the ordinance of June 12, of that year, its members were 102, this number being made up of 10 English lords, and 20 English commoners as lay assessors; 121 English Puritan ministers; 5 Scotch Presbyterian ministers; 3 Scotch lay commissioners, and 3 clerks. Its object was to build up a new ecclesiastical polity, and the result of its deliberations was the acceptance of the Solemn League and Covenant, by which Episcopacy was abolished, a Presbyterian ministry established, the Prayer Book and its Services forbidden. To carry out this Assembly's resolutions, Parliament ordered that every person in England above the age of 18 must sign the Covenant on or before Feb. 2, 1643-4; and on Sept. 22, 1643, the House of Commons solemnly in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, subscribed their hands and swore to observe it.

On August 23, 1645, the "Directory for the Public Worship of God," issued by the Westminster Assembly, was made the only legal service book, the use of the Book of Common Prayer being hereafter forbidden under pains of heavy fines:

[1] I must at the outset express my deep obligations to Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon for his kind help and encouragement, without which this paper would not have been written. J. E. A.

£5 for a first offence; £10 for a second, and a year's imprisonment for a third.

In June, 1646, Presbyteries, or Classes, were established all over England to govern Ecclesiastical affairs, under the general supervision of Parliament. A classis was a voluntary association, or board, of Presbyterian clergy and laity, formed in each of the districts into which the country was divided, as the unit of Church government, and source of spiritual authority. For example, candidates for ordination submitted their qualifications for the ministry to the judgment of a Classis, and derived their spiritual authority from its call.[1]

On December 6, 1648, Colonel Pride "purged" the House of Commons of about 200 Presbyterian members, and only left some 53 Independents, known henceforth as the "Rump." These latter brought the King to trial, and finally to execution on Jan. 29, 1648-9. To put a stop to the strong feelings caused by this, on July 9, 1649, the Rump, or Independent Parliament, threatened with sequestration all ministers who prayed or preached against its authority, or proceedings, prayed for the late King's sons, or did not observe the fasts appointed by Parliament. This threat was followed by the Engagement. In Calamy's words[2]:—"The King being taken out of the way, the Rump presently drew up a form of an Engagement to be subscribed by all men of the age of 18 years and upwards; viz., 'I do promise to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth as it is now established, without a King or House of Lords.' Without this Engagement no man must have the benefit of suing another at law, nor travel so many miles from their houses, &c." It was introduced into the House of Commons on Oct. 11, 1649, and on the following day was made obligatory on a long list of various officials, ministers henceforth to be admitted, members of the Assembly of Divines, and ministers receiving augmentations. On Nov. 9 it was proposed to make subscription to the Engagement general, and the Act was introduced on Nov. 27. It passed the third reading on Jan. 2, 1649-50. The 23rd of

[1] Wakeman, *History of the Church of England*, p. 337.
[2] *Abridgement of Baxter's Life*, vol. i., p. 62.

February was the term fixed for the subscription, subsequently extended to March 23. All Acts relating to the taking of the Engagement were cancelled by an Ordinance of Jan. 24, 1653/4.[1]

On March 20, 1653/4, a Committee of 38, generally called "Triers," was appointed by the Protector under an order in Council, to enquire into the qualifications of every candidate for a living, and to grant him a certificate if they thought him suitable. Their real title was "the Commissioners for the Approbation of Public Preachers," and the preamble of the Act stated that it was passed because "many weak, scandalous, Popish, and ill affected persons had intruded themselves" into vacant livings. By it Presbyteries and Classes were abolished.

On August 28, 1654, similar Committees, commonly called the "Ejectors," were appointed in every county with power to summon Incumbents before them, and inquire as to their learning and general fitness. Their instructions were to discover "who were ignorant, scandalous, insufficient, or negligent," scandalous to be taken as including "the use of the Book of Common Prayer." As these Committees were composed principally of Independents,[2] with a few Anabaptists, and scarcely any Presbyterians, their election was practically tantamount to confining Church appointments to one denomination, to the exclusion of all others.

In November, 1655, owing to the Royalist risings in the previous March, the Protector issued an Edict prohibiting under heavy penalties any preacher, schoolmaster, or fellow of a college who had at any time aided the Royal cause by fighting or preaching, or in any other way, and had in consequence been ejected from his office, from ever hereafter discharging similar duties. Major Generals, appointed for each county, were to see to this being carried out. The generals were, however, recalled in September, 1656.

In 1660, immediately after the Restoration, the Convention Parliament, composed mainly of Presbyterians, passed an Act

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[1] Shaw, *History of the English Church, 1640-60*, vol. ii., p. 76

[2] Cf. Macaulay, *History of England*, ch. ii.

called the "Act for Confirming and Restoring of Ministers, 1660," which ruled that every minister of the Church of England, who had been turned out of his living, and who had not justified the King's murder, nor declared against infant baptism, should be restored by December 25.[1] This was an attempt on the part of the Presbyterians to "get even with" their old opponents, the Independents (or Sectaries as they called them) and the Anabaptists. For the former had almost to a man justified the King's execution; the latter were, of course, opposed to infant baptism. Of this Act, Calamy writes:[2] "Quickly after the King's return many hundreds of worthy ministers were displaced and cast out of their charges because they were in sequestrations where others had been cast out by the Parliament. Many of these were soon settled again in other vacant places. The Ministers" [i.e., the ten or twelve King's Presbyterian chaplains, including Baxter, Reynolds, Calamy, &c.] "waiting upon his Majesty with their proposals, signified their full satisfaction that all such should be cast out as were in any benefice belonging to one who was not grossly insufficient or debauched. They further desired that the Broad Seal might be revoked which had been granted to several for those livings that had been formerly sequestered where the old Incumbents were since dead, by which grants many worthy possessors were ejected, though there were none that could pretend any right." The Lords and Commons, and the Committee of Plundered Ministers had seized upon the patronage of all sequestered Royalists, and of Bishops, Deans, and Cathedral Chapters, and appointed to their livings, however and whenever vacant.[3] So in 1660 there were many ministers who "upon vacancies (one way or another occasioned) supplied the places with the consent and at the request of the parishioners, not upon the title of the rightful patrons." These last naturally did all they could to turn

[1] "The Act of ye late Convention, not Parliam^t, concer. Minist^rs settled some by whomsoever ordayn'd without institution and Induction." (*Diaries of Philip Henry*, p. 102.)

[2] Calamy, *Abridgement*, i., p. 143.

[3] For example, High Ercall, belonging to the sequestered Lord Newport, and Prees to the Bishop of Lichfield.

out the minister they looked upon as an Intruder, hence the Royal Chaplains' complaint.

In 1662 the Act of Uniformity, passed by both Houses of Parliament, declared that every Minister within the Church of England who, on or before August 24, 1662, declared his assent and consent to all and every thing prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and abjured the Solemn League and Covenant, might continue to hold his living; if not he must depart from it. Three months were given for deliberation, the Act having received the Royal assent on May 19.[1]

The result of the earlier of the above Acts was that "a great number of the Church clergy were dispossessed in 1643, owing to their refusal to take the Covenant; still more were ejected when the use of the Prayer Book was made penal in 1645. . . . By the Committees most of the clergy who had succeeded in retaining their benefices were dispossessed."[2]

As to the total number in England there seems to be no doubt that six or seven thousand clergy at least were ejected from their livings, and some make it much larger. For instance, White, the Puritan Chairman of the Committee of Scandalous and Plundered Ministers, boasted that they were 8,000; Walker, in his Sufferings of the Clergy, puts them at from eight to ten thousand; Dr. Hook, in his Church Dictionary, at 7,000.

At the Restoration in 1660, Baxter[3] speaks of "many hundreds" returning to their livings; and the Puritan Ministers, in their paper to the Bishops, called a "*Petition for Peace of the year 1661*," of "some hundreds."

Of those who retired in 1662 rather than conform, Neal[4] says they were "near two thousand," and Baxter[5] talks of "all the eighteen hundred silenced." He adds that of the rest "some of the old ministry, called Presbyterians, conformed at Batholomewtide or after;" while Calamy declares

[1] "There was no division in the House of Commons on this Bill itself, but a proposal to allow fifths to Nonconforming ministers was lost in the Commons by 94 against 87." (Hallam, *Constitutional History of England*, ii., p. 57).

[2] Wakeman, pp. 376, 378; cf. Neal, *Hist. of Puritans*, iii., pp. 22, 23.

[3] *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, pt. ii., p. 280.

[4] *Hist. of Puritans*, iii., p. 55.

[5] *Reliquiæ*, iii., p. 90.

that "seven thousand ministers in England kept their livings." Of the Presbyterians and Independents, appointed after the abolition of Episcopacy and the Prayer Book, Dean Hook says that "5,000 conformed" in 1662, but he probably makes the number too large, though it must have been great since out of all the beneficed clergy of Shropshire apparently only sixteen resigned at that time.

The following pages are an attempt to discover how far Shropshire was affected by the above Acts.

In the early stages of the struggle between King and Parliament the effects would probably be but slight. Though, of course, when war was once declared, the right of the stronger prevailed, and neither Royalists nor Parliamentarians were willing to have disaffected clergy in flank or rear. The loyal parson, if his parish were within the dominion of the Parliament's forces, fled to the nearest Royalist quarters; the Parliamentarian in like circumstances retired to London.[1] So, though many Shropshire parishes would be without incumbents, at first there were no regular sequestrations. For Parliament writs would not run in counties where the King had the upper hand. Gradually, however, as he lost ground, the compulsion to sign the Covenant would spread. And after the taking of Shrewsbury in February, 1644-5, the systematic ejection of the loyal Shropshire clergy would begin. Then, after the defeat at Naseby, when all parts of the country was overrun by the Parliamentarian soldiers, the rest would be brought to trial.

In a considerable number of country parishes, however, especially in those somewhat remote, the parishioners, and perhaps their parson, would be practically indifferent to the changes, and in many places both would silently acquiesce in the new order of things. Children would be baptized in Church, according to the Directory Service, the father presenting the child to the minister, or in case of the father's absence, some Christian friend in his place.[2] Couples would

[1] As Froysell of Clun, and Fisher of Upton Magna.

[2] Cf. 1646, July 6. This was the first that ever was baptized in Fittz Church without the signe of the Crosse, at the instance and earnest desyer of her father.

1647, Nov. 10: The infant was the first baptized after the new forme by the Directorie and not by the Common Prayer Book.

be married before the nearest Justice of the Peace since, after the Ordinance of 1653, no other mode was allowed to be valid.[1] And as to burial, there would be obedience to the stern requirement of the Directory, which was "When any person departeth this life, let the body, upon the day of burial, be decently attended from the house to the place appointed for public burial, and there immediately interred without any ceremony."

This practical indifference and "Vicar of Bray" spirit probably accounts for the comparatively large number of the clergy of the 104 Shropshire parishes of whom no mention is made in the years 1640-62.[2]

That it was possible to discover clergy in Shropshire who were really "ignorant, scandalous, insufficient and negligent," is proved by the unhappy picture Richard Baxter gives of the incumbents of Eaton Constantine, under whom he came in his youth (he was born in 1615): "One of them was an actor who left the stage for the pulpit, another an attorney's clerk who had sotted himself into such poverty that he was obliged to take orders for a maintenance, and similar characters, who read Common Prayer on Sundays and holy-days, and tippled on the week-days, and whipped the boys when they were drunk, so that we changed them very often." But this parish seems an isolated instance, and Richard Gough,

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1657, Jan. 17, William, son of William Hordley, and Margaret, was baptized in the Church of Fittz by Mr. Parsons, rector of Wemm, after the new Presbyterian way, according to the Directorie, in a basin of water by the Pulpit (Fitz Register.)

1659. March 4, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nichols and Margaret, was baptized in the font by Rob. Hilton, Minister of Tong. (Tong Register.)

From the infrequency of such entries in Shropshire Registers one might almost suppose they were exceptions to the rule, which was to follow the old way. The Directory also ordered births as well as baptisms to be entered in the Registers, but it is surprising in how few parishes this was obeyed, as may be seen by the Registers themselves.

[1] The Parliament picked by the Protector through the whoale kingdom, and not chosen by the freeholders as usual, made one onely Act, which was that all persons should be marryed by Justices of the Peace, of which Act Mr. Culpepper sayd merryly

An act for marriages from heaven sure sent
The only business of one Parliament.

(Gough, *Hist. of Middle*, p. 98).

[2] e.g., Edward Wall was at Alberbury 1642-77; William Sugar at Clive and Broughton 1636-76; Francis Barney at Worfield 1617-70; William James at Waters Upton 1632-91; Francis Browne at Shrawardine 1830-64.

always on the look out for a bit of scandal, has nothing really bad to say, in his History of Middle, of the vicars and curates with whom he came into contact.[1]

Loyalty or Malignancy (both words for the same thing), was the real cause of the sufferings of the majority of the Shropshire clergy.

Very early in the quarrel between Charles I. and his Parliament, two incumbents, at least, from this county were in trouble with the latter. For the Journal of the House of Lords tells us that on 15 February, 1640-1, the Vicar of Bucknill, co. Salop [i.e., Richard Edwards, appointed 6 April, 1640], was dealt with by the Long Parliament "as a superstitious, innovating, scandalous, or malignant clergyman;"[2] and Walker speaks of Peter Studley (appointed Rector of Pontesbury second Portion, 3 May, 1636) "being sent for into custody by the House of Commons as a delinquent in the beginning of the Rebellion."[3]

When the struggle between the two parties became acute, and war was inevitable, men had to take sides, and among the Ottley Papers[4] is a list of seventeen Shropshire clergymen who on Aug. 24, 1642, signed a loyal address to the King. This seems but a fragment of a larger list, and very incomplete. For the names are practically confined to those holding preferment in the north of the county, and chiefly in the neighbourhood of Oswestry. Of the seventeen, fourteen are certainly among the number of "Suffering Clergy."[5]

The following are the names:-

John Arnway, parson of Hodnett, and Archdeacon of Salop.
Richard Aunsham, rector of Hopesay.
James Fleetwood, rector of Prees.
George Griffith, D.D., rector of Llanymonagh.
William Higgins, rector of Stoke upon Tern, and Archdeacon of Derbie.

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[1] Cf. *Hist. of Middle*, p.p. 22 and 121.
[2] *Lords' Journal*, iv., 163 (given by Shaw, vol. ii., p. 297.)
[3] Walker *Sufferings of Clergy*, pt. i., p. 57.
[4] *Transactions*, vii., N.S., p. 245.
[5] Of the other three, death possibly saved Price, of Knockin; Wilding, of Selattyn, retained his benefice throughout; and Waring, of Halston's, fate, is unknown to me, but as he was private chaplain to General Mytton, the probability is that his patron did not overlook the signature.

Gervas Needham, vicar of Bishops Castle.[1]
Nicholas Page, D.D., rector of Wem.
John Price, rector of Knockin.[2]
William Ramsden, rector of Edgmond.
Laurence Seddon, B.D., rector of Worthen.
John Smalman, rector of Kynerley.
Richard Waring, curate of Halston.[3]
James Wilding, rector of Syllatton.
Walter Williams, vicar of St. Martins.
Edward Willins, rector of Whittington.
Edmund Woolley, rector of Adderley.
Humphrey Wynn, vicar of Oswestry.

And among the same Papers, but with no signatures, is the following "Resolution and Ingagement" drawn up in December, 1642:—

> "Wee, the Clergy of this County [of Salop] are (with "the noble Gentry) sensible of Your Majesties Wrongs, "and our Countries Danger; And therefore with them "offer up our Abilities (with all humility) an hundred "Horse, to be under the Command of Sir Vincent Cor-"bett, according to Your Majesties Commission: That "so Your Loyal Subjects may here live in Peace and be "serviceable to Your Majesty."

But in the intervening four months many had taken more active parts. Before the King reached Shrewsbury on Sept. 20, Samuel Fisher, of Upton Magna, "a godlie minister" [afterwards at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and Lilleshall], had exerted all his powers, though in vain, to persuade Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercal, to side with the Parliament against the King; and Dr. James Betton, of St. Mary's, "vespertilionised" ("played the bat") when Shrewsbury became a Royal

[1] Bishop's Castle. Jeremias Stephens, son of Walter Stephens, Rector, born at Bishop's Castle, wrote an account of the sequestrations of clergy, to which Walker was greatly indebted. Stephens was of B.N.C., Oxon., then Chaplain of All Souls. In 1621 was appointed by the King Rector of Quinton, Northampton, and in 1641 Prebendary of Lincoln, by Archbishop Laud. Was sequestered in 1644; restored 1660; died Jan. 1664-5, in his 74th year. Walker gives a long account of his trial by the Sequestrators.

[2] Knockin. John Price, appointed 1631, was buried at Whittington in 1646, and his successor, Henry Jones, was appointed 16 June, 1646.

[3] One of his successors, Richard Tapping, chaplain at Halston circa 1662-4, became dissatisfied with the Church of England, resigned, and turned Quaker.

garrison, to avoid taking the oath of allegiance. Others held like opinions. On Feb. 18, 1642-3, Sir Francis Ottley, the newly appointed Royalist governor of Shrewsbury, ordered the constables to arrest George Baxter, vicar of Little Wenlock, "by reason of his disaffection to his ma'tie" in having for "a long tyme absented himself from his cure and habitacon," and to bring him before Sir Francis "to answer to all such matters as shal be objected against him on his ma'ties behalf." Samuel Berkeley, vicar of Clungunford, was imprisoned in July, 1643, by Lord Capel on the information of some of his parishioners for disloyalty. Thomas Littleton, vicar of Halesowen, was according to a certificate of Lord Denbigh, the Parliamentarian general, dated 10 April, 1644, "a laborious and painful preacher, and well affected to ye Parliament;"[1] Edward Lewis, vicar of Chirbury 1629-77, was also of pronounced Puritan opinions, and for his disloyal sermons was arrested and taken to Caus Castle.

But on the other side we may put John Arnway, rector of Hodnet and Ightfield, who "furnished no less than eight Troopers for his Majesty's service;" and Matthew Fowler, of High Ercall, who acted as Chaplain to the garrison of the Manor House, when it was besieged, "where he showed himself a man of courage and resolution." Richard Heylin, son of the Vicar of Great Ness, was chaplain to the Royal Garrison at Ludlow; Mr. Milward, of Leighton, held the same post at Bridgnorth; James Fleetwood, vicar of Prees, "followed the fate of His Majesty into the Army, where he became Chaplain to the Earl of Rivers' Regiment: in 1642 he was created D.D. at Oxford for the good services he had done in the Battle of Edge Hill" [Oct. 23]; William Higgins, rector Stoke-upon-Tern, was Chaplain to the Lichfield Troop of Volunteer Horse, and was taken prisoner at the same battle; Thomas Fisher, rector of Frodesley, was made Governor of Ludlow for the King in 1643, and in a list of Ludlow delinquents of 1646 is the following: "The late Thomas Fisher raised a company in Ludlow for the King, and took ordnance from Bringewood Forge his own property to defend Lud

[1] Adam Littleton, his son, was a Royalist, and for this reason was ejected from his studentship at Christ Church, Oxford.

low;" and lastly, "Dr. Charles Vaughan, a parson," was deputy governor of Shrawardine Castle.

And turning from military to ecclesiastical doings:—"There came most credible information to London that April the 23, 1643, being the Lord's Day, one Master Morton, Vicar of Sheriff Hales, preaching took occasion to vent bitter imprecations against the Roundheads."[1]

But to proceed from particular to general notes. On July 1, 1643, the Westminster Assembly was called together, and among its members were Samuel Hildersham, rector of West Felton, chosen to represent the Shropshire clergy, with Humphrey Salwey, of Ludlow, and William Pierrepoint, of Tong Castle, M.P. for Wenlock,[2] among the laymen. One of its first resolutions, sanctioned Aug. 18, 1643, by the Houses of Parliament, was that all altars and tables of stone be demolished before Nov. 1, the communion tables removed from the east end to the body of the Church, the rails round it taken away, and the chancels levelled. The result of this Act may be illustrated by an extract from the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury:

1643. Pd. for takinge downe the Rayles and settinge them about the Chancell to make seatte of..... 13s 9d

And by this quotation from Gough (p. 45):—"When the Parliament got the upper hand of the King, they made an ordinance that the Communion Railes should bee pulled downe in every place; and these att Myddle were taken downe, and the Chancell floore was made levell, and the Comunion Table placed in the middle of itt. . . . Francis Watkins, when hee was warden bought a new Comunion Table which was a long one and two joined formes for the Comunicants to sitt att the table. It was placed along the north side of the Chancell."

The proposed changes did not meet with approval in all Shropshire parishes. Among the Church papers at Wistanstow is a petition sent by the parishioners to the King and

[1] John Vicars, *Jehovah Jireh*, p. 430.

[2] Of William Pierrepoint, Bishop Juxton, said, "He is one of the best of Parliament men"; and of Juxton, Pierrepoint replied "He is one of the best of Bishops." (Gough, p. 152.) Pierrepoint was a leader of the Independent Party. (See *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

Parliament in 1642 protesting against the abolition of Episcopacy and the Prayer Book. It bears 94 signatures. Similar petitions were also sent from Culmington, Diddlebury, Ludlow, and other places in the vicinity.

As we remarked above, Parliament ordered that all above the age of 18 must sign the Solemn League and Covenant on or before Feb. 2, 1643-4, and "a great number of the Church clergy were dispossessed in 1643 owing to their refusal to take it." But Shropshire was still one of the most loyal counties, and probably but few suffered on this account till after the taking of Shrewsbury on Feb. 22, 1644-5.

The Puritans being now practically in power over the whole county, with the exception of certain isolated garrisons (all of which fell before the end of July with the exception of Ludlow, Bridgnorth, and High Ercall), the work of ejection would be systematically undertaken by the Committee of Salop, which had already been in existence for a year or more. For on June 13, 1644, an Ordinance had been passed giving to the Committee of the County of Salop power "to call before them all ministers and schoolmasters within the County of Salop that are scandalous in their lives, or ill affected to the Parliament, or fomentors of this unnatural war, or shall wilfully refuse obedience to the Ordinances of Parliament, or shall have deserted their ordinary places of residence, not being employed in the service of the King and Parliament; and they shall have power to send for any witnesses and examine any complaint or testimony against them upon oaths of such persons as shall and may be produced to give evidence against them; and upon such proofs of the aforesaid crimes, shall have hereby power to remove and eject all such scandalous Ministers and School masters and in their places to nominate and appoint such learned, able, godly and fit persons as they (with the advice and consent of three or more godly and learned Divines of the said county of Salop, which they shall call unto them for that purpose) shall think fit, and shall cause all such ministers and schoolmasters so nominated and appointed and placed, to be put in possession of the said Churches and Schools."[1]

[1] Walker i., p. 89.

With what spirit this Committee went to work is seen from the following anecdote: "The Committee in Shropshire were inclined to have spared a gentleman that appeared to be a person of excellent learning until one of the Members stood up and said 'The Jesuits and Priests were learned, and therefore did more harm,' and accordingly the poor clergyman was sequestered, as may be justly affirmed for being a learned man."[1]

The Act armed the sequestrators with a sort of Cardinal Morton's fork with six prongs, on one of which it was very easy to impale any minister unpopular with the powers that were. These prongs were Delinquency, Plurality, Malignancy, Scandal, Refusal of the Covenant, and Popish Practices.

Of these, Delinquency, or desertion of his living, by a Royalist minister was the most ordinary excuse for sequestration. An Act of Dec. 22, 1642, ordered that those who had joined the King's Army should be "sequestered of the profits of their livings," and this order was used as "a peg whereon to hang any variety of summary and violent proceedings."[2] Under it proceedings were taken against John Arnway, of Hodnet; Mathew Fowler, of High Ercall; James Fleetwood, of Prees; William Higgins, of Stoke-on-Tern; for their conduct already referred to. William Ramsden, of Edgmond; Humphrey Wynne, of Oswestry; Edmund Woolley, of Adderley; Nicholas Prowde, of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; James Logan, of the Abbey; Lendall, of St. Chad's, and, no doubt, many others, also came under the same charge.

Malignancy included any loyal expressions, and speaking slightingly of the Parliament's proceedings, charges easy to make, hard to disprove.

Plurality: A Bill was passed 10 Jan., 1642-3, entitled "An Act against the enjoying of pluralities of benefices by spiritual persons and non residence." Such ministers as were pluralists were summarily dealt with by way of sequestration

[1] Walker, i., p. 93.
[2] Shaw ii., p. 185.

from one or both livings. Among Shropshire clergy sequestered, were the following pluralists (but whether this was the alleged cause of their ejection, I have not been able to discover), Richard Wood, of Cound and Shawbury; William Owen, of Pontesbury 1st, and Pulverbatch; Samuel Greaves, of Berrington, and Pontesbury 3rd; Thomas More, of Ellesmere and Middle; and Thomas Atkinson, of Stanton Lacy and Wistanstow.

Scandal in the life of a minister was a never failing excuse for ejectment, though I have come across no charge of this sort in Shropshire. It included the use of the forbidden Prayer Book, publicly or privately.

Refusal to take the Solemn League and Covenant cost at least three their benefices, viz., Andrew Bayley of Shifnal, Thomas Fowler of Whitchurch, and his then curate Thomas Orpe, afterwards of Stanton-on-Hine Heath.

As for the charge of Popish practices, such as bowing at the name of Jesus, it was certainly brought against John Arnway, of Hodnet, but was generally used as a last resource, one or other of the former charges in most cases proving quite sufficient for sequestration.

The following list is compiled from the names given by the Rev. John Walker in his *Attempt towards recovering an account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England in the late Times of the Great Rebellion* (published in 1714). He mentions forty altogether in Shropshire, but as he was a Devonshire man his account is naturally defective as far as this county is concerned. These apparently were early sufferers:—

Acton Scott: Richard Detton, Rector [appointed 13 May, 1631]; "the expression in my Letter is that he was put out of the Ministry."

Aston Eyre: Thomas Hughes, Curate, "turned out from thence."

Bishop's Castle: Gervas Needham, Vicar [app. 29 Dec., 1629], who had signed the loyal Declaration of Aug. 1642. "His house and his goods were burnt, nor was he permitted to keep a private school for the subsistence of his Family. In so much that had they not been relieved by

the charity of some relations, they must have wanted bread."[1]

Cainham: Charles Hall, Vicar, was sequestered, and "one J. Lloyd was sent thither from Eton School for the purpose of succeeding him."

Chetton: George Benson [app. 22 May, 1638], also Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral [app. 1613], was ejected from his Rectory by the Committee of Shropshire, 1644, and succeeded by John Spilsbury.

Church Pulverbatch: William Owen, Rector [app. 28 Jan., 1640-1], also Rector of Pontesbury 1st Portion [app. 21 Jan., 1640-1]; sequestered 1646 from both livings.

Chetwynd (see Edgmond): William Ramsden, Rector [app. 4 July, 1638].

Cleobury Mortimer: John Barker, Vicar [app. 12 Aug., 1624], sequestered.

Cleobury North: John Smallman, Rector [app. 1 Aug, 1632], ejected.

Cound: Richard Wood (also Vicar of Shawbury) was turned out in the year 1645, imprisoned in Shrewsbury, and died there soon after. "He was a learned and very charitable person."

Culmington: Peter Mease, Rector [app. 9 Aug., 1631], was sequestered in the year 1647, and died before the Restoration; he was an eminent person for his learning.

Diddlebury: Thomas Habberley, Vicar, sequestered.

Edgmond: William Ramsden, Rector [app. 5 March, 1631], also Rector of Chetwynd, and Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, signed in 1642, and was created D.D. at Oxford in 1642-3, for his loyalty. "Dying in the time of the Rebellion, his widow (a gentlewoman of good family) was with eight or nine children barbarously turned out of doors."

Edstaston: John Bisby, Vicar, was also Prebendary of Prees, or Pipe Minor, in Lichfield Cathedral. "All Cathedrals

[1] In Bishop's Castle Church is a brass with this inscription: "Exuvia Geryash Needham hujus ecclesiæ olim Parochi ut et Annæ uxoris ejus. Obiit ille Jan. xxvii: MDCXLVIII. Illa composito marito annos xxiiii vidua transegit: et tandem Aug. xxiii: MDCLXXII: placide in Domino Iesu' obdormivit.

were utterly destroyed, consequently all who belonged to them were dispossessed of their preferments." He, however, "submitted to the men of the Interval," and kept his living of Edstaston, but died before 1660.

High Ercall: Matthew Fowler, Vicar [app. 1644]. "Stood up and valiantly defended the King's cause and was deeply engaged in his Majesty's service." Was ejected after the surrender of Ercall Manor House, March 30, 1645-6.

Highley: Gyles Rawlins, Vicar [app. 11 May, 1635], sequestered.

Hodnet: John Arnway, D.D., Rector [app. 3 Oct., 1634], also Rector of Ightfield, Archdeacon of Salop, and Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, who had signed in 1642, was an early sufferer in the Rebellion and was driven from his living by the garrison of Wem. Was taken prisoner at the capture of Shrewsbury Feb. 22, 1644-5, imprisoned and plundered, and very ill-used. Was driven first to the Hague, and afterwards to Virginia, where he died in 1653. Walker quotes at length from his Autobiography, which shows him a staunch adherent to his Church and King. In it he says: "They haled me out of prison in the dead of night to tax me of Papistry, the undeserved livery they gave to all true subjects and good Christians."

Hopesay: Richard Aunsham, M.A., Rector [app. 9 Dec., 1633], had signed in 1642; was imprisoned in Shrewsbury in 1644-5, and most severely used, and during his confinement there his living was sequestrated.

Ightfield: (see Hodnet): John Arnway [app. 7 Dec., 1634].

Kemberton: Francis Woods, Rector [app. 4 Aug., 1622], was sequestered.

Llanymynech: George Griffith, D.D., Rector, also Archdeacon and Canon of St. Asaph, had signed in 1642. "After the breaking out of the Rebellion he lost his preferments, but continued successfully to assert the truth and cause of the Church of England in Wales by disputing with the Itinerants, keeping up the Offices and Ceremonies of the Church, for which, and other good services to it, as

also to his Majesty, he was made Bishop of St. Asaph in 1660. He is thought by some to have composed the "Form of Baptizing those of Riper Years."

Lydham: John Aumbler, Vicar [app. 1 Dec., 1630], sequestered. His son, Bryan Aumbler, who succeeded to Lydham, 8 April, 1661, was ejected from his Postmastership at Merton College, Oxford, by the Visitors.

Milson and Neen Sollers: Edward Pitts, Rector [app. 20 June, 1630], sequestered.

Moreton Corbet: Thomas Cloeburn, M.A., Rector, was forced to quit on the taking of the Hall by the Parliament troops, Sept. 10, 1644, and his family were turned out of doors, and compelled to take refuge in a poor cottage half a mile distant.

Oswestry: Humphry Wynne, Vicar [app. 1639], signed in 1642. He was sequestered when Oswestry was taken, June 20, 1644. He lived to be restored in 1660, and died in 1675.[1]

Prees: James Fleetwood, Rector [app. 1638], also Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, signed in 1642; and "was a very early sufferer, being forced betimes to quit his Vicarage." He became an Army Chaplain attached to Lord Rivers' Regiment till the war was over, being created D.D. at Oxford in 1642 by his Majesty's special command for the good services he had done at Edge Hill, on Oct. 23, 1642. Subsequently he was Tutor to the Dukes of Richmond. In 1675 he became Bishop of Worcester. "His loyalty was all the more observable for several of his family [the Fleetwoods of co. Bucks] had been concerned in the Rebellion, and one of them particularly had dipt his hands in the Royal and Sacred Blood of His Majesty."

Pontesbury 2nd Portion: Peter Studley, Rector [app. 3 May, 1630], was deprived in 1646. He had, as stated above,

[1] "I went to Aberystwyth, where Vicar Wynne of Oswestrey's widdow I found married to a Butler of Gogerddan, then an Innholder there: they being somewhat English bred I expected neither rudeness nor nastiness from them, especially when I heard ye woman tell mee what great obligac'ons she was bound in to our house for ye only favours showed her when shee was a stranger in Oswestrey, but there I found more Jewish dealing than ever I did on London roads." (Letter from Edward Lloyd, of Llanforda, dated circa 1677.)

suffered before the Civil War began, probably for writing a book called *A Looking Glass for Schismatics*, to prove to what lengths Puritan fanaticism might lead. He was buried at Pontesbury, July 15, 1648.

Shawbury: Richard Wood, Vicar [app. 3 Jan., 1620-1]; see Cound. "Mr. Wood, Vicar of Shawbury and Parson of Cund, imployed Thomas Hanmer, who kept a petty schoole at Shawbury, to read service att Shawbury when hee was att Cund" (Gough, p. 160). Mr. Wood left Gough a legacy of £5.[1]

Shifnal: Andrew Baily, M.A., Vicar, by refusing the Covenant and preventing others from taking it, rendered himself obnoxious to the Prevailing Party, that they not only turned him out of his living, but sequestered his temporal estate, and plundered him as well as imprisoning him twice. Walker gives a long account of his sufferings.

Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund: Thomas Good, B.D., Vicar [app. 1635], and Fellow of Balliol, was sequestered, though a man of Puritan leanings, and friend of Richard Baxter: some time after his ejectment he was made Vicar of Coreley, which he held 1647-60.

Sidbury: Ralph Hide, Vicar [app. 2 Feb., 1630-1], was sequestered.

Stanton Lacy: Thomas Atkinson, Vicar [app. 15 May 1639]; also Rector of Wistanstow, was sequestered, and died before the Restoration, "having met with such barbarous treatment as was thought to shorten his days."

Stanton upon Hine Heath: Thomas Orpe, curate to Dr. Thomas Fowler at Whitchurch, was summoned before the Cheshire Committee at Nantwich, and had the Covenant tended to him with a promise of preferment if he would take it, but utterly refused both. Driven from Whitchurch he officiated for a short time at Morton Say; but Col. Clive, of Styche, who lived in the parish, displaced him and substituted one Peartree, who had been formerly a Pedlar, but was now considered a

[1] Thomas Hanmer's son, Joseph, was ordained at Prees in 1657, for Whitewell, a chapelry of Malpas, and conformed in 1662. In 1667 he was appointed Vicar of Marchwiel, near Wrexham.

gifted and celebrated preacher. The widow of Sir John Corbet, a distant relation, then sent for him to serve a small curacy in or belonging to Hodnet, where she lived, [Peplow, or Weston under Redcastle]. But one Bruce, a Lieutenant in the Parliamentarian army, having married the daughter of the Intruder at Hodnet, was soon afterwards appointed to it, and Orpe was forced to move again. In 1650 the widow of Sir Andrew Corbet presented him to Stanton on Hine Heath, as successor to Rowland Nevet, removed to Oswestry. Here Thomas Orpe remained till 1654, when he was turned out by the Ejectors for refusing the Engagement, and replaced by Henry Cruchlow, curate of Edgmond, who had been, so common report said, a gentleman's butler. Mr. Orpe then officiated at Battlefield and Preston Gubballs, till the Restoration. Walker gives a long account of his troubles, sent him by Mr. Orpe's son.

Stoke upon Tern: William Higgins, Rector [app. 11 April, 1639], also Archdeacon of Derby, and Canon and Precentor of Lichfield Cathedral, signed in 1642. After his capture at Edge Hill he suffered close imprisonment a full quarter of a year. Released at length, he settled at Pontesbury, but having notice of the Shropshire Committee's intention to imprison him again, he escaped to Bridgnorth, and thence to Lichfield, where he stayed till the end of the siege (July, 1646). Afterwards he wandered to and fro till the Restoration. His successor was Samuel Campion, "who came with a troop of horse to turn the family out of the rectory into the cold," a poor cottager taking pity on them. Mr. Higgins deserves gratitude from all bibliophils for having preserved the Book of St. Chad, "the treasure of Lichfield Cathedral."[1] Walker gives a long account of his, and his family's sufferings in the words of his eldest son, Mr. Robert Higgins.

Stottesden: Thomas Amias [app. 13 June, 1624] was sequestered, and his first successor was named Eastman.

[1] Beresford, *Diocesan History of Lichfield*, p. 147.

Westbury First Portion: Ambrose Phillips, M.A., Rector [app. 20 June, 1620] was ordered to be sequestered from the profits of his living Aug. 2, 1645, and to be ejected Sept. 10, 1646, both by the Committee of Salop, the latter order being put into execution by a party of soldiers, who turned his wife and children out of doors. He afterwards officiated at Shipton, "but was driven from this likewise."

Wistanstow: see Stanton Lacy; Thomas Atkinson [app. 12 Feb., 1638].

Whitchurch: Thomas Fowler, D.D., Rector [app. 1 April, 1631], was turned out for refusing the Covenant, and having been tossed to and fro, died in 1652, aged 51.

Worthen: Laurence Seddon, D.D., Rector [app. 21, Oct., 1631], who signed in 1642, became by the honesty of his principles obnoxious to the prevailing faction, by whom he was dragged out of his pulpit and sent a prisoner to Shrewsbury, where he continued till the Royal Party made a reprisal of one of the Factious preachers,[1] for whom he was exchanged. On his release he was ejected and forced to fly to London, where he subsisted on what his friends could afford to give, till the Restoration. "One Betton, curate of St. Mary's, in Salop, was by a troop of horse put in possession," but resigned in 1653.

Walker, however, omits the following, and no doubt many others:—

Adderley: Edmund Woolley, Rector [app. 13 Dec., 1628], signed in 1642. He was a staunch Royalist, and, according to Baker's History of St. John's College, Cambridge, "suffered and did many things during the Rebellion for his King and his Church." Certainly he lost all his preferments, and was banished. His sequestration must have been early, for he was with the King at Oxford when he was created D.D., on Dec. 30, 1643. In 1665 he was made Bishop of Clonfert, in Ireland.

[1] Possibly Edward Lewis, Vicar of Chirbury, who was taken as a prisoner to Caus Castle on Oct. 11, 1644, owing to his disloyal sermons, though Dr. Seddon's arrest must have been after Feb. 22, 1644-5.

Berrington: Samuel Greaves [app. 9 Jan., 1618], was also Rector of Pontesbury Third Portion, and was ejected from the latter in August, 1645, but allowed to hold Berrington till his death in July, 1653.

Bucknell: Richard Edwards, Vicar [app. 6 April, 1640], had, as already said, been in trouble for malignancy in 1641, and was probably ejected; for on 28 Sept., 1647, a Puritan named John Gough was nominated to this parish, the patron being Jeremiah Powell.[1]

Ellesmere: Thomas More, Vicar [app. 20 March, 1629-30], and also Vicar of Middle, "was a loyal subject to King Charles the 1st, and therefore, to avoid the troubles that the Parliament forces did putt him to, he left his places and fled to London [? Ludlow]. About the year 1646 the Parliament began to displace all scandalous and insufficient ministers, and all malignants (for so they called all such as had adhered to the King), whereupon Mr. More came into the country seeking to retain his places, but he was ousted from both, and went back to London, and never returned again into this country." (Gough, p. 18). On April 14, 1649, Mr. More was fined £154 for delinquency in going into Ludlow, when a garrison for the King.

Kinnerley: John Smallman, Rector, who had signed in 1642, was deprived, but lived to be restored in 1660.[2]

Middle: see Ellesmere, Thomas More [app. 9 April, 1630].

Montford: Thomas Unton, Vicar [app. 29 March, 1639], was ejected. For John Soothill was here in 1648, though Unton lived to the Restoration, and was appointed to Chetwynd, 25 Aug., 1663.

Ness, Great: Thomas Heylin, father of the Chaplain to the Royal Garrison at Ludlow, was most probably ejected. He was at Ness Jan. 8, 1645-6, but his place was filled July 26, 1647. The Register, however, is a blank between 1640 and 1651, owing, a note says, to the Civil War.

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[1] *House of Lords' Journal*, ix. 452, given by Shaw, ii., p. 345.

[2] See Archdeacon Thomas's *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*.

There was another John Smallman who was Vicar of Cleobury North (vide supra).

Oswestry School: Edward Payne, Headmaster, a layman, was ejected for delinquency.

Pontesbury First Portion: William Owen, Rector [app. 21 Jan., 1640-1], was ejected in 1640 (see Church Pulverbatch).

Pontesbury Third Portion: Samuel Greaves [app. 1627] was ejected in 1645 (see Berrington).

Ruyton xi Towns: John Edmonds, Vicar [app. 1635] was deprived for delinquency.

Saint Martin's: Walter Williams, who had signed 1642, was deprived, but lived to be restored in 1660.[1]

Shrewsbury, Holy Cross: James Logan, Vicar [app. 4 May, 1640], was ejected on the capture of the town, Feb., 1644-5.

Shrewsbury, St. Mary's: Nicholas Prowde,[2] was ejected on the capture of the town.

Shrewsbury, St. Chad's: —. Lendall, Vicar, was ejected on the capture of the town.

Shrewsbury School: Thomas Chaloner, Headmaster, was ejected at the same time.

Tong: William Southall enters in the Register from 11 March, 1640-1 to July, 1643, when the Castle was made a garrison for the Parliament, but not after. Probably therefore ejected.

Wem: Nicholas Page, D.D., Rector [app. 9 Oct., 1639], signed in 1642. Wem was the centre of Puritanism in Shropshire, and he was ejected immediately after, (if not before), Wem became a garrison for the Parliament in August, 1643.

Whittington: Edward Willins, Rector, [app. 1608], who had signed in 1642, was deprived.[3]

Most probably fuller research would reveal many other sufferers. For example there may have been a sequestration at Loppington, since

George Buchanames was appointed 27 April, 1640;

[1] Thomas's *History of St. Asaph.*

[2] Nicholas Proud, B. of D. and sometyme Archdeacon of Cassel in Ireland (before the bloody rebellion [of Oct., 1641]), now (vizt. Dec. 26, 1644), Curate of St. Maries in Salop (since Dr. Betton vespertilionised). [Note in list of Donors to Shrewsbury School Library.]

[3] Thomas's *Hist. of St. Asaph.*

Vaughan Edwards styled himself Vicar and Parson in 1656; Thomas Gittins was Episcopally appointed 11 Sept., 1662, but was apparently here in 1660.

Yet it would not be safe to conclude without further evidence that the first named was sequestered for loyalty; or that Edwards was an intruder, who "went out" at the Restoration; or that Gittins was an Independent who conformed, and was re-ordained, in 1662, so keeping his living.

Parliament next took in hand the way in which the new Ecclesiastical constitution should be regulated and governed. Presbyteries were therefore ordered to be established in every county in June, 1646; and in the Bodleian Library is a pamphlet, dated 29 April, 1647, and entitled *The Severall Divisions and Persons for Classicall Presbyteries in the County of Salop. Approved by the Right Honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for Judging of Scandals.*

The County of Salop is divided into six Classical Presbyteries as followeth, viz.:—

1. The First Classis to containe

Saint Maries parish	in Shrewsbury and the Suburbs	Kenley
Julians parish		Albrighton
Cedds parish		Shawbury
Alkmonds parish		Ford
Abbey Foregate parish		Carston
		Alberbury
Brace Meole		Pontesbury
Hanwood		Westbury
Sutton		Uffington
Berrington		Upton Magna
Conde		Atcham
Condover		Roxcester
Stapleton		Roddington
Smethcot		Worthen
Powderbatch		Eaten Constantine
Pitchford		Arcall
Acton Burnell		Rockwardine
Frodesley		Wellington
Harley		

[1] Bodleian Library 4° D, 62 Th. Given by Shaw, ii., pp. 406 12.

Ministers fit to bee of the First Classis.

Mr. James Betton D.D. [of Worthen]
Mr. Thomas Pagett of Cedds in the Town of Shrewsbury
Mr. Thomas Blake of Allmonds " " "
Mr. Samuel Fisher of Maries " " "
Mr. [Francis] Garbet of Roxcester
Mr. James Smith of Upton
Mr. Francis Wright of Wellington
Mr. [Samuel] Smith of Conde.

Others fit to bee of the First Classis.

Thomas Knight, Maior of Shrewsbury
Humphrey Mackworth, Esquire
Thomas Niccolls, Esq
Rowland Hunt, Esq
Francis Forster, of Watling Street, Esq
John Langley, of Abbey Foregate, gent.
Mr. John Lloyd, of Shrewsbury, draper
Mr. John Prowd, of Shrewsbury, draper
Mr. Richard Pigott, Schoolmaster of Shrewsbury
Mr. Adam Webbe, of Shrewsbury, draper
Mr. Thomas Griffithes, of Benthall
Mr. Edward Davyes, of Pennington
Mr. William Jones, of Chilton
Mr. John Browne, of Kesle
Thomas Hunt, Esqre.
John Corbet, of Aulston, Esq
Robert Charlton, of Apley, Esq.

2. The Second Classis to containe

Oswestrey
Llannymynych
Llan Blodwell
Selaten
Martins
Whittington
Felton
Ryton
Knockyn
Kynnerley
Myddle
Ellesmere
Hordley
Baschurch
Petton
Nesse Magna
Loppington
Shrawarden
Montford
Fitts
Preston Gubbolds

Ministers fit to bee of the Second Classis.

Mr. Samuel Hilderson of West Felton
Mr. Rowland Nevett [of Stanton on Hine Heath]
Mr. James Wildinge of Selatten
Mr. Joshua Richardson of Middle
Mr. Stephen Lewis of Baschurch
Mr. Oliver Thomas of Oswestry
Mr. Francis Browne, of Shrawardine

Others fit to bee of the Second Classis.

Collonell Robert Powell, high Sheriffe of the County of [Salop.
Robert Corbet, of Stanwarden, Esq
Arthur Chambre, of Petton, Esq
Thomas Clyve, of Walford, Esq
Leighton Owen [of Bragington], Esq
Thomas Baker, of Swinney, gent.
Collonell Thomas Mytton, of Halston
Collonell Andrew Lloyd, of Aston
Thomas Harris, of Prescot, gent.
John Wilcockes, schoolmaster of Oswestry
John Rogers of Midleton gent.
Edmund Bushop of Oswestry

3. The Third Classis to containe

Bridgnorth	Hugh-Lee
Worveild	Madeley
Claverley	Kinlett
Alveley	Munck-hopton
Quat	Ouldbury
Quatford	Hope-Bagott
Albrighton	Priors Dytton
Stockton	Acton Rownd
Ryton	Chetton
Sutton	Tonge
Kemberton	Badger
Shuffnall	Beckbury
Willey	Wenlock-magna
Barrowe	Wenlock-parva
Eaton	Broseley

Upton Cresset
Halesowen
Glaseley
Sydbury and Billingsley
Higley
Tasley
Whettle
Stottesden

Ministers fit to bee of the Third Classis.

Mr. Gilbert Walden of Bridgnorth
Mr. Joseph Sound of Shuffnall
Mr. George Adney of Wenlock Magna
Mr. George Baxter of Wenlock Parva
Mr. [John] Spilsbury of Chetton
Mr. [Edmund] Paston of Hales owen

Others thought fit to bee of the Third Classis.

William Pierrepont [of Tong Castle], Esq.
Richard Cresset, of Upton Cresset, Esq.
Launcelot Lea, of Alveley, Esq.
Richard Kittilbye, of Ribble, gent.
Maurice Overton, gent. } Bayliffes of
Joseph Sadler, gent. } Bridgnorth
Awdler Bowdler, of Arlscot, gent.
Roger Rowley of Rowley, Esq.
Hercules Kynnersley, of Cleobury North, gent.
George Bishop of More, gent.
John Huxley of Broseley, gent., Bayliffe of Wenlocke
Humphrey Briggs [of Haughton], Knight and Baronet.

4. The Fourth Classis to containe

Wemme
Prees
Bowlas
Waters upton
Whitchurch
Ightfield
Wore
Drayton
Norton
Adderley
Hinstocke
Cheswardine
Stoke super Terne
Arcall parva
Hodnet and Moreton Say
Staunton and Moreton Corbet
Leebrockhurst
Uppington
Eyton super Wildmore
Longdon super Terne
Preston super Wildmore

Buildwas	Tiberton
Dawley	Wombridge
Stirchley	Leighton
Lilleshall	Kynnersley
Longford	Newport
Edgmond	Chetwyn
Aston	

Ministers fit to bee of the Fourth Classis.[1]

Mr Andrew Parsons of Wemme
Mr. Francis Boughey of Hodnet
Mr. Thomas Porter of Whitchurch
Mr. Thomas Cooke of Drayton
Mr. John Bisby of Edstaston
Mr. [Peter] Nicolls of Adderley
Mr. Aylmer Haughton of Prees.

Others fit to bee of the Fourth Classis.

Sir John Corbet, Baronet
William Steventon of Preston, Esq
Rowland Hill of Soulton, Esq
John Hotchkys of Whitchurch, gent
Daniel Benyon of Ash, gent
Thomas Brayne of Whixall, gent
Creswell Taylour of Bowlas, gent
Samuel Sandford of Twemloes, gent
William Golborne of Kenston, gent
Joshuah Witter of Whitchurch
Richard Mason of New town, gent

[1] This Fourth Classis was generally called the Whitchurch, or Bradford North Classis. In twelve years it ordained 63 ministers (according to *The Life of Philip Henry*, p. 35), among them Richard Sadler at Whixall Chapel, May 10, 1648; John Machin at Whitchurch in 1649, for Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Timothy Fox at Whitchurch, in 1651, for Drayton Basset, Staffordshire; Thomas Porter, jun., John Wilson, David Jenks, George Burraston, and Thomas Soley, at Whitchurch, in 1656; Philip Henry for Worthenbury, Flintshire, Samuel Hall for Barlaston, Staffordshire, Joseph Hanmer for Whitewell, Cheshire, Mr. Bradley for Nesse, Mr. Dickens for Moreton Say, and Mr. Jones for Llanarmon, at Prees, on Sept. 16, 1657; and Francis Keeling, for Cockshut, at Whitchurch.

Philip Henry in his *Diary*, under July 6, 1657, says: "the Presbytery in Shropshire for Ordination" who examined him were Mr. Porter, President, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Binney and Mr Steel [the last had succeeded Mr. Porter at Hanmer, when he moved to Whitchurch]. And under Sept. 14, 1657, "Mr. Parsons, Mr. Porter, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Malden and Mr. Steel, layd hands on me, and successively on five more."

Samuel Smith of Wenme, mercer
Robert Clive of Stych, Esq
William Cotton of Bellaport, Esq.

5. The Fifth Classis to containe

Ludlow	Clungunford
Burford	Hopton Wafers
Ashford Carbonell	Hopton in le Hole
Ashford Bowdler	Long Staunton
Greet	Holegate
Caynham	Tugford
Coreley	Margarets Clee
Bitterley	Stoke Milborough
Bromfield	Bottrells Aston
Staunton Lacye	Abdon
Stokesaye	Scrivens Midleton
Hawford	Upper Neene
Milson	Eaton
Could-Weston	Dowles
Cleobury Mortimer	Lower Neene
Cleobury North	Wistanstow

Ministers fit to bee of the Fifth Classis.

Mr. John Rusbatch of Wistanstow
Mr. John Malden of Cleobury Mortimer
Dr. [Patrick] Panter of Holegate[1]
Mr. Edmund Barton of Culmington
Mr. Samuel Barkeley of Clungunford
Mr. [*blank*] of Ludlow.

Others fit to bee of the Fifth Classis.

Sir Adam Littleton of Stoke Milborough, Baronet
William Litleton of More, Esq
Thomas Kettilby of Bitterley Esq
Robert Charleton of Whitton Esq
Edward Whitchcott of Greet Esq
Edward Cresset of Cotes, gent
Robert Kettilby of Steple, gent

[1] App. to Holgate, 18 April, 1640.

George Tompson of Sherehouse
William Hill of Burrowston
Isaac Shepheard of Bawcott gent
William Walker of Staunton gent
John Aston of Ludlow, gent.

6. The Sixth Classis to contain

Stretton	Acton Scott
Cardington	Mindtowne
Rushbury	Ludbury
Shipton	Edgton
Monslowe	Sibdon
Didlebury	Hopesay
Weston	Clonnebury
Weston (sic)	Bedston
Bucknell	Stowe
Clonne	Llanvair-waterden
Maynston	Rathinghope
Bettus	Leebotwood
Bishops Castle	Habberley
More	Chirbury
Norbury	Shelve
Wentnor	Acton Scot (sic)
Hope Bowdler	Hopton

Ministers fit to bee of the Sixth Classis.

Mr. Thomas Froysell of Clonne
Mr. George Barkley of Maynston
Mr. George Lawson of More
Mr. Richard Heath of Hopesay
Mr. Edward Lewis of Chirbury
Mr. [Anthony] Hawkes of Stretton.

Others fit to bee of the Sixth Classis.

Harcourt Leighten of Plash, Esq
Samuel More of Linley, Esq
Henry Powell of Shadwell, gent
Charles Langford of Shipton Castle
Francis Harris of Aston, gent
Henry Harris of Stockton, gent

Edward Baxter of Broughton, gent
Will. Billingsley of Bishops Castle, gent
Walter Holland of Purslowe, gent
Michael Stephens of Ascot, gent
Thomas More of More, Esq
Esay Thomas of Bishops Castle, Esq.

These several Divisions and Persons are approved to be Classical Presbyteries in the County of Salop. April 20, 1647. E. MANCHESTER.

This arrangement was entirely Presbyterian, but Presbyterianism was tottering, and the Independents were rising into power. In little more than a year Pride's purge of the House of Commons took place, and all Presbyterians were driven out, leaving only the Independent members to sit.

Shropshire Clergy evidently viewed this state of affairs with alarm. For in the British Museum is a pamphlet entitled "*A Testimony of the Ministers in the Province of Salop To the Truth of Jesus Christ, and to the Solemn League and Covenant: As also against the Errors, Heresies, and Blasphemies of these times and the Toleration of them.*" Sent up to the Ministers within the Province of London, Subscribers of the First Testimony.[1] London, M.D.CXLVIII.

It is signed by fifty-seven Shropshire Ministers who would all be Presbyterians, dislikers of Toleration; the Independents on the other hand being in favour of it.

George Adeney, pastor of Wenlock Magna [app. 14 Mar., 1615].
Thomas Adney, pastor of Easthope [app. 28 Feb., 1638].
Robert Alderson, minister of Pontesbury 1st portion.
John Andrews, minister of Pulverbatch.
George Barclay, rector of Maynston.
Edmund Barton, pastor of Broseley [app. 7 Feb., 1616].
George Baxter, pastor of Little Wenlock [app. 18 Sept., 1608.][2]

[1] The Petition of the London Ministers to the Assembly of Divines, Jan. 2, 1645-6.

[2] The holy and reverend pastor who lived at Little Wenlock till about 86 years of age in the constant faithful preaching and practising of the Gospel *Reliquiæ*, iii., p. 91).

Robert Benny, rector of Ightfield.
James Betton, D.D., pastor of Worthen.
Thomas Blake, minister of Alkmonds, Salop.
Francis Boughey, pastor of Hodnet [app. to Stokesay 24 Jan., 1631].
John Bisby, pastor of Edstaston.
Jonadab Birch, pastor of Shifnall [re app. 14 Feb., 1661-2].
Francis Browne, rector of Shrawardine [app. 26 Nov., 1638].
Thomas Busby, pastor of Kemberton.
Humphrey Chambers, minister of Stirchley.
Reginald Corbet, minister of Tasley.
Thomas Cook, pastor of Drayton Magna [app. 2 Oct., 1634].
Samuel Fisher, pastor of Marye's, Salop [app. to Upton Magna 21 July, 1635].
Richard Fowler, minister of Longford.
Thomas Froysell, pastor of Clun [app. 27 Sept., 1637].
William Gower, minister of Morton Corbet.
Francis Garbitt, pastor of Wroxeter [app. 8 Aug., 1609]
Timothy Hammonds, minister of Pontesbury 2nd.
Aylmer Haughton, pastor of Prees.
Richard Hayes, minister of Morvield.
Samuel Hildersham, rector of West Felton [app. 13 June, 1628].
James Jephcot, M.A. [minister of Oldbury, app. 3 Aug., 1648].
Richard Nott, minister of Barrow.
Stephen Lewis, pastor of Baschurch.
John Malden, pastor of Cheswardine.[1]
Isaac Martin, rector of Bolas [app. 17 March, 1627-8].
Will. Martin, rector of Sidbury and Billingsley.
Thomas Niccols, pastor of Astley Abbots [app. to Chelmarsh 2 March, 1615].
Peter Niccols, pastor of Adderley.
Andrew Parsons, pastor of Wem.
Edmund Paston, pastor of Hales Owen.
Richard Payne, minister of Ness Strange.
Thomas Porter, pastor of Whitchurch.

[1] Not the John Malden who succeeded the ejected John Barker, at Cleobury Mortimer, and was one of the Ministers of the 5th Classis, for he was buried at Cleobury, Sept. 11, 1656 This John Malden was afterwards at Newport, and "went out" in 1662.

Robert Powford, minister of Uppington [app. to Eaton under Haywood 10 March, 1638].
Michael Richards, minister of Madeley.
William Rock, minister of Aston.
Richard Sadler, preacher at Whixall.
John Soothil, minister of Monford.
James Smith, pastor of Upton Magna [app. to Wrockwardine 2 April, 1635].
Samuel Smith, pastor of Cund.
John Spilsbury, pastor of Chetton.
William Stammer, pastor of Atcham.
Michael Thomas, rector of Stockton [app. 11 May, 1642].
Henry Vaughan, pastor of Moreton Say.
Gilbert Walden, pastor of Bridgnorth [app. to Willey 28 Feb., 1638-9].
Thomas Watmore, vicar of Riton [xi Towns].
James Wilding, rector of Sillatten [app. 1610].[1]
Edward Wall, minister of Alberbury [here 1642].
Francis Wright, jun., preacher of Hadnall.
Francis Wright, pastor of Wellington [app. 1 Jan., 1620-1].
Thomas Wright, pastor of Kinnersley.

[Possibly in the above list *Pastor*, *Rector*, and *Vicar* signify an instituted and inducted Incumbent; *Minister*, one who was stationed as Locum Tenens, or Curate in Charge, in place of a sequestered or ejected Parson].

For the support of those turned out of their benefices, Parliament on July 6, 1643, ordered not more than a fifth to be paid out of the livings for the support of the wives and children of sequestered ministers, while in the Act of 1656 the allowance of Fifths was ordered specially for clergymen not possessed of real estate of £30 per ann. or a personality of £500. But notwithstanding these Orders, the allowances were only obtained with considerable trouble and expense, and often refused on very slight pretexts, thus the ejected were frequently in great want, as is proved by the many entries of relief in Churchwardens' accounts, e.g.:—

[1] James Wilding of Sellattyn, is the only one in this list who had signed the Loyal Declaration of 1642. He had been tutor to General Mytton, and was at Selattyn over 48 years, dying Feb. 11, 1658-9, and being succeeded by his son Thomas, who was Rector till his death April 4, 1678.

1655.	Given 5 poore Ministers at severall tymes	6s	(St Julian's, Shrewsbury)
1647.	For 2 decayed ministers	2s 0d	(Tong)
1651.	To a distressed minister	1s 0d	(Tong)
1653.	To a distressed minister	2s 6d	(Tong)
1654.	To a ministers wife that was in greate disstres	8d	(Tong)

Having paid attention to the personnel of the Church, the Parliament now turned its thoughts to the buildings. On Aug. 19, 1646, the House of Lords appointed a Committee to prepare an ordinance for some course to be taken for the repairing of Churches and Chapels. Three months later "an ordinance for the repairing of Churches and the payment of Church duties" was read in the House of Commons on Nov. 4, 1646. This ordinance passed the House of Lords on the 22nd March, 1646-7, but was only entered in its Journals on the 9th February, 1647-8. It provided for the election of four or fewer parishioners of each parish or chapelry as Churchwardens, to be approved of within a month by two Justices of the Peace. With the overseers they were to levy a rate on every occupier of land and tythes in the same towards the maintenance and reparation of the said Church or Chapelry. If they were negligent in performing this duty, a Justice might by a warrant direct what repairs should be done, and limit the time for doing it, and all Churchwardens disobeying such a warrant were liable to a fine of 40s. This Act was necessary owing to the damage done to the buildings by both Royalists and Parliamentarians using Churches for military purposes, because they were the only building in the place capable of defence, or of being held by the opposite side. Among others, the following suffered in Shropshire:

Atcham: The Church both externally and internally bears marks of having been struck by cannon balls.

Bishop's Castle: The present Church was erected about 1648, in place of an earlier one which was damaged and the

interior burnt when serving as a place of defence for the Parliamentarians in August, 1645.

Benthall: The previous Church, which stood in front of the Hall was destroyed, when the latter was garrisoned in the war.

Bridgnorth, St. Leonards: In the Churchwardens' Accounts is this entry: "1645 6, March 1. Workinge at the steeple in high church, and takeing down the belles there by the Governours command: takeing down the battlementes of the steeple of the high church." It was so injured in the war that the townsmen were forced to rebuild it, "which," writes Dr. Cox, in his *Magna Britannia*, 1720, "hath not long been done." "As for the great church it was a great while before it was rebuilt, and that after two general collections for it." (*Reliquiæ*, i., 21).

Clun: A petition of the parishioners to Parliament, dated March 30, 1647, says:—"Whereas a great part of our Church and Steeple, which was covered with lead and furnished with four bells, were during these late Troubles,burnt by an Officer of the King's party (lest it should be made a Garrison for the Parliament or a future defence and shelter for the soldiers as it formerly had been), the loss thereof amounting to £800 at the least, and your petitioners are now destitute both of Church and Chapel wherein to hear the word of God and receive the Sacraments to the spiritual prejudice of your Petitioners and their families."

Great Bolas is said, in the sequestration charges against the Rector, Isaac Martin, to have been greatly injured by the people of the village after the fall of Shrewsbury, lest it should be garrisoned by the Parliament and their houses burnt. "The Minister after the Church was defaced, came there and wept, and went into his house again."

High Ercall: a letter from Shrewsbury, dated December, 1645, says: "The whole town of Ercall is burnt, ye Church demolished, all the Churches round about it are uncovered."

The Weekly Account of April 8, 1645, reports that

the Parliamentarian troops "had made a great breach into High Ercall Church." In 1658 briefs were issued "towards the rebuilding of High Ercall Church."

Loppington: In this Church the Parliament had fixed a Garrison in September, 1643; but the Royalists under Lord Capel dislodged them by firing the porch and roof which were covered with shingles. On July 17, 1655, a Justice's warrant appointed a Committee to see to the repair of the Chancel of Loppington, the Churchwardens being reported as negligent in doing their duty.

Madeley: The Register has under 1645, April 14, "All which time the Church [of Madeley] was garrisoned by a troop of the Parliament commanded by Captain Yarrington."

Oswestry: This Church, which stood without the Walls, was held as an outpost by both sides when they had command of the Town in turn, and was so damaged that on Jan. 3, 1655-6, it was reported to the Justices that it must be rebuilt, the estimated cost "being £700 at least." In 1658 briefs were granted by letters patent from Oliver, Lord Protector, "towards the rebuilding of the Church of Oswestree which in the late warrs was demolisht, and layd even with the ground," the inhabitants being without "a meeting place for the publique worship of God."

Shrawardine: "Shrawardine Castle was made a Garrison for the King, Sept. 28, 1644. While the Garrison continued the Church and Chancell were puld downe for the safetye (as it was pretended) of the said Garrison. The Chancel was thrown down on St. Matthias day, Feb. 24, 1644-5, the Church was puld down on Whitsunday Eve, June 8, 1645. The Church was rebuilt by a Voluntarye Collection through the countrie in the year 1649. Al the meanwhile the parish assembled for the public worship of God in the Castle stable." (Register).

Shrewsbury, Holy Cross: 1646. Dec. 2. Order made by the Committee of the Town and County of Salop for a survey of the breaches and damage done to the Abbey Church by order of this Committee for the better security of the Garrison, and that sufficient timber be allowed at the cost of the State for the repair.

The Churchwardens' Accounts say:

1649. Paid Thomas Landford for pullinge downe stone out of the old Abbey and carryeinge into the Church and makinge up of two breaches one in the North side of the Church and the other at the East end £10 1s. 0d

Rec^d for old gorste that was taken out of the breaches in the North side of the Church ... ... 3s. 0d.

Stokesay: The Church destroyed in the Civil War was rebuilt in 1654, the chancel arch bearing an inscription to that effect.[1]

Tong: Richard Symonds writing of his journey through Tong on May 17, 1645, speaks of the windows being "much broken." The North side of the church is pitted with bullet marks, and one cannon shot, made no doubt when it was held as an outpost to the Castle. From 1645 to 1650 the Churchwardens' Accounts are full of entries of money spent "towards the Repairing of the Church."

Wellington: This Church was a Royal Garrison, and was taken by Col. Mytton in March, 1643-4. A report was made at the Michaelmas Sessions of Shropshire in 1650, that the building required looking to; and a Committee was appointed to go into the question of who ought to repair it.

Wrockwardine: The Parliament troops occupied Wrockwardine Church in the autumn of 1645, in order to straighten the Royalists at High Ercall. This building was attacked by Sir William Vaughan, but he failed to force it, and withdrew.

Having selected the Ministers and made arrangements for the repair of their Churches, the next thing was to consider how the former should be paid, and how small stipends should be increased. This was done by charges on the estates of sequestered loyalists, and the following extracts will

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[1] In this restoration a great deal of the old material was used. The inscription is: An: Dom: 1654. This church was rebuilt by the pious oversight of George Powell, gent., and George Lambe, Churchwardens. This Arch was given by John Cheshire, joyner.

tell the story of the treatment of Shropshire landowners and parishes:

Account of Impropriations purchased. . . . Published to the satisfaction of those whom it may concern. London, 1648, September 22.[1]

23 December, 1645. Humphrey Walcot, of Walcot, co Salop, Esq., to settle £100 per ann.; viz., £40 per ann. a piece for the maintenance of four ministers in the severall Chappels in the parish of Clun, in the said co.; for which he is to be allowed £447, and so his Fine of £947 is reduced to £500.

30 July, 1646. Sir Henry Anderson, of Penley, co. Hertford, Knt., to settle £25 per ann. for ever upon the minister of Bitterley in the co. of Salop, and his Fine remains £2110

1 Oct., 1646. Sir Richard Leveson, of Trentham, co. Stafford, Knt., to settle £380 per ann. for ever; £50 per ann. upon the minister of Sheriffs Hall; £80 per ann. upon the minister of Lilleshall; £10 per ann. upon the minister of Shawbury, and £10 per ann. upon the minister of Clareley, in the co. of Salop; and the remainder to bee setled upon such places as this Committee shall appoint; for which hee is allowed £3,846, and so his fine of £9,846 is reduced to £6,000.

3 December, 1646. Sir Vincent Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop, Knt., to settle £80 per ann. upon the Church of Linslade for ever; for which he is allowed £800, and so his fine of £2,822 is reduced to £2,022.

8 December, 1646. George Penruddock, of Broad-chalke, co. Wilts, Esqre., to settle £40 per ann. for ever upon the Church of Great Wenlock in the co. of Salop.

7 January, 1646-7. Edward Kinaston, of Oatley, co. Salop, Esq., to settle £50 per ann. upon the Chappel of Duddleston for ever, for which he is allowed £500, and so his fine of £2,000 is reduced to £1,500.

21 January, 1646-7. Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, of Caurse Castle, co. Salop, Knt., to settle impropriate tythes equivalent to £200 upon such places as the Parliament

[1] Brit. Museum E. $\frac{461}{30}$; given by Shaw, ii., p. 477.

shall appoint; for which he is to be allowed £2,000, and so his fine of £7,160 to be reduced to £5,160.

23 January, 1646/7. Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall in the co. of Salop, Knt., to settle £173 18s. 8d. per ann. for ever upon the several places where the Tithes arise [i.e., High Ercall, Wroxeter, and Uppington]; for which there is allowed £1,739 6s. 8d. out of the Fine of £10,000 imposed on the said Sir Richard Newport, and Francis Newport, his son and heir apparent.

18 March, 1646/7. Thomas Owen, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, Esq., and Edward Owen his son, to settle £30 per ann. for ever upon the Church where the Tythes lie [i.e., the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury]; for which the whole fine of £294 is remitted.

7 July, 1647. Timothy Tourneur, of Bould, co. Salop, Esq., to settle £22 per ann. upon the Vicar of S. Almonds for ever, for which he is allowed £308, and so his Fine of £1,000 is reduced to £692.

28 Feb., 1647-8. Francis Watson [of Church Aston, co. Salop, and] of London, merchant taylor, to settle £56 per ann. upon the Church of Great Dawley in the co. of Salop, for which his whole Fine of £523 13s. 4d. is remitted.

In addition to this purchase of Impropriations, which would only help a few of the poor parishes, on 30th April, 1649, an Act was passed authorising the sale of all lands formerly belonging to Deans and Chapters of Cathedrals, and from the sum so gained the following grants were made to Shropshire Incumbents[1]:—

Francis Barney, minister of Worfield, ½ year to 1649, Sept. 29	5	10	0
More to him for Gilbert Walden, his assistant (same time)	20	0	0
Richard Sadler, minister of Whixall, in the parish of Prees (same time)	10	0	0
Edward James, minister of Long Stanton (same time)	13	0	0
Francis Wright, minister of Wellington, 1 year to to 1649, Nov. 11	13	0	8

[1] Shaw, ii., p. 542.

Samuel Baldwin, Esqre., for the use of the minister of Didlebury, ½ year, 1649, to Sept. 29 ... 15 6 8
William Hill, Esqre., for the use of the ministers of the Chapels of Nash and Burraston (same time) 4 13 4

Ministers, Churches, and Stipends having been all arranged, the parishes themselves were next thought of. An Ordinance of 6 June, 1649, appointed Commissioners to proceed into every county to make a Church Survey, or Parochial Inquisition, for the purpose of a statistical abstract of parishes and churches for the whole kingdom. They were to discover the number of churches, parsonages, chapels of ease, &c., their yearly value, the names of the Incumbents, and the advisability of a rearrangement of parishes, by making chapels of ease into parish churches to suit the convenience of the inhabitants generally. Official copies of most of the returns are preserved at Lambeth (M.SS., 902-22), but there is no Survey of Shropshire among them. There is a record at Lambeth that several were sent down to the localities interested, which accounts for the absence of many from that Library. But it seems unlikely that the Shropshire one would be thus dealt with, as it would belong to three different dioceses. Very possibly it was never made.

The *Act for the better Propagation and Preaching of the Gospel in Wales and redress of some Grievances*, is dated 22 February, 1649-50. Among the Commissioners authorised by it to proceed against Malignant Clergy were Humphry Mackworth, Esqre., of Betton, and Leighton Owen, Esqre., of Bragington. Among the Divines to grant certificates of approval for preaching the Gospel in any of the Northern Counties of Wales were Oliver Thomas, of Oswestry, Stephen Lewis, of Baschurch, Rowland Nevet, of Stanton-on Hine Heath, and Vavasour Powell, formerly curate of Clun, afterwards the famous Anabaptist and opponent of Cromwell.[1] Calamy thus describes their proceedings: "'Tis well known that they who had the ascendant in Wales between 1650 and 1660, made it their endeavour to bring in an Illiterate Ministry. They at once put down all the parish ministers

[1] And of Richard Baxter also, for he says: "Vavasor Powel wrote against me a Pamphlet so full of Untruths and Spleen and so little pertinent to the cause as that I never met with a man that called for an answer to it."

of Wales and set up a few itinerant preachers in their stead, who were for number incompetent for so great a charge, there being but one to many of those wide parishes, so that the people had a sermon but once in many weeks. And this is the plight which the Anabaptists and other sectaries would have brought the whole land to. And all this was with this design that they must be made Christians and Churches in the way of the Anabaptists and Separatists."[1] A Presentment of the Grand Jury of Montgomeryshire in 1652, complained that the Itinerants were "illiterate poor tradesmen," and that in their county "there were forty-seven parishes left vacant upon the Lord's Day," which meant nearly every parish in it.

But now came a great change, the Independents or "Sectaries" having established themselves in supreme authority.

On or before March 23, 1649-50, the Engagement to be faithful to the Republic was demanded from all beneficed clergy and public functionaries, and met with thousands of refusals.[2] "Many episcopal divines," says Calamy,[3] "wrote for the Engagement and pleaded for taking it. The moderate Church Party, and the Presbyterians refused it." Passive Obedience, or Non-resistance, was a High Church tenet,[4] hence this advocacy on the part of some Churchmen, who held with Bishop Latimer that "subjects may not resist Magistrates."

Shropshire seems to have taken up a position of strong opposition. For we read in Whitelocke's *Memorials of English Affairs*:

> March 4, 1649-50. Letters from Shrewsbury that the Ministers preach much against the present Government and to encourage the people to sedition and to rise for their King.

Col. Mytton, Governor of Shrewsbury, disliking the proceedings against the King, "laide downe his commission,"[5] and the following Ministers were ejected for refusing the Engagement; and no doubt others also.

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[1] Calamy, *Abridgement of Life of Baxter*, i., p. 68; Preface to *Brief Account*, p. xv.
[2] Green, *History of the English People*, p. 556.
[3] *Abridgement*, i., pp. 62-3.
[4] Green, p. 405. [5] Gough, p. 177.

Astley, and Hadnall: Joshua Barnet had settled in two little parishes near Shrewsbury called Ashley and Hadnall, and there he remained for some time. But upon the coming out of the Engagement, which he could not take, he quitted both those places. (Calamy).

Greet: John Tyler, Rector [app. 1 April, 1600] was sequestered in the year 1652, and had at that time been forty years Incumbent of this living. He was succeeded by an unordained person. (Walker).

Great Bolas: Isaac Martin, Rector [app. 17 March, 1627], though he had signed the Testimony of 1648, was "turned out, and succeeded by one Bury, a Taylor." On 6 May, 1651, Martin was accused of being idle in his ministry, railing against the Puritans, &c. Also that when the wars began he preached against the Parliament and encouraged the people to adhere to Prince Rupert. "These charges had been neglected by the late County Committee,"[1] but the present one ordered his estate to be seized, despite his assertion that out of £100 per ann. he had paid Major General Middleton, and Col. Mytton £50 for the Parliament, and had never acted against it.

Longford: Richard Fowler, Rector, also Vicar of Sutton Maddock, though he had signed in 1648, was sequestered. "He was both of a good and loyal family." (Walker).

Montford: John Soothill, Minister, though he too had signed in 1648, was soon afterwards ejected. "He was a great sufferer for his loyalty. After his death some of his family were at length necessitated to beg relief from the Corporation for Ministered widows." His successor did not long enjoy his place; for, "1652, 10 Junii, Mr. Richard Morris, minister of Monford, by a fall from his Horse, dyed sudenly and was bur.' in Clun where ye

[1] An Ordinance of Parliament of 20 May, 1644, "for the better execution of the ordinances for Sequestrations of Delinquents and Papists' estates," after reciting that the former ordinances have not been put into such effectual execution as was expected, enacts among other things that "active, able, trusty men who will diligently attend this service, shall be added to all Committees of Sequestrations where there is cause, and that the Committees of Accompts of the Kingdome shall from time to time present the names of such persons to both Houses of Parliament." Probably in virtue of this, the Shropshire Committee was altered, though the additional names do not seem to have been preserved.

mischance happened." (Montford Register, Mytton MS.).

Pontesbury 3rd: Ralph Morhall, appointed 18 Aug., 1645, in place of the sequestered Samuel Greaves, was himself ejected in 1650, and succeeded by Andrew Warter. (Morhall had been appointed to Condover 12 May, 1640).

Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund's: Thomas Blake, "Minister of Alkmands," who had succeeded the ejected Thomas Goode in 1645, and had signed in 1648, was "turned out for not taking the Engagement against the King and House of Lords."[1] (Calamy).

Shrewsbury, St. Mary's: Samuel Fisher, who succeeded the ejected Nicholas Prowde in 1645, was "turned out with Mr. Blake."[1] (Calamy).

Sutton-Maddock: See Longford.

Andrew Barnet, afterwards at Rodington, and brother of the Vicar of Astley, was turned out of his Cheshire living for a like refusal. Their father, Humphry Barnet, had been Vicar of Uppington, and was known for his "sedulous preaching and sober pious life." When Archbishop Laud re-issued the Book of Sports, instead of reading it, Humphry Barnet preached against it, was in consequence cited to appear before the Bishop of Lichfield, and was forced to retire out of that Diocese into Lancashire, where he died.

Owing to the abolition of Presbyterian Classes, a state of chaos and Ecclesiastical anarchy spread over all Church government. A voluntary unsectarian association to obviate this condition of affairs, formed by Richard Baxter, when at Kidderminster,[2] included John Nott, Teacher at Sheriff Hales, Andrew Tristram, Minister of Bridgnorth, and Thomas

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[1] When Shrewsbury was visited with the plague, the two chiefe and ablest Ministers in Shrewsbury, viz., Mr. Thomas Blake, Minister of St. Chad's [should be St. Alkmund's, Thomas Paget was at St. Chad's] and Mr. Fisher of St. Mary's removed to Myddle and dwelt both in Mr. Gittins' house at the higher wall; they preached often at Myddle. Mr. Fisher was a man of myddle stature, and age, and fatt plump body, a round visage and black haire. Mr. Blake was a tall spare man, his haire sandy browne; he was somewhat aged, a moderate, sober, grave pious man; he wrote a learned treatise of the Covenants, wherein he took some modest exceptions against some things mentioned by Mr. Baxter in his book of Covenants. (Gough, p. 178).

[2] *Reliquiæ*, ii., pp. 146 9.

Good, Minister of Coreley.[1] It was formed sometime before May, 1653, for the purpose of promoting unity and good understanding among ministers, whether Presbyterian or Independent, and for the two practical works of Ordination and Sacramental Administration. "The old dividing principles and prepossessions were shelved, and the ministers met on the common ground of those things only which concern us in our ministerial function for the discharge of our duty." It was agreed that four of the abler ministers, in which number were Andrew Tristram, and Henry Oasland of Bewdley (whom the parishioners of Lilleshall in vain tried to get for their pastor), should often voluntarily help "weak preachers." And the Londoners of the county of Worcester having given £30, that their sermons should be called Londoners' Lectures, a name which avoided all offence.[2]

In 1653 Marriages before Justices were ordered, and Francis Tallents, once Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, tells how he and others who disliked the Act, managed to evade it. The Act ordered that all persons to be married should come before some Justice of the Peace, that the man and woman should pronounce the words before him, and he pronounce them lawfully married. "Thus," says Mr. Tallents in a letter to Calamy, "I and others have married many before a Justice, he saying nothing but only declared the marriage valid."

Official Registrars were also appointed by the Act to take charge of the Parish Registers and be responsible for making the entries. The parishes seem to have made various choices, e.g., the Donington Register has an entry: —

> The ix day of October, 1653, the parrishioners of Donington by public consent did make request of John Chapman their Minister to bee their Register, to record the byrths of Children, and marriges and burialls.

At Newport Thomas Poole, Parish Clerk, was elected by the parishioners to "be Register for the said Parish for the

[1] "Sept. 20, 1653, Dr. Warmestry (afterwards Dean of Worcester), and Dr. Thomas Good (afterwards Prebend of Hereford), were willing to have a conference with us in order to bring in the Episcopal Party in Shropshire (where they then lived) to our association. Accordingly we met with them at Cleobury in Shropshire." (*Reliquiæ*, ii., p. 149).

[2] Baxter used himself to lecture at Shifnal, Cleobury Mortimer, and other places in Shropshire. His first curacy was at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, where he officiated 1639-40, and then removed to Kidderminster.

space of three years next ensueing, According to the forme of the Late Act of Parliament, for marriages, &c., this 29 day of September, 1653." At Ashford Carbonell, Abraham Howell, schoolmaster, was selected for this duty, on Oct. 10, 1653.

On Aug. 22, 1654, an ordinance was passed for ejecting "scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient or negligent ministers and schoolmasters." For Shropshire twenty ministers "assistant" to the Commissioners, and twenty-one Commissioners were appointed.

The "Ministers Assistant" were the following, all Independents and in favour of Toleration:

*Mr. Thomas Paget [St. Chad's, Salop.]
Mr. Francis Tallents [St. Mary's, Salop.]
*Mr. [Richard] Heath [St. Alkmund's, Salop.]
*Mr. James Smith [Upton Magna.]
*Mr. Samuel Smith [Cound.]
Mr. Thomas Gilbert [Edgmond.]
*Mr. Francis Boughey [Hodnet.]
*Mr. Thomas Porter [Whitchurch.]
*Mr. Samuel Hildersham [West Felton.]
*Mr. Andrew Parsons [Wem.]
Mr. Samuel Campion [Stoke on Tern.]
*Mr. Rowland Nevet [Oswestry.]
*Mr. Samuel Barkley [Clungunford.]
*Mr. George Barkley [Mainstone.]
Mr. John Sadler [? *Richard* Sadler of Whixall.]
*Mr. Thomas Fraysel [Clun.]
Mr. [John] Bryan [Holy Cross, Salop.]
Mr. [Thomas] Wright, of Preston in the Wilmores.
*Mr. Francis Wright [Wellington.]
*Mr. George Lawson of the Moore.

The 21 Commissioners were:—

*Humphry Mackworth, Esqre. [of Betton.]
*John Corbet, Esq. [of Aulston.]
*Creswel Taylor, Esq. [of Bolas.]
Thomas Mackworth.
*Thomas Baker [of Sweeney.][1]

Thos. marked * had been members of the Shropshire Presbyterian Classes.

[1] Thomas Baker was a great patron and benefactor to all independent preachers, such as Vavasor Powell. I have heard him pray and preach four hours together in the dining room at Sweeney, where many came to hear him. (Gough, p. 98).

*Robert Corbet [of Stanwardine].
Roger Evans.
*Lancelot Lee [of Alveley.]
*Thomas Ketilby [of Bitterley.]
*Samuel More [of Lindley.]
*Thomas Hunt.
*Rowland Hunt.
*Charles Langford [of Shipton Castle.]
*Edward Cresset [of Cotes.]
John Downes, Esq.
Capt. Richard Smith [of Great Ness.]
*John Ashton, Gent. [of Ludlow.]
William Botterel, Gent.
Richard Cheshire, Alderman of Shrewsbury.
Richard Henage, Gent.
*Richard Pigot, of Shrewsbury [School], gent.

Of their proceedings no account seems to have been preserved; the following Shropshire Clergy, however, were dealt with by them:—

Bobbington: Richard Piper, Vicar, was not sequestered till the year 1655.

Donington: "John Chapman, the sonn of John Chapman, succeeded his father in the Rectory of Donington, 1607. George Ryves was an Intruder into the Rectory for fower years, being crammed in by Major Edmund Waring and others of that prevailing faction of the then ruling Parliament, but he quitted the Rectory upon the Restauration of King Charles the 2nd. John Chapman being ejected was to have been possessed of his Rectory again, but dyed December 2nd, and then succeeded him Mr. John Fisher, anno 1660." (Donington Register).

High Ercall: Humphrey Browne succeeded the ejected Matthew Fowler in this living in 1646, but was "himself also soon after turned out," and Richard Hopkins got possession of it in 1654.

Moreton Corbet: William Gower, who had succeeded the ejected Thomas Cloeburn in 1644, and had signed the testimony in 1648, was "an idle sottish fellow whom the Parish soon after Articled against and got him turned out." The Register says: "Most p'te of ye war time

theyr was a uzerper in ye place, one parson Gower, put in by Traytors and Rebbells."

Stanton upon Hine Heath: Thomas Orpe, appointed to succeed Rowland Nevet in 1650, "was permitted to enjoy his living for two or three years, then his old adversaries had a seasonable opportunity of renewing his troubles." Thomas Gilbert, Rector of Edgmond, sent for him and endeavoured to persuade him to take the Engagement But Mr. Orpe entirely rejected his proposals, and was therefore ejected.

Albrighton by Shifnal may have also lost its vicar, William Fletcher [app. 10 July, 1632]. For in the Register is this note:—"1660. For the time of three years and upwards names were through ye want of a Minister omitted to be recorded," and it is a blank between Sept. 24, 1653, and March 27, 1660.

On "Oct. 25, 1655, Thursday, by order of the Lord Protector and his Council, Major Generals are appointed in each county, to whom all and every person within the respective counties who have borne arms against the Commonwealth are to give security for the peaceable behaviour of themselves." Shropshire was put under the command of Colonel Berry, "once Clerk in the Ironworks, Richard Baxter's friend."[1] The Act prohibited under heavy penalties any preacher, schoolmaster, or fellow of a college who had at any time aided the Royal cause, and had in consequence been ejected from his office from ever hereafter discharging similar duties. Under it William Higgins, late of Stoke on Tern, was silenced not only from preaching but also from teaching school; Ambrose Phillips, late of Westbury, was denied the liberty of a private school; and Thomas Chaloner, late of Shrewsbury School, also suffered.[2]

On Nov. 13, 1655, the Trustees for Providing Maintenance for Preaching Ministers reported that they had augmented the incomes of the following, resident in Salop[3]:—

[1] Carlyle, *Cromwell*, ii., p. 278.

[2] "Many of them were denied to make use of any such plank or rafter which might serve to buoy them up from utter sinking and starving, though it were but teaching school in a belfry." (Gauden, (formerly Puritan Chaplain to "fanatic Brook," killed at the siege of Lichfield Cathedral), in his *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria*, pub. in 1659).

[3] Shaw, ii., p. 511.

		£	s.	d.
app. 10 March.	To the minister of Bridgenorth...	60	0	0
	To the minister of Clareley ...	30	0	0
	To the minister of Newport ...	45	0	0
	To the Minister of Ludlow ...	30	0	0

The Accounts of the Treasurer to the Trustees for ministers' maintenance for the Annual Tenths, for the year 25 Dec., 1656, to 25 Dec., 1658, include[2]

Andrew Tristram, of Bridgenorth (6 months to 1659, March 25)	30	0	0
John Bryan of Abby Forgate in Shrewsbury (same)	20	0	0
Zachary Maine of Julians in Shrewsbury (same)...	40	0	0
Francis Wright of Wellington (1 year to 1659, March 26)	9	0	0
Richard Habberley of Longstanton (6 months to 1659, March 25)...	9	0	0
Joshua Barnet of Wrothardine alias Rockardine (1 year to 1658-9, Feb. 18)	20	0	0
William Izard of Clarely (6 months to 1659, March 25)	15	0	0

From such churchwardens' accounts as are accessible it is plain that the ordinary course of parochial administration flowed on underneath and undisturbed by the usurpations of the times. Churchwardens were annually elected even in the years 1642-9, as well as in the years 1649-60. They assessed rates yearly at Easter, and then rendered their accounts. There is indeed no break in the records: in this matter of continuity the Churchwardens' Accounts present a remarkable contrast to the parish registers of the period.[2]

Alberbury. The Register is a blank between April 8, 1645, and Oct. 14, 1648.

Albrighton by Shifnal. "For the time of 3 years together and upwards names were through ye want of a Minister omitted to be recorded." (Register).

Bridgnorth S. Mary Madgalene. Very few entries 1645-9.

Cardeley. Register blank between 1644-50 and a memorandum "Registerng neglected a happy time."

Clun. The Register only begins in 1653.

[1] Shaw, ii., p. 593.
[2] Shaw, ii., p. 254.

Lydbury. "1643-7, These yeers being times of wars the Register was neglected." (Register.)

Longford. "Here wants a Register from ye year 1603 to 1654, yt is to say for 51 years, which cannot be found, supposed to be lost in our uncivill wars or times of Rebellion." (Register.)

Middle. "The Register was in the War time altogether neglected." (Gough, p. 22.)

Moreton Corbet. "Most p'te of ye war time . . . few were regestered." (Register).

Ness, Great. "From the 11th of Aprill 1640 there was no Register at all taken as can be found, in regard of the Warrs and troublesome times that then presently followed untill the first of May, 1651." (Register.)

Rushbury. No entries 1646-50.

Shrawardine. "The parsonage house with al edifices thereunto belonging was burnt for the safetye of the garrison, on Midsummer Eve 1645. In this fyring the Register book among many books of the Minister was burned." (Register).

Shrewsbury St. Mary's. There is a blank from the beginning of September 1642 to end of June 1643.

Shipton. "From the year of our Lord God 1644 to the year 1648 this Register book was taken out of Shipton Church and was not to be found, the chest wherein it was kept being broken up by soldiers." (Register).

Stokesay. In the Register after 1642 there are only two entries, one in 1652, the other in 1654, till 1660.

Whitchurch. "The 30 day of May 1643, Whitchurch was surprised & taken by Sir Will. Brewerton's forces. Non entered from May 1643 untill October 1647." (Register).

Wrockwardine. No entry for 1642, one for 1643, and this memo.: "Whereas notes weare lost when Mr. Smyth went away wee can accounte but from fourty foure onward" "The Register was discontinued for some yeares by Mr. Smyth's deserting ye place in ye heate of ye civil wars."

But there have been preserved these Churchwardens' Accounts covering the same period, 1640-62.[1]

[1] Taken from *Shropshire Parish Documents*, issued by the County Council.

Barrow 1629-1782
Chirbury 1604-1783
Clun 1620-1662
Condover 1634-1650
Cound 1625-1667
Donington 1629-1811
Kenley 1601-1657
Ludlow 1608-1701
Lydbury 1625-1805
S. Julian's 1632-1693
St. Mary's 1627-1703
Stockton 1598-1677
Tong 1630-1680
Uffington 1627-1693
Whitchurch 1630-1670

Episcopal Registrars having been abolished, no proper accounts were kept of appointments to livings. Among scattered notices I have come across the following Shropshire references:

These "Puritan Nominations" are given by Shaw, in his second vol.

1646, March 26. William Clarke to be instituted to Stockton in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield (Lord's Journal viii., 236.) [p. 326.]

1647, Sept. 28. Jo. Gough to Buckenhill, Salop. (L.J. ix., 452.) [p. 345.]

1647-8, March 1. Geo. Cudworth[1] to Shenton, Salop. (L.J. x., 83.) [p. 352.]

1648, May 1. Mr. Smyth to Corindin,[2] Salop. (L.J. x., 261.) [p. 356.]

1648, June 5. James Cressett[3] to Cond, Salop, void by the death of Richard Wood. (L.J. x., 303.) [p. 357.]

1648, Nov. 10. Ro. Ely[4] to Shrewsbury, Salop. L.J. x., 584.) [p. 362.]

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[1] In Feb., 1646-7, a Mr. Cudworth resigned the Head-mastership of Market Drayton Grammar School, possibly the same who, a year afterwards, was made Vicar of Sheinton,

[2] Corindin. Shaw in his Index says "Corindin, see Carradine." Carradine is probably a variation of Wrockwardine, which appears also as Wrothardine, and Rockardine. On April 28, 1635, James Smith was appointed to Wrockwardine, and, the Register says, "Deserted ye place in ye heate of ye Civil Wars." He was one of the Independent Assistant Commissioners in 1654, when he had removed to Upton Magna. This second nomination to Wrockwardine was probably owing to his delinquency being condoned by the Parliament.

[3] James Cressett conformed in 1662, and was re-appointed to Cound 8 July, 1662.

[4] Ro. Ely. His marriage is thus entered in the Register of Upton Magna: - The purpose of marriage between Robt Eley, clerke, and [illegible name] both of ye par' of Upton Magna in ye co. of Salop [illegible] been publish'd 3 Sabbath dayes in ye publique meeting place called ye Church, according to ye late Act of Parlt. for ye better regulating of Marriages, no exceptions being made against them they were mar'd together this 2nd day of [illegible], A^o 1656, in ye presence of & by Cresswell Taylour.

These are given in the *Transactions* (Series 3, vol. i., part ii., and Series 3, vol. v., part iii.):—

1647, July 26. Richard Payne to Great Ness.
1648, Sept. 11. Edward Lawrence to Baschurch.
1645, Aug. 18. Ralph Morrall to Pontesbury 3rd.
1646, June 6. Thomas Brompton to Hope Bowdler.
1648, Aug. 3. James Jephcott[1] to Oldbury, Bridgnorth.
1649, June 26. Thomas Gilbert to Edgmond.

These Clergy, nominated to Shropshire Livings during the Commonwealth, are found in Lambeth Library, vol. 947, entries 1, 42, 54 (there are no Shropshire Entries in the other Vols.):—

John Corbett, of Grays Inne in the County of Middlesex, Esqre., to whom the presentation to the Parish Church of Worthen doth belong by the grant of Thomas Barrett of Sibborscott in the said County, to present Thomas Beard (?), Master of Arts in St. John's College in Oxford, to be Incumbent: 25 March, 1659.

William Pierrepont, to whom the presentation to Quat belongs by the death of Edward Lobynton (?), late Incumbent, nominates William Woolryche thereto [April] 23, 1659.

Richard, Lord Protector, appoints Moses Leigh, Clerk, to the Vicaridge of the Holy Cross within the Monastery of Salop, commonly called the Abbey Foregate Church, by the cession of the last Incumbent there or howsoever void. By letters patent, dated 3 May, 1659.

On May 29, 1660, came an entire reversal of ecclesiastical affairs. For Charles II. returned to his kingdom, and no time was lost in attempting to come to some arrangement with regard to clerical matters. The Convention Parliament, consisting mainly of Presbyterians with a few Cavaliers, hastened to enact that every living minister who had been ejected, might return to his cure, the then holder of it retiring in his favour. An exception was, however, made for all who had adopted Independent or Anabaptist opinions. A certain amount of power was also given to sequestered

[1] James Jephcott was Head Master of Bridgnorth Grammar School, and probably held Oldbury with his mastership.

patrons to get rid of incumbents appointed by Parliamen or Committee, which was exercised in many instances. Sir Henry Vernon, e.g., in 1660, turned out from Hodnet Samuel Campion, an Independent appointed by the Committee of 1654.

The following list of those who resigned in 1660 is taken from Calamy,[1] who writes:—"I have had not a little help in my characters from Mr. Tallents for Shropshire,"[2] and from Walker. The former unfortunately makes no distinction between those who resigned at the Restoration in 1660, and those who were unable to conform in 1662. As a general rule it may be taken that those who were appointed in, or after, 1654 were Independents, and for them no compromise with Episcopacy was possible:—

Alvely [Alveley]: Mr. Lovel, "a retired and private, but very prudent and worthy man." (Calamy). "Formerly Schoolmaster at Waverley, having been supposed to be not only against the Parliament's cause, but for the prelates and Conformity." (Baxter). He was a constant attendant at Baxter's Lectures at Kidderminster; retired 1660.

Berrington: Mr. Bote, here 1654-60.

Chetton: William Baggeley, a mere layman, who had been appointed on the death of John Spilsbury in 1654, gave place to the ejected Rector, George Benson, who sued him for, and recovered £80 for unpaid Fifths.

Cleobury North: John Smallman outlived the Usurpation and was restored to his Rectory. Charles Humphreys, appointed 1653, was "an holy, active, hopeful young man," who, in 1660, retired to London, and was appointed Lecturer at St. John Zachary.

Cressage: Samuel Smith, formerly Minister of Prittlewel, Essex, signed as Pastor of Cound in 1648, in which year he was appointed to Cressage. Leaving in 1660, he obtained the living of Sandon in his native county, from which he retired in 1662. Died at Dudley and was buried in the chancel of the church.

[1] Calamy, *Abridgement*, ii., pp. 540–573 (edit. 1713); and *Continuation of Account of Ministers* ii., pp. 722–30 (ed. 1727.)
[2] Calamy, *Abridgement*, ii., p. xxiv. preface.

Culmington: "One Madox purchased this living for a year's value from one Horn, but quitted it on news of the King's return."

Dawley Magna: Mr. Rowly retired in 1660.

Donington: George Reeves quitted this Rectory upon the Restoration for the old Rector, John Chapman.

Edgmond: Thomas Gilbert [appointed 20 June, 1649], retired in 1660, and was appointed to Winchendon, Bucks. He was born at Prees, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; (B.A. 1623); was appointed to Looze, Kent, 18 April, 1643, in place of a sequestered Vicar; was Vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading, 1647-50; of Edgmond, 1649-60; Chaplain of Magdalen Coll., Oxon, 1656-60. He was also Domestic Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and a man of great power and authority in Shropshire. He resigned Winchendon in 1662, owing to the Act of Uniformity, and spent the latter part of his time at Oxford in private life. "He was an excellent scholar of extraordinary acuteness and conciseness of style, and a most scholastical head. He had all the Schoolmen at his finger's ends, and what is a little unusual, took a great delight in poetry, and was a good Latin poet himself."

Halesowen: Edward Paston, ordained before the War by a Bishop, retired at the Restoration, but remained in Halesowen, living in great friendship with his moderate successor, and preaching sometimes for his brother, who conformed, in Kingswinford Church.

High Ercal: Richard Hopkins, a skinner or glover, succeeded the ejected Humphrey Browne in 1654; but the old Rector, Matthew Fowler, survived the Usurpation and repossessed the living.

Highley: Giles Rawlins lived to the Restoration and was reinstated.

Hodnet: In 1654 John Oldbourn, M.A., was presented to Hodnet, as successor to Francis Boughey, but Samuel Campion, late of Stoke upon Tern, was here in 1658. He was M.A. of Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, "a learned, pleasant, friendly man, and a very good preacher. His parsonage house with books and goods was burnt in 1658, and he rebuilt them in 1659, and yet in 1660 the patron, Sir Henry Vernon, turned him out."

Hopesay: One Stone, a trooper, surrendered this living to Richard Aunsham on his Majesty's return, but had by that time got money enough out of it to purchase himself another in possession of which he died.

Ludlow: Richard Sadler, Lecturer, was born in Worcester, whence he went when young with his father into New England.[1] After the wars he returned to England, and was ordained at Whixall Chapel, May 10, 1648, and removed from thence to Ludlow. Being turned out upon the King's coming in, he spent the rest of his days in privacy at Whixall.

Oswestry: at the Restoration Rowland Nevet made way for the ejected Humphrey Wynne. He was born at Hodnet in 1609, and educated at Shrewsbury and St. Edmund Hall, Oxon (B.A. 1634), and had been Vicar of Stanton on Hine Heath 1636-50 [app. 14 Oct., 1636].

Oswestry Grammar School: John Evans retired in favour of the ejected Edward Payne.

Peplow, or Weston under Red Castle: "One Bruce, a Lieutenant in the Parliament service, having married the daughter of the Intruder at Hodnet, was thereupon to lay by his carnal weapon and take up the sword of the Spirit, his father-in-law having ordained a small curacy in or belonging to the parish of Hodnet for him, gave him all the tythes of it." (Walker). "After 1660 he preached only occasionally in and about London, having no settled place." (Calamy). He subsequently conformed, as we learn from Philip Henry's *Diary*.

1660 1, Jan. 15. Mr. Bruce wrote to mee about ye Order hee had received prohibiting private Dayes and about his personal wants which are pressing.

1661 (2), Aug. 20. Mr. Bruce after great professions and high expressions to ye contrary, I hear, is re ordayned, hath subscrib'd, and reads. I conceive want & Freinds were urgent with him.

Pontesbury 3rd: Andrew Warter retired for Ralph Morhall, but conformed.

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[1] For what was called "the New England way," cf., Green, *Hist. of English People*, p. 543, and *Reliquæ Baxterianæ*, i., p. 45. Its followers were rigid Independents.

Prees: Aylmer Haughton retired in 1660 in favour of the ejected James Fleetwood, who, however, only held his old living for a few months, being appointed to Ainsley, co. Hereford, in October, and being succeeded at Prees by Christopher Comyns. Aylmer Haughton conformed subsequently.

Pulverbatch, Church: Robert Milward, appointed 1654, retired for the old Rector, William Owen, in 1660, but afterwards conformed and was appointed to Donington (?), a parish in Hereford diocese, 22 Aug., 1663.

Sheriffhales: John Moreton, of Sydney Sussex Coll., Camb. (B.A. 1625), was app. 26 Feb., 1630 1, and, though reported as bitter against the Parliament at the beginning of the war, seems not to have been interfered with. He was buried at Sheriffhales Dec. 9, 1649, and was succeeded by John Nott, Fellow of Trinity Coll., Camb., and son of Charles Nott, minister of Shelsey in Worcestershire. When he first came from the University he was assistant to Ambrose Sparry at Wolverhampton. Thence he removed to Sheriffhales, where he was minister 12 years. After 1660 he "preached publickly in a Chappel near Hadly for 3 or 4 years while he was suffered." He was afterwards at Thame, Oxfordshire, where he died 28 Dec., 1702, aged 77. His successor at Sheriffhales was appointed in Dec., 1661.

Shawbury: Mr. Worthington, who left Shawbury in 1660, was appointed to a living in Cheshire. He conformed in 1662.

Shrewsbury, Holy Cross: Moses Leigh [appointed 3 May, 1659] to this living which he had previously held 1649-50, and had resigned for Norton in Hales, had to leave in 1660, for James Logan, the old Vicar, ejected in Feb., 1644-5. He was, however, appointed to Berrington [30 Nov., 1660], and was re-appointed to Holy Cross, 1671.

Sidbury: Ralph Hide lived to re-possess this living in 1660.

Stanton Lacy: "One Major Sanders" succeeded the sequestered Thomas Atkinson, who had died before the Restoration, "but went off on the King's return."

Stanton upon-Hine Heath: Henry Cruchlow, after holding this living for about seven years, had to make way for the old Vicar, Thomas Orpe, but gave the Under Sheriff

the trouble of dispossessing him. The Shrawardine Register contains the entry:—

"1672, Nov. 15. Mr. Henry Crichlow, of Edgerley, deceased in ye parish of Kinnerley, was buried in this parish church."

Stoke upon Tern: William Higgins returned, but only lived a few years after His Majesty's Restoration, John Adams, appointed in 1655, retiring and removing to Penley, where he stayed two years. Of him Calamy writes: "John Adams before the Wars had been a forward Conformist, and companion of some of the Gentry that were high flown. But he could not conform in 1662."

Stottesden: Reginald Finlow resigned this sequestered living in 1660, to the old incumbent, Thomas Amias, and took up farming, preaching afterwards occasionally about the country.

Tong: Robert Hilton, appointed 1650, retired in December, 1660, though the old Vicar was dead.

Westbury: Ambrose Phillips "lived to be restored, but not without great opposition from the Party." George Berkeley, formerly of Mainstone, who had to resign for him, was made Vicar of Chetton.

Whitchurch: Thomas Porter, M.A., born in Northamptonshire, bred at Cambridge, was settled Minister of Hanmer, co. Flint, before the Wars [i.e., 15 March, 1624-5], and was appointed Lecturer for the City of Chester 31 April, 1642. After the war was over (in the heat of which he was forced to withdraw to London, where he became Lecturer of St. Catherine's Creed Church, London, and was appointed a Tryer for the 8th London Classis, 9 Aug., 1645), "removed to Whitchurch, where he continued an instrument of much good. He by his great prudence so managed the Ministers on that side of the county where a Presbytery was settled that he found no need for compulsory laws." On April 30, 1656, he had a public dispute on Infant Baptism with a Mr. Haggar, an Anabaptist, in Ellesmere Church, the Moderator or Chairman being Francis Tallents, of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. "When the King came in he gave

way to Dr. Bernard, a worthy, moderate man."[1] Nicholas Bernard, [app. 22 Dec., 1660], late Dean of Ardagh, Ireland, died in 1661; and Richard Heylin, son of the Vicar of Great Ness, and former Royal Chaplain to the Ludlow Garrison, succeeded 6 Feb., 1661-2.

Wistanstow: John Rusbatch, a Minister of the 5th Classis of 1647, retired in 1660, and Thomas Good, of Coreley, ejected in 1644 from St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, was made Rector in his room.

Worthen: Laurence Seddon, "upon the return of the Captivity, shared in the common blessings." In 1654 Edward Gyles was admitted to Worthen in place of James Betton, resigned. But on March 25, 1659, Thomas Beard, M.A., of St. John's Coll., Oxon, was appointed to this living, so had soon to leave.

Calamy also refers to the following Chapels, or Chapelries[2]:—

Aston Chapel: Titus Thomas, after leaving in 1660, applied himself to Physic. Subsequently was "Pastor of a Congregation at Salop, where he married a gentlewoman of very good circumstances that enabled him to be useful." Died Dec. 10, 1686.

Moreton Chapel: Timothy Thomas, Minister of Moreton, brother of Titus Thomas of Aston, resigned in 1660. "He was Chaplain to Mrs. Baker of Swiney and dyed in the neighbourhood, 1676." Calamy also mentions "Mr. Roberts of Morton Chapel" as conforming, and another list speaks of "Mr. Roberts of Sweeney."

Stanwardine: Calamy in his list of the Ejected or Silenced Ministers in the County of Salop, inserts "Mr. Hall of Stanwardine."

On 20 March, 1662, the clergy of the Diocese of Lichfield presented a sum of money to the King, for which they had

[1] He had been Chaplain to Oliver, Lord Protector, and one of his Almoners, and Preacher to the Hon. Society of Grey's Inn. (Cox, *Magna Britannia*, ed. 1720, p. 619.)

[2] The incumbents of Chapelries were legally only Curates; it is not therefore surprising that very many received notice to leave in 1660, when Sequestered Vicars returned. The latter would naturally prefer their own nominees.

voluntarily taxed themselves. The total amount from the Archdeaconry was £88 16s.[1] Among the subscribers were :—

Robert Powell, Archdeacon of Salop ...	20	0	0 pd.
Sa. Hildersham, parson of West Felton ...	5	0	0 pd.
And. Parsons, pastor of Wem	3	0	0 not pd.[2]
Fra. Tallents, curate of St. Marie's in Salop	2	10	0 pd.
Jn. Bryan, curate of St. Chadd's in Salop...	0	10	0 pd.
Ric. Heath, vicar of St. Alkmund's in Salop	1	10	0 pd.
William Sugar, curate of Broughton ...	0	10	0 pd.
John Hall, rector of Edgmond	3	0	0 pd.
Thomas Orpe, vicar of Stanton	0	10	0 pd.
Gilbert Cole, curate of Condover	0	10	0 pd.
Edw. Fisher, vicar of Atcham	0	10	0 pd.
Robert Ellce, vicar of Shawbury	1	0	0 pd.
Ed. Morgan, curate of Uffington	0	5	0 pd.

Soon, however, came the ill-advised Act of Uniformity ordering every minister on or before Aug. 24, 1662, to declare his assent and consent to the whole of the Book of Common Prayer, and to abjure the Solemn League and Covenant.[3] In Shropshire 16 found themselves unable to do this, and were in consequence compelled to resign their livings.

Baschurch: Edward Lawrence, born at Moston, co. Salop, an M.A. of Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, on leaving the University came to Baschurch [app. 11 Sept., 1648], small as to maintenance, though not as to work, and continued here till the Batholomew Act ejected him. George Hudson, his successor, was app. 26 Nov., 1662. Lawrence was no admirer of Cromwell who, he said, "did more real prejudice to religion by his hypocrisy than King Charles II., who never pretended to it." His predecessor, Stephen Lewis, had left for Gwithelwerne, co. Merioneth.

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[1] Clerical Subsidy 20—586a in P.R.O It is interesting as showing the loyalty of some who could not conform in 1662.

[2] Andrew Parsons could not pay owing to his heavy fine—vide infra.

[3] The Commissioner appointed to enforce this Act in Shropshire were the Bishop of Lichfield (John Hacket), Lord Newport of High Ercall, Sir Walter Lyttleton and Sir Timothy Tourneur of Bold, Recorder of Shrewsbury.

Bolas: Edward Bury, born in Worcestershire (according to Walker, once a Taylor, but Calamy says educated at Oxford), "continued his labours at Great Bolas for many years. Being suspected of desiring the King's return, his house was searched, his goods plundered, and his life threatened and much endangered. When the King returned and the Act for Uniformity passed he felt it his duty not to conform." John Turner, his successor, was app. 9 Oct., 1662.

Bridgnorth: Andrew Tristram, formerly Pastor of Clent, a member of Baxter's Voluntary Association, and one of the four Special Preachers of it, resigned in 1662, and became a Physician.

Clun: Thomas Froysell, "a divine of extraordinary worth for judgement, moderation, godliness, blameless living and excellent preaching was of Clare Hall in Cambridge, and was fixed at Clun [27 Sept., 1637]. The Civil War drove him to London, where he [was appointed to the sequestered living of St. Margaret's, New Fish St., 17 March, 1642-3, and Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West 25 March, 1643, and] had a great auditory, and was used by God to do good to many. But he returned to his poor people at Clun and was highly prized by them, and indeed by all the country round." His predecessor had been a strong Puritan, Erasmus Powell, whose curate was for a short time his nephew, Vavasor Powell. Froysell's successor was Joseph Jackson, app. 6 July, 1663.

Cockshutt Chapel: Francis Keeling, born at Coventry, and bred in Coventry School and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, was chaplain at Weston Hall, Staffordshire, for two years after taking his degree. Was then ordained by the Presbytery at Whitchurch, and "became Minister of Cockshot Chapel which was then Parochial, and a considerable augmentation was procured him. He continued at Cockshot till he was silenced with the rest in 1662. He lived in Shropshire as long as his wife was suffered to keep young gentlewomen in her house in order to their education, and for some time he and Mr.

Beresford preached alternately at the Thursday Lecture at Shrewsbury." Removed to Kingston on Thames, and died April 14, 1690.

Edstaston: Samuel Taylor, of Magdalene Coll., Camb., quitted this living in 1662, and retired to Wem, where he died 1695, aged 68.

Hadnall Chapel: Francis Wright, jun., since the Minister of Hadnall Ease was Curate to the Vicar of Middle, had to leave when Joshua Richardson resigned in 1662.

Kynnersley: Thomas Wright, resigned in 1662; he had signed the Testimony in 1648.

Middle: "The same power that displaced Mr. More, did in his stead place in Middle Mr. Joshua Richardson, M.A., son of Joshua Richardson of Broughton, upon condition that he would allow the tythes of Hadnall Ease or pay a salary much what was equivalent to the value thereof to a preaching minister to be constantly resident in Hadnall Ease. This Mr. Richardson was an able and laborious minister. His whole employment was about the concerns of his ministry. When the Act of Uniformity came out, Mr. Richardson, refusing to subscribe the declaration inserted in the Act concerning the Solemn League and Covenant, lost his place, and with him fell the Minister of Hadnall Ease. He would willingly have conformed to the discipline and constitution of the Church of England, but he could not with safe conscience subscribe to the declaration against the Covenant."[1] He had been Vicar of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, 1645-7, and had been imprisoned in London in the time of the War by the Parliament. His successor was William Holloway [app. 2 Feb., 1662-3], formerly Rector of North Cheriton, Somerset, who had been when there "seized on in the time of sermon by some fellows who presented their pistols at him, and carried him away before the Committee." (Walker).

Newport: "1662, August:—Honest Mr. Malden forced from his Ministry for Nonconformity this month, the 24th

[1] Gough, pp. 18, 19.

day." (Register). John Malden had been Minister of Cheswardine before his appointment to Newport.

Rodington: Andrew Barnet, brother of Joshua Barnet of Wrockwardine, had been turned out of Church holme in Cheshire for not taking the Engagement, but was Public Preacher of Rodington when silenced in 1662. His great skill in Physic made him the more valued by the neighbouring gentry.

Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund: Richard Heath, succeeded the ejected Richard Awnsham at Hopesay, but was promoted to St. Alkmund's in 1650 when Thomas Blake refused the Engagement. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, and a good oriental scholar, revising the Syriac and Arabic portions of Bishop Walton's Polyglot Bible. At the persuasion of the Bishop he continued a few Lord's days after Aug. 24, 1662, reading the Liturgy, but was soon silenced because he did not come up to the imposed terms of Conformity. Calamy describes him as "an ancient grave minister, moderate, sedate, quiet and religious." Richard Beeston, his successor, was app. 17 Oct., 1662.

Shrewsbury, St. Chad's: John Bryan not long after leaving Cambridge was Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Stamford, and Lecturer at Louthborough. Then he became Minister of Diddlebury in Shropshire, in place of the sequestered Thomas Habberley. In the beginning of 1652 he had a call to the Abbey parish, Shrewsbury, where he had many friends that valued his labours, and St. Chad's being vacant he, through the earnest desire of the parish, moved thither, where he continued till Aug. 24, 1662. In 1655 the parishioners of St. Julian's agreed that John Bryan should be their minister as well as holding the Abbey, and "exercise in preaching two sermons in a month and to have the present proffits that belongeth to the Minister." In 1657 the Churchwardens "paid Mr. John Bryan, minester, for preaching severall sermons in our p'ish in 1655 and 1656 by agreement of the p'ishioners £17 3s. 0d." (Church Wardens' Accounts).

Shrewsbury, St. Mary's: Francis Tallents had been Senior

Fellow, President, and Tutor of Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, and was ordained in London Nov. 29, 1648, at the age of 29. He was a Preacher at Lichfield Cathedral in June, 1649, and was appointed to St. Mary's Jan. 4, 1652-3. At the Restoration in 1660, "he with the rest of his Brethren were not a little pleased and made some advances towards a compliance in Ecclesiastical matters, but when he saw how things were fixed in 1662, he could not come into the Church, but was necessitated to quit his place. Afterwards, for the most part he attended the public ministry and liturgy morning and evening." In 1670 3 he acted as travelling Tutor; in 1673 85 he preached at Shrewsbury with Mr. John Bryan; 1685-7 resided in London; finally in 1691 he, with Mr. Bryan, founded the High Street, Shrewsbury, Presbyterian Church. He died April 11, 1708, in his 89th year, and was buried in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. Robert Fowler, of Harley, was appointed as his successor, 1662.

Shrewsbury School: Richard Pigott, a layman, and one of the Tryers of 1654, was ejected 1 Sept., 1662, and Thomas Chaloner returned to his "old province."

Wem: Andrew Parsons, born in Devonshire, was Minister there for some years before the Civil War broke out. Being driven thence to London, he became known to Mr. Pym, who sent him down to Wem, when that town was garrisoned for the Parliament. There he continued in the exercise of his Ministry till the year 1660. At the latter end of this period he was brought into trouble on account of seditious words sworn against him which were these, "The devil was like a king that courted the soul and spoke fair till he was gotten into the throne and then played pranks." The witnesses deposed contrary to the co-haerence of his discourse that he said "the King was like the devil." He was tried on May 28, and 29, 1661, fined £200, and ordered to be imprisoned till it was paid. He continued nearly three months in prison, till Lord Newport, without his knowledge, procured the King's pardon for his fine. His living was presently sequestered by the Chancellor of Lichfield.

Andrew Parsons was a person of known loyalty. He ran several hazards of life and estate when King Charles II. passed with his army to Worcester, and he sent a horse and arms to the rising at Chester in his favour. (Calamy).

West Felton: Samuel Hildersham, B.D., was educated at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, was "ordained by an Irish Bishop, without subscription," and was appointed to West Felton 13 June, 1628. He was nominated, in 1643, to represent the Shropshire Divines in the Westminster Assembly, and in 1654 was one of the Shropshire Triers. After enforcing the Act of 1643, he naturally could not obey that of 1662, and so retired to Aston, near Birmingham.

Wrockwardine: Joshua Barnet, brother of the Vicar of Rodington, "was ordained by Presbyters, and elected Lecturer of Tockhouse in the parish of Blackburn, Lancashire. There he continued till the imposing of the Solemn League and Covenant, and not being satisfied to take it he retired into Shropshire, his native county, where he settled in two little parishes near Shrewsbury called Astley and Hadnall, and there he remained for some time. But upon the coming out of the Engagement, which he could not take any more than the Covenant, he quitted both those places and took Rockwardine by the advice and procurement of Esquire Stephens of Dottel. Here he continued till 1662, when he left it for his Nonconformity. One main thing he stuck at was re-ordination by a Bishop, which he could not submit to, being satisfied his former ordination by Presbyters was valid. He went every Lord's Day twice to High Ercal though two miles away from his house, and when he preached at noon would take all his congregation with him to church. After some time he accepted the living of Warburton in Cheshire, which was exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction, where he was excused the use of the surplice, &c."

Calamy also includes in his list:—

Mr. Quarrel, who "preached much in Wales, but only settled in Shropshire [i.e., at Oswestry], after 1662." Pos

sibly a son of Mr. Quarrel, of Presteign, in Radnorshire, whose widow was a great friend of Vavasor Powell. (cf. Walker, i., p. 148).

Mr John Griffiths, of Shocklach, co. Chester, "afterwards a Nonconforming Preacher in Shropshire." A "John Griffiths, of Sleape, clericus," was buried at High Ercall in 1674.

Mr. Joseph Lea, a Candidate, who preached often about Whitchurch, and was silenced in 1662.

Of those who had held livings in Shropshire, but had removed into other counties, and had to retire in 1660, or 1662, Calamy mentions:—

Joseph Sound, who had been app. Vicar of Eaton under Heyward 10 May, 1633, and was described as Minister of Shifnal in the Classis of 1647, was made Vicar of Swinnerton, co. Stafford, from which Mr. Picken had been ejected. In 1648 he signed the Testimony among the ministers of Staffordshire. "He was an ancient divine of great learning, moderation, judgement, and calmness of spirit, and of a goodly upright life." He was born at Worfield, near Bridgnorth.

Gilbert Walden, appointed to Willey 28 Feb., 1638, who signed as Pastor of Bridgnorth in 1648, and in 1649 was Assistant to the Minister of Worfield, was appointed to Lemington Hastings as successor to a sequestered incumbent, for whom he was "outed" in 1660. He conformed, and obtained another living near Coventry, where he died.[1]

[1] Gilbert Walden had previously, it seems, been at Claverly. For the following is a list of the Vicars given in the Register published by the *Shropshire Register Society*.

Gilbert Walden 1626-45; Thomas Lawton 1646—55; William Izard 1656-63. But Walden's first date seems hardly correct.

In the accounts of the Corporation of Bridgnorth is this entry;—

1644, May 23. Gilbert Walden the late publiq Preacher of the said Town is recesste and gon out of the said town and hath deserted his place ever sithence about a moneth before Easter last.

In consequence of this delinquency the Royalist Governor, Sir Lewis Kirke, and the Corporation appointed Mr. Thomas Laughton on the condition he should preach two Sundays at the High Church, and the third at the Low Church, as Mr. Walden did.

In 1647-8, Walden went to London to obtain letters patent for a collection throughout the country towards the rebuilding of Bridgnorth.

Samuel Fisher, sometime of Upton Magna [app. 21 July, 1635], and afterwards of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, then "p'sented to the benefice of Lilleshall by Coll. Macworth"[1] (where he was 22 March, 1652-3), was afterwards Rector of Thornton of the Moor, Cheshire, "whence he was cast out and silenced. He was an ancient divine, an able preacher, and of a godly life." The war drove him from Shropshire to London, and on 23rd Jan., 1642-3, St. Albans, Wood St., London, was sequestered from Dr. William Watts to Samuel Fisher, and he was here 24 Dec., 1645.

Thomas Blake, of St. Alkmund's, was here from 1645 till his ejectment for not taking the Engagement, then he removed to West Hoadly, Sussex, where he was silenced in 1662.

The Mr. William Rock who was ejected from Materfield [Mayfield], co. Stafford, may have been the same who signed as "Minister of Aston," in 1648.

Calamy also mentions a Mr. Philips as silenced in Shropshire in 1662. He notes as well the following Shropshire men, who had been educated at Shrewsbury School:—

Samuel Beresford, ejected from St. Werburgh's, Derby, who retired to his old home at Shrewsbury.

Daniel Evans, born at Monk Moor, and who, on leaving Shrewsbury School, was a member of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was silenced in 1662.

George Fownes, M.A., of Cambridge, who resigned High Wickham in 1660, and was afterwards an Anabaptist Minister at Bristol, where he died Dec., 1685.

He, in addition, quotes the following remarks of Mr. Tallents:—"Eighteen of those that were ejected in this county [of Salop] did afterwards conform; and forty others never did. Thirteen were very poor and had wives and many children, as Laurence, Keeling, Parsons, Taylor, Zech. Thomas, Malden, Bury, Joseph Barnet, Campion, Froysel, Humphrys,

[1] Dugdale.

Findlow, Sadler. Others were very poor, but had no charge. Others had a little, as Mr. Heath, Andrew Barnet, &c."[1])

Calamy, however, does not give names corresponding in any way to these numbers, Tallent's 18 being far too few, and his 40 far too many, according to his record. But "a careful examination of Calamy's list shows that for all statistical purposes it is worthless.... Unbiassed enquiry would strike off from the celebrated catalogue of 'two thousand confessors' no less than twelve hundred names."[2] Those he mentions as conforming are Moses Leigh, of Shrewsbury; Aylmer Haughton, of Prees; George Berkeley, of Westbury; Andrew Warter, of Pontesbury; Robert Milward, of Pulverbatch; Roberts, of Moreton Chapel; Worthington, of Shawbury; and Thomas Porter, jun., of Tilstock.[3] But he omits, e.g., James Cresset of Cound [app. 5 June, 1648], who conformed in 1662 (see Cound Register); Jonadab Birch, of Shifnal [app. 1648], who was reappointed 21 Feb., 1661-2; Robert Goodwin at Cleobury Mortimer, 1656-91; John Cooper at Habberley, 1653-71; Nehemiah Evance at Hanwood, 1654-98; Cornelius Evance at Melverley, 1654-64, then Rector of Westbury 2nd Portion, 1664-72; James Smith at Upton Magna, 1654-84; George Arden at Stirchley, 1658-79; and many more whose names could be given.

Calamy also includes Henry Maurice, app. to Bromfield 20 March, 1661, afterwards removing to Church Stretton. He resigned Bromfield owing to debt and fear of the plague some time subsequent to 1669, for his name is found in the Registers there as Vicar up to, and in, that year. And Zechariah Thomas, of Tilstock, who "was ordained after the King came in," as Curate to Dr. Bernard of Whitchurch

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[1] cf. Diaries of Philip Henry.

1662-3. Feb. 1. I sent 10/- to Mr. Taylor of Wem, being ye remaynder of what was in my hands of ye money given by Gen[l] Venables, & Mr Golborn of Chester, to Mr Keeling 20/- to Mr Laurence 20/.

1680. June 2. Ten pounds left to my dispose by Wil. Probyn of Wem, his last will for needy min[ts] whereof Mr Sam. Taylor had £5. Mr Jos. Barnet £1. Mr. Fras. Keeling £1. Mr Edw. Bury £1. Dr. George Long £1. Mr John Malden £1.

[2] Curteis, *Bampton Lectures, 1871*, p. 68, note.

[3] Tilstock was a Chapelry of Whitchurch, and Thomas Porter, sen., resigned the latter in 1660. His son thereupon had to leave, but renounced his ordination from the Classis was re-ordained, and presented to Bunbury, in Cheshire.

[app. 22 Dec., 1660], but had to leave in 1663, on the notice of a new Vicar. The following extracts from Philip Henry's *Diaries* tells his story :—

1661, Oct. 15. Upon ye evening of this day Dr. Bernard, Parson of Whitchurch, dyed, it seemes suddenly.

1662, April 2. I went with my dear wife to Whitch. : where I visited Dr. Heylin, now parson there.

1662-3, Feb. 1. I went to Tilstock, where Mr. Thomas is

1663, April 10. Dr. Matthew Fowler came to bee Preacher at Whitch. : instead of Dr. Heylin, lik't better than hee was, if it hold.

1663, April 26. Mr. Thomas threatned at Tilstock by Dr. Fowler ; if hee should be remov'd 'twill bee ill not with that place only but wth the neighbourhood also.

1663, May 3. Mr. Thomas took his farewel of Tilstock, great sadnes & many teares in ye Congreg.

1670, Sept. 14. This day my worthy friend, Mr. Zech. Thomas, fell asleep at Nantwich, whither hee return'd the week before from Shrews. : where hee had been some time in ye use of meanes in vayn. He dy'd of a Consumption, in ye 41 y. of his age.

Both Maurice and Z. Thomas were therefore willing to, and in fact did, conform to the Act of Uniformity of Aug. 24, 1662.

P. Henry, it may be added, in a list of the *Shropsh* : *Minrs. Nonconformists dead since Aug. 24, 1662* (which he gives under the date July 3, 1680), includes the name of "Mr. York." He had previously mentioned his death as follows :—

" 1666, May : Mr. York dy'd in Shrewsb., a holy good man, & well approved in ye Ministry, who wasted his own candle in giving light to others, even whilst under ye Bushel."

I have, however, failed to discover his former parish. Henry also writes :—

" 1661, Aug. 29. I was told of the death of Mr. Thomas of Shropsh., a Minister, kild by a Fall from off his Horse."

Lastly, Richard Baxter speaks of the Non-conformity of Mr. Swaine, once Head Master of Bridgnorth Grammar School, and afterwards a Preacher in Radnorshire. (Reliquiæ, iii., p. 98)

But to end this long paper. The following lines, written by Mr. Francis Tallents, on the death of Rowland Nevet, in 1675, may form a fitting conclusion:—

Great Hildersham, and zealous Nevet go,
  Kind Richardson, and reverend Porter too,
Smith, Paston, Thomas, Adams, Humphreys, Bote,
  With famous Wright, and Froysel, men of note,
Sadler, and learned holy humble Heath.[1]

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[1] Matthew Henry, *Life of Philip Henry*, p. 459.

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THE TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY.

By the late
Rev. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A.

Edited by the late WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume VI., page 406, and concluded.)

[The late Mr. William Phillips had, at the time of his death, arranged the first half of Mr. Blakeway's Topographical History of Shrewsbury in order for the press, and this has been already printed in the *Transactions*. The notes in parentheses marked "Ed." are Mr. Phillips's additions. I have arranged all the last portion of the History under the respective streets, and have added some additional deeds from Mr. Mytton's collections and from other sources.—W. G. D. F.]

Having thus conducted our readers through two main streets to their termination, I return to the upper end of Castle Street, to describe the streets or lanes leading out of that:—and first of *the passage into St. Mary's churchyard.*

Along this we first come to St. Mary's Water Lane, or *lode* as it was anciently termed, a steep narrow lane leading to Severn, and formerly guarded by two gates, one at the top, and the other at the bottom; the arch-way of the latter, which is of Norman work, still remains. It was up this lane that the troops of the parliament entered the town at its surprize in Feb., 1645, as is related at length in our history.[1] In [*blank*], a fox was killed in this lane by the

[1] [See Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 449, &c.—W.G.D.F.]

Cleeton hounds, the same, I apprehend, of whom I shall have occasion soon to speak again.

The land, on the left side of the way leading into St. Mary's churchyard, was lying waste in the 8th of Edward IV. (1469), and there stood a gateway in it to the church of the BLACK-FRIARS[1] below, for by deed of that date (Lib. A, p. 79) Roger Eyton, Esquire, of Salop, gives seisin to William Prowd, bruer, of a void place near the cemetery of the church of St. Mary, between the gate of entrance *(portam introitus)* to the church of the Friars Preachers, and a certain venell called Seyntmarywaturlode, leading towards Severn. When the Friary was demolished, and the buildings levelled with the ground, the area was cleared and used as a bowling green for the members of the council of Wales, during their residence at the Council House: and these great and grave personages had no better way to go down and enjoy this manly but almost obsolete sport, but by the rude expedient of a *ladder*.[2] I learn this from the Bailiffs Accounts of 1566.

" Paid to the coroners for gatheryng up the stonne in the freers, and leying them up ... ... iii^{s} iv^{d}
Paid for the ladder to the counsaille to go downe into the freers ... ... viii^{d}
Item for a ladder to stand upon the wall in the freres for the counsell to come to the bowlyng alley ... ... viii^{d}"

The following order in the corporation books, respecting this street to the churchyard, shews that the town, which is not even now celebrated for its neatness, was in 1595 in a most disgraceful state of neglect, also the complaint of the Prior to the owners of the Marsh:—" Roger Luter prays allowance of half the charge of repairing a decayed pavement in a lane adjoining the house, leading from the High Pavement towards St. Mary's Church[3]; being a passage greatly used and frequented: which waye, by reason of the

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[1] [A full account of the Black Friars of Shrewsbury will be found in the *Transactions*, Vol. IX., page 251.—W.G.D.F.]

[2] This, I think, can hardly be, considering that the wall on each side the water lane was then standing, and both the gates. They must have had to descend into the lane, and then to climb either over the Friary wall, or to go round by either the bottom or top gate. I think it more likely to mean the Grey Friars over the Town wall.

[3] [This lane is now called Windsor Place.—W.G.D.F.]

sayde decaide pavement, and the dangerous savours of mucke and other enormities there beinge, is very noysome to all passengers, and may tend to some infection. The whole charge is 18^{s}, the distance being 72 yards." Whether the petitioner obtained this very moderate request, does not appear: but even Salopian uncleanliness had its limits; for in 1580 I find Mr. Lowe fined, but no more than 10^{d}, for his *unresonabell* myron.

On Sept. 6, 1612, the parishioners consented, at the earnest request of Mr. Humphrey Lear, Esquire, that he and his heires for ever shall have as much right and tittle as in them is, for the settinge straight of his new palle in the Church yard wheare he hath incroached in places of the palle a yard of ground: in consideration whearof, he hath promised to be a good benefactor towards the repairing of the church.

Advancing into St. Mary's Churchyard, we first come to the *Stone House*, as that on the left hand is still called, though now cased with brick. In 1646 it is styled in the parish book, The great stone house of Sir Richard Lee near unto the chancell. This gentleman was seated at Lee Hall and Langley, and was the last heir male of his family. One of his daughters, Rachel, married Ralph Cleeton, gentleman, and in her descendants this house continued still.

[On 20 August, 28 Eligabeth, 1586, Robert Irland of Salop, esq., enfeoffed and confirmed to Richard Lewys of Salop, draper, all that stone house or messuage now in decay, and all that parcel of land adjoining, situate in a certain street called St. Maries Almeshowsestreete, containing in breadth near the said street, between Robert Ireland's tenement then in the tenure of Thomas Higgins, baker, on the south side, and land formerly of Richard Mytton esq., then in the tenure of Richard Medlicott, gent., on the north side, eight cloth rods and ten digits, and in breadth on the west side between the garden of the said tenement in the tenure of Thomas Higgins, up to land of Geoffrey Jones in the tenure of John Jackson on the north side six cloth rods, and contains in length from the said street on the east side up to land of Edward Onslowe in the tenure of Humphrey Hughes, sherman, on the west side twenty eight cloth rods and a half. To hold to said Richard Lewys and the heirs of his body on

the body of Margery his late wife and sister of said Robert Irland begotten, with remainder to said Richard Lewys and his heirs, at the annual rent of two shillings. (Deed penes H. R. H. Southam). The Stone House afterwards belonged to the Lloyds of Whitehall, and was by them sold to the Salop Infirmary.—W. G. D. F.]

Next follows the *Infirmary*, originally built by John Kynaston, esquire, of Hardwicke, and of which more will be said hereafter. At the end of the churchyard in this direction, stands the *Draper's Hall*, a large rambling old timber house with a garden annexed. In the 4th of Edward IV. (1465), Agnes, wife of William Hybot, and Margaret, wife of Roger Goodbard, styling themselves "the natural and legitimate daughters and coheirs of Cassandra, widow of John Wyke, late of Salop," grant to John Knyght, merchant, master of the gild or fraternity of the Holy Trinity of the mistery of Drapers in Salop, and Degory and Richard Watur drapers, wardens of the same gild, a tenement reaching in length from the cemetery of the collegiate and parochial church of St. Mary to the tenement of John Phelypps, clerk, and in breadth from the land of the said Degory Watur, to the land of the Dean and Canons of St. Mary. (Lib. A., 78.) Phelyppes was town clerk, and, it appears from other documents, lived in Dogpole, so that we have the situation of Draper's Hall accurately described. In 1580, the corporation being very anxious to secure the services of the Revd. Dr. Bulkeley in the capacity of publick preacher of the town, engaged this mansion for his reception, and it is an item in the Bailiffs' Accounts of that year:—"Paid for the taking of the house called Drapers halle for Mr. docter banckley £20," a very considerable rent in those days, evincing the high value at which they rated his ministry.

At the back of these premises ran the *French wall*, whatever was meant by that expression: for thus it is entered on the books of the company, "May 20th, 1661, Agreed that the French wall between Mr. Rowland Hunt's house and Drapers hall shall be made new with bricke." It should seem by subsequent entries, that this expression merely denotes a low palisade.

OX LANE.

OX LANE, anciently *St. Maries*: and after the building of the alms houses *St. Mary Alms House Street.* It is thought to have been called St. Maries, because the college or houses of the canons of that collegiate church were situated in it, on the right hand side of the way, where there is still a large old timber tenement with a kind of corridore or piazza in front, of considerable antiquity, though more recent than the existence of the college: and in 1732, when the adjoining houses were taken down to be rebuilt, a monk's head, carved in stone, as says my authority, was found under the foundation.

In 1615 the Drapers Company agreed, that if the towne do pave the street from the Crosse, to the style of the church, the company would be at the charge of paving the side next to the almshouse. We learn from this entry, that the Oxlane was till then unpaved, and probably, also, that it had not then obtained its present name.

Jones' Mansion.—Further on, at the corner leading into St. Alkmund's Churchyard, is a spacious mansion with a large garden, formerly the residence of Chief Justice Jones (grandson of William Jones, who resided near the bridge), where, in October, 1642, he entertained as his temporary guests, the infant Duke of York, afterwards King James II., and the celebrated Prince Rupert, who during the visit of Charles I. to this town, took up their abode, we are told, with Master Jones, the lawyer. In this house, when Dugdale visited the town in 1663, he found nine coats of arms in the parlour window. 1, Mortimer, the inescutcheon azure; 2, Strange, the field gules, the lions argent; 3 and 4, France and England quarterly twice: one of the coats with a label of three points; 5, Argent a cross gules; 6, Azure a cross flory, between four martlets; or 7, First and fourth argent, a lion rampant sable, within a border . . . second and third, Or a bend sinister, engrailed sable; 8, Talbot; 9, Gules three boars' heads couped or.

This must have been the very spot on which stood the *stone house* and the *wooden house*, which Agnes de Hibernia, relict of Hugh de Londoniis, being "in her liege, authority, power, and widowhood," gave to the church of Haghmon "in

pure, sincere and perpetual alms" for the safety of the soul of John de Hibernia, her first husband, and for her own soul, and those of her children, and all her relations (*ac puerorum et omnium parentum meorum*), for the said houses are expressed to be "opposite the stile of the churchyard of St. Mary next to Doggepol." This deed belongs to the latter end of the thirteenth century. The street leading from Sir Thomas Jones's house to St. Alkmund's Church, proceeds also, to the right[1] hand, to an irregular open space called ST. ALKMUND'S SQUARE, but formerly BERINGTON SQUARE, from its containing the mansion house of that ancient Shrewsbury family, together with their chapel for the exercise of the Roman Catholick religion, to which persuasion they belonged. As Roger Berington, who stands at the head of their pedigree, is stated to have married Alice, daughter and coheir of John de Hibernia, there can be little doubt that it was her mother who granted this contiguous property to Haghmond Abbey. I require more proof than I have yet seen, that the father of John was Sir Walter Fitzroy, a son of King Edward I., by the Earl of Kildare's daughter. But I return to *Ox Lane*.

DOGPOLE.

This street joins on to DOGPOLE, but it does not seem to be known exactly where the one ends, and the other begins: accordingly, in a deed of the Berington family, 1689, a house is spoken of as being situate in *St. Mary Almshouse Street*, otherwise called *Dogpole* or *St. Mary Churchyard*. In other deeds of the same family, 1665, *Dogpole* bears also the name of *St. Christopher's Street* and *St. Christopher's Corner*; and this name extended the whole way to the cross; for in 19 Jac. (1622) Thomas Ireland, of Adbrighton Island, esquire, sells to Charles Bennion, gentleman, a messuage in St. Christopher's Street, otherwise called St. Mary Almshouse Street. The origin of these appellations I cannot explain.

The king's street, which is called Doggepol, occurs in a deed in the chartulary of our abbey (No. 225), witnessed by Richard Sitte and Luke, provosts.

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[1] [Qu. the left hand. -ED.]

[In 12 Edward III. (1339) Thomas Russel, son of John Russel of Salop, granted to Richard his son, and the heirs of his body, a messuage in which he (the grantor) dwelt in Salop, in the street of Doggepol, together with three shops adjoining in the same street. Witnesses: John Stury, Thomas Colle, bailiffs, John le Welsh, Richard de Leton, John de Sutton, and others. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

The brotherhood of the Holy Cross in St. Alkmond's church, had a tenement "in the street of Doggepol," out of which a rent of 3^s 4^d was granted by Simon and William Toure, as feoffees of Margery, relict of James Boerleie, in 1413, to William, her son, and Isabel, his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies. Dated Saturday after the feast of St. Laurence martyr, 1 Henry V. Witnesses: David Holbache and Richard Stury, bailiffs, Reginald Mutton, and others. (Halston Deeds.)

It was probably the same tenement, her share of which Benedicta, relict of Nicholas Wygan, granted in 1352 to Sir Richard de Laueleye, vicar of St. Alkmund's, Salop, her share of all the tenements in the upper part of Doggepol, which Thomas Geoffrey her brother had of the gift and feoffment of Richard Borrey of Salop, and which descended to her and her sister Lucy, relict of William de Kaynton, after the death of Robert, son and heir of John Geffrey, their late brother. [Witnesses: John Stury and William le Parmonter, bailiffs, William de Smethcote, Robert de Upton, Roger de la Yate, Robert de Hulton, Richard Russel, and others. Dated Thursday, the vigil of St. Bartholomew, 26 Edward III. (23 August, 1353). (Halston Deeds). On the 8th of September following, Benedicta quitclaimed to Sir Richard de Lauleye, her right in her share of the same tenements. Witnesses: John Stury and William le Parmonter, bailiffs, and others. Dated Saturday, the feast of the Nativity of B. Mary, 26 Edward III. (Halston Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

Owen ap Jevan ap Madoc in 1300 releases to Jevan ap Eyneon ap Wylym, a tenement in Doggepol [street of Salop, as it is situate between a tenement of Roger de la Yate on one side, and a tenement of the heirs of Benedict le Bray on the other side, and extends from the highway (*via regia*) to a garden of Roger de la Yate. Witnesses: William de

Longenorle and Thomas le Skynner, bailiffs, John Stury, Roger de Thom', John de Shotton, Nicholas Gerard, John de Caupedene, and others. Dated Friday, the feast of St Matthias, 43 Edward III. (24 February, 1369). (Halston Deeds).—W.G.D.F.] (Ibid). This is an example of Welsh inhabitants of Shrewsbury, to the rarity of which I have adverted above. After the rebellion of Glyndwr, at the commencement of the next century, they became still more uncommon. In the reign of Henry V., Nicholas Gerard of Salop, granted to Nicholas Gerard, his bastard son, a tenement in Dogpoll, in which he, the grantor, then dwelt, and all the lands formerly belonging to Richard Russell, his uncle (*avunculi mei*), extending from his said house to the hospice called Le Bell, formerly called le Ireland's hall ; also a tenement super le wile copp.

The abbot of Lilleshull had a tenement in the street of Doggepol, 13 Edward III. (1339-40) (cart. Edward Smythe, baronet) ; and the abbey of Salop had land here called *Asterton grounds*, which in the 33d of Elizabeth (1591) was holden by Francis Newport, Esquire.

On 17 Sept., 33 Eliz. : (1591) Thomas Horde, Esquire, conveys to Thomas Ottley, Esq., of Shrewsbury, a stable and garden in Dogpole, reaching from a tenement of Robert Ireland, Esquire, to Asterton grounds, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Salop, and then in the tenure of Francis Newport, Esquire. This, therefore, in all probability was the spot on which his descendant, Richard, earl of Bradford, when desirous to cultivate an interest in the borough of Shrewsbury, erected a handsome house,[1] over the door of which an earl's coronet may still be seen, as also in white pebbles on the pavement before it. But the most distinguished inhabitant of Dogpole was the great John Talbot, the conqueror of France, and first earl of Shrewsbury.

Edward le Botiler died 1375, seised of a free burgage in Doggepol. Ankaret, one of his sisters and coheirs, married John, lord Strange of Blackmere ; and their grand daughter Ancaret le Strange, brought this and much other property to

[1] [Known as Newport House, now and for many years past occupied by Dr. Edward Burd.—W.G.D.F.]

her husband, Richard lord Talbot, father of the earl of Shrewsbury.

Lord Talbot's mansion here, or as the language of that day ran, his *inn*, bore his own name. By inquisition taken after his death, 32 Henry VI. (1453-4), it is found that he died seised (inter alia) of a messuage or hostel (*hospicium*) called *le Talbot*, and four other messuages in Shrewsbury. (Dugd. MSS., A, 1). It appears to have been towards the bottom of the street, and on the left hand side of the way, probably about the site of Mr. Peele's house: for in the 5th of Henry VIII., 12th of April (1514), Richard Mytton, master of the confraternity or gild of the Holy Trinity in the collegiate church of St. Mary, and the guardians (i.e., wardens) of the said fraternity, and of the art of drapers, demise to Maurice ap Howell, "all that void place in le Dogpoll between the land of the Lord of Shrowesbury called The Talbott Inn, on the east side, and the tenement of John Owmfreston on the north. (cart. John Corbet, arm. de Sundern)."[1]

In 1 Hen: VII. (1485) Thomas Hoorde, escheator, accounts for the issues of a certain messuage or hostel called le Talbot, in the town of Salop, which, in another part of the same record, is called the tenement of the late earl of Shrewsbury, called Talbot Inne, and of which the said earl died seised in 13 Edward IV. (1474).

On the etymology of Dogpole I have nothing to propose. A *talbot* is a *dog*, and therefore it may be thought to have borrowed its name from the residence of this great earl: but we have seen that it was so called at least as early as the 13th of Edward II. (1319-20), many years before that noble family had any connection with this town.

In the 7th of Henry VII. (1491-2), Adam Knyzt entered on a tenement in the street called Dogpoll, lately inhabited by

[1] [Joseph Morris quotes one of the Cole deeds, dated 1436-7, to prove that the Inn or Hall of the Talbot family was not situated in Dogpole, but in the High Pavement near the Butter Cross. By it "Master Thomas Talbot" (eldest son of the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury) leases to William Colle of Salop, "all that Hall, &c., in the High Pavement, extending in the street from the land of Roger Thomas (? Thornes) to the land of Roger Eyton, and reaching from the King's highway to land occupied by William Wylyms draper and fischer." But was this tenament really Talbot's Inn or Hall? The deed of 1514 cited above by Blakeway speaks distinctly of "The Talbott Inn" as being in "le Dogpoll."—W.G.D.F.]

John Phelyps (lib. A.), who will be found among our town-clerks and recorders, as having successively filled each of those offices.

DOUBLE BUTCHER ROW.

The *Double Butcher Row* was, I conceive, anciently called the *Waxchere*.[1] In 7 Edward III. (1334) Richard Borrey of Salop, grants to Hugh, son of Hugh le Donfowe, a messe *in vico vocato le Wax chere*. In 17 Edward III. (1344) Lucy relict of William de Nesse of Salop, grants to Alan de Shareshull of Shoppenhale, and Agnes his wife, daughter of the grantor (among other things), four shops in the Waxchere. (Cart. penes W. Hamper, arm.).

[In August, 1334, Richard Borrey of Salop granted to Hugh, son of Hugh le Donfowe, of Salop, a messuage in Salop which lies in a street called *le Waxchere*, between a tenement of Roger Perle on one side, and a shop formerly of Warin le Child on the other side, and extends in length from the high way to a tenement formerly belonging to Clement, son of Peter Clements. Witnesses: John Reyner, Thomas fil. Tho. Colle, bailiffs, Nicholas Ive, Reginald Perle, Peter Gerard, Tho. Geffrey, Hugh de Wyain, Thomas Ive, Robert de Weston, John de la Tour, and others. Dated at Salop, Tuesday after the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, 7 Edward III. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

At the upper end of it is a very large old timber house, which from its handsomely carved gable, and the row of obtusely pointed windows and gateways below, formerly belonged to some personage of note, unless it was, as we have conjectured (*History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 267), the house in which the fraternity of St. Alkmond's parish held their meetings. Buildwas abbey had a tenement hereabouts, perhaps on this spot: for by deed without date Roger Blenchose grants to Roger Yve a messuage and garden situate between Richard Sturi's tenement and Grope Lane: and reaching in length from the King's way (i.e., the High Street) to the

[1] [Some further account of Double Butcher Row, or Waxchere, has already been given in Vol. V., page 278.—W.G.D.F.]

tenement of the abbot and convent of Buldewes. I subjoin the original deed:—

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Roger Blenchose, in ligia potestate et plena sanitate mea, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Rogero, filio Alani Yve, pro servicio suo, unum mesuagium cum uno gardino, et cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in Salop, quod quidem messuagium situm est inter tenementum Ricardi Sturi, ex parti una, et venellam que vocatur Grope Counte lone, ex parte altera, et extendit se in longitudine a via regia que ducit a venella versus domum dicti Ricardi Sturi, usque ad tenementum Abbatis et conventus de Buldewas (e coll. W. Mytton). In another copy this deed is attested by Thomas Bykedon and Alan Clement, bailiffs in 26 Edward I (1297-8).

GROPE LANE.

Grope Lane.—William Wyrcester, in his Itinerary, mentions a lane of this name in Bristol, as do Anthony Wood (Life, p. 218) and Hearne (Roperi Morus, 256) in Oxford, derived, probably, like this, from its obscurity and narrowness. This is mentioned as early as 26 Edward I., when Roger Blenchor grants to Roger, son of Alan Yve, a garden and messuage lying *juxta venellam quevocatur Grope countelane.* (coll. W. Mytton).

Repulsive as it must appear to modern ideas of refinement, some persons, of great note in their day, did not disdain to reside in this narrow and confined situation, and the massive stone walls by which it is still bounded have, perhaps, belonged to their mansions. Sir Richard Stury is the first of these, that we have found: his "hall" had passed, by 14 Richard II., to the family of Berington.

In 12 Rich. II. (1388-9) John, son of Roger Piers, and others, grant to William, son of the said Roger, all that tenement situate in Gropecontelone and Gumbelstalstrete, as it lies between the tenement of William de Byriton, senior, on one side, and John Tiler's tenement on the other, and extends *a via regia usque ad aulam predicti Willelmi de Byriton, quondam domini Ricardi Stury, militis.* Sir Roger Acton was another: he was a man in high favour with Richard II. and Henry IV., to whom he was esquire of the body: but was

at length brought to the stake in the reign of Henry V., for his attachment to the principles of Wyclif. His widow still resided here in 4 Henry VI. (1425), when the Beringtons alienated their property in this lane to the great John Talbot ; but the Acton residence continued in that family several years later.

In 5 Henry V. (1418), William Piers of Pontesbury, Esquire, grants Sir Richard, son of Roger le Whilwryghte, and Sir William, son of Thomas Phelippes, chaplains, a tenement in le Gropelone and le Bakestererowe, et extendit se colateraliter per le.....et tenementum nuper Rogeri Acton, militis, usque ad cornerium de Bakestere strete, et ad aliud capud, et jacet in latitudine inter le Grope lane et tenementum Thome Byriton filii Willelmi Byriton senioris.—(Halston Deeds). [Witnesses: Roger Corbet and John Perle, bailiffs, Reginald Mutton, Symon Tour, William Hord, and others. Dated at Salop, Thursday before the feast of St. Chad, Bishop, 5 Henry V.—W.G.D.F.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Thomas Byriton, filius et heres Willelmi Byriton, senioris, de Salop, dedi etc., Johanni domino Talbot et ffurnyvale, Hugoni Burgh, Willelmo Boerley et Thome Trentham, totum meum tenementum in Salop.....situatum inter tenementum Willelmi Lychefeld, militis, quondam in possessione Reginaldi Perle, ex una parte, et tenementum Alicie Acton, quondam uxoris Rogeri Acton, militis, ex altera parte, ad illum finem versus cimiterium ecclesie Sancti Alkemundi Salop, et ad alium finem versus vicum vocatum le Bakerrowe, inter tenementum Rogeri Thornes, ex una parte, et tenementum Willelmi Piers, ex altera parte, una cum reuersione duorum tenementorum in le Bakerrowe antedicto infra bundas predictas que quidem dua tenementa Johannes Paunton de Salop modo tenet ad terminum vite Agnetis uxoris sue.....Hiis Testibus, Johanne Shetton, et Willelmo Forster, tunc ballivis ville Salop, Johanne Perle, Nicholao Shetton, Johanne Flouer, Willelmo Toure, Roberto Herseley, et aliis. Datum apud Salop, septimo die Sept. anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie quarto (1425).

In 1434, Edward Atton leaves his wife Elena his tenement at the head of Groplone, lying angularly between ye king's

way, and the tenements late of William Tour and ye abbot and convent of Lilleshull.

From a deed in possession of Thomas Ireland, of Adbrighton, Esquire, 1765, in 1484, Roger Acton sells a tenement in Salop, situate angular wise opposite to St. Alkmund's churchyard, near a path way called Grope counte lane, to Edward Esthop, merchant.—(Bowen).

CHEPYNGE (OR MARKET) STREET.

The turning out of Carrier's Inn, or Shoplatch, to the left is in Rocque's plan called a part of Shoplatch, and was lately considered as belonging to Kiln lane. Anciently, however, it bore the name, as far as the Market-place, of *Chepynge street*, from Chepyng, the old word for a market, and it has been denominated in a recent revision of the nomenclature of our town, *Market Street.*

In the 26th of Edward III. (1353), Hugh, son and heir of Thomas Colle of Salop, grants to Galfrid de Clyve of Salop, a shop situate in the lower corner (inferiori cornerio) of Chepyng stret, and reaching in length from the said Chepyng stret, to the tenement of the prior of St. John of Salop, and in breadth from the tenement of the abbot and convent of the monastery of St. Peter of Salop, unto the street called *le Stallys.* It is difficult to understand this description ; but it seems to include the whole land backwards from Market street to the Gullet shut. [On 25 March, 1371, John de Weston demised to John de Salebury, goldsmith, and Agnes his wife, and Benedicta their daughter, for their lives, a tenemen in le Chepyng-Stret, which Richard le Nelder formerly occupied, and which lay between a tenement of Thomas Perle and a tenement of William de Withiford, at the rent of 20s. Witnesses: John Stury and John de Shotton, bailiffs, and others. Dated at Salop the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, 44 Edward III. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.] The *Talbot Inn*, in this street, was the residence of the ancient family of Ottley, as long as they continued to be engaged in the commerce of Shrewsbury. *St. Blase's chapel* was in this immediate neighbourhood, and, as it seems, on the right hand side of Murwaine opposite the back yard of the Talbot. On the 6th Aug., 25 Henry VI. (1447), William

Mitton, esquire, grants to Roger Lye of Salop, weaver, all those his (the grantor's) tenements as they lye in a certain angle between the tenement called Cherleton hall, and the street called Chepyngestrete, and again between the lane leading towards St. Chad's church (this must be the street leading to Swanhill), near the chapel of St. Blase, from the said lane to the forenamed Cherletonhall.[1] The right hand side of Chepynge Street, from the turning up to Murwaine as far as Shoplatch, seems formerly to have been all laid out in gardens: and all, I conceive, the property of the Charlton family: for in the 11th of Edward IV. (1472), Thomas Bromley, merchant, who had purchased Cherlton Hall from the Earl of Tankerville, and had sold it to Nicholas Warynge, releases to Thomas Otteley of Salop, merchant, his right in eight gardens as they lye together within the town of Salop, near the king's way, leading from the Cornemarket towards the wall of the town on one side, and a certain great garden belonging to the great stone chamber, formerly the property of the Lord of Chorlton, and now belonging to Nicholas Warynge, merchant of the Staple of Calais, on the other side. The house at the corner, now the *George Inn*, was in 1615 the residence either of the Warings or the Prowds, as appears from the coats of arms supported by angels, in coarse plaister over the chimney-piece upstairs.[2]

KILN LANE, OR PRINCESS STREET.

Proceeding onwards from Chepynge Street, we come to KILN LANE, which, narrow as it is, is wider than a great part of the rue de St. Jacques, the chief street of old Paris. Its earliest name was the Street of Candelan; i.e., perhaps, *Candle lane*. Its vicinity to St. Chad's church, where such multitudes of candles must have been daily used, may have led the chandlers to fix their abode here. This name had,

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[1] Prout jacent in quadam angulari inter tenementum vocatum Charleton hall, et vicum vocatum Chepyngstrete, et iterum inter venellam ducentem versus ecclesiam Sancti Cedde prope capellam Sancti Blasii a dicta venella usque prenominatum tenementum vocatum Charleton hall.

[2] [The shields are those of Prowd, and of Waring impaling 1 & 4, a chevron between three animals' [? what] heads erased, 2 & 3, a lion rampant; and there are roses and fleurs de lis, and the date 1615 [?]. These are tricked in the MS., but are not given here.—W.G.D.F.

however, given way before the compilation of the Haghmond lieger, i.e., before the reign of Edward IV., to its more recent appellation ; for the premises in Candelane are arranged in that document under the head of Kyllon lane : and this seems to have been derived from the fact of its containing a celebrated kiln. When most of the operations of agriculture were, as we have seen, carried on within the walls, such things, no doubt, existed in the heart of the town, and if that is the meaning of the word *torrendula*,[1] we find proof of one at a very early period in this very street, and as late as April 12, 1586, in the very street of which we are now speaking, about 3 of the clock in the morninge ther was a sore fyer at Master Myttoon's place in the Corne Market, whiche burnid a newe house lately erectyed ther with a *fayre kill* to mache malte, beinge above a M. bushell burnt smotherid and spoyled : the cause of the fyer was that the said kill was put to use.....and no body in the said house. (Taylor's MS.) Reasons, however, are not wanting for the opinion that kiln hay sometimes have signified an oven. In 10 Edw. IV. (1471) I find this street called le Kellenstone, and in 1584, Kullen or Kyll lane, and that our street may have derived its name from a celebrated *bake-house*.[2] It has recently been entitled PRINCESS STREET.

Margaret, daughter of William Blund, grants to Haghmond Abbey, for the maintenance of the sick brethren in the in-

[1] Torrendula is not in Du Cange ; but there is Torra for a kiln : the etymology of which from torreo, is very obvious. The canons of Haghmond had a *torellum*, which may mean the same thing at their estate of Newton juxta Stokesay.

[2] The Clown in *The Winter's Tale*, reprimanding Dorcas and Mopsa, for scolding each other before company at the shearing feast, says, "Is there not milking time, when you are going to bed, or *kiln-hole*, to whistle off these secrets"? Upon which Mr. Malone observes, that *kiln hole*, or as it is written in the old copies, *kill hole*, means *the mouth of the oven*, and quotes *The merry wives of Windsor*, where Mrs. Ford desires Falstaff "to creep into the *kiln hole*." Mr. Steevens denies that *kiln* is synonymous to *oven*—"*at least*," says he, "it is not so in England:" and he adds, '*the kiln-hole* is the place into which coals are put under a stove, copper, or a *kiln* in which lime, etc., are to be dried or burned. To watch the *kiln-hole* or *stoking hole*, is part of the office of female servants in farm houses." This is not very intelligible, nor do I believe, he would find it very easy to point out any farm house in which the female servant tends the lime kiln. Nor does Mr. Harris much mend the matter by saying that the *kiln hole* means the fire place used in making malt, as I cannot conceive that this has ever been a female employment. Upon the whole, I am inclined to accede to Mr. Malone's interpretation.

firmary, certain land in Salopesbur' *cum toredula et edificiis et omnibus pertinentiis suis*: situate in the street of Candelane, between Richard Winnepani's land and that which was Peter Fillol's: rendering to the lord of the fee, 8[d] at y[e] feast of St. Michael for all services to him belonging, saving the service of our lord the King. Hiis Testibus: Domino Radulfo abbate de Lileshull [1204-1217], Willelmo de Cleremund. [Torrendula is, I daresay, a malt kiln: see Stokesay; and Torra in Du Cange].

Alan Talpin, and his wife Margaret, confirm the above grant: Hiis Testibus: Domino Abbate Benjamin Priore de Lileshul, Willelmo de Cleremund, et Johanne de Sancto Alchmundo capellanis, Thoma filio Willelmi, et Johanne filio Roberti, tunc prepositis. In this last deed the rent of 8[d] is reserved to Richard Winnepany and his heirs: so that he appears to have been the "lord of the fee."

By the following deed we learn that the Convent has enfeoffed (feudo fefferunt) one Richard le Vileyn and his heirs, in the said premises and torredula: Isabel, the heiress of this Richard le Wileyn (so it is also written, and is perhaps the origin of our name Wilding), married one William Baril, a burgess of Salop, by whom she had issue *(de quâ dictus Willelmus procreavit sexus)* and then died. After her death, her husband, Baril, neglected to pay the yearly rent of 34d., for the premises in Candelane strete, in consequence of which the convent sued him for the same. This produced an agreement between the parties, whereby, the "farm" being reduced to 30d., Baril covenants for himself and his heirs by Isabel, to pay it regularly, and agrees that if he or they *cessaverint a solucione dicte firme, etc., Abbas et Conventus capient namium in placea et domibus que fuerunt Ricardi le Vileyn in Gomestolstrete, ubi dictus Ricardus manebat, etc.* Witnessed by the then provosts, Hugh le Vileyn and Reiner Porchet.

But neither did this agreement finally settle the matter, for the abbot, conceiving himself to be aggrieved by John, son of John Vileyn, in being prevented from enforcing the payment, brought his assise of novel disseisin: the substance of which may serve to shew the ancient process in that now obsolete action.

The assize comes to recognize if John, son of John Vileyn, hath unjustly, etc., disseised the abbot of Hagmon, of his free tenement in Salop, after the first, etc. And whereof he complains that he is disseised of 2^{s} 6^{d} rent with the appurtenances, etc. Whereof he says that he was wont to receive the said rent of a certain plat of land, holden by ye said town: which ye said John has so enclosed, that the Abbot can have no entrance thereunto, to distrein for ye said rent, and so he hath disseised him.

And John came, and well acknowledged that he hath enclosed the said plat, but he says that he hath made, I believe, a certain postern upon the same place (*fecit quandam postam super predictam placeam*), by which the abbot may have free ingress and egress to distrein for ye said rent: and that he hath done him no injury or disseisin, and puts himself upon the assise: And the Abbot likewise: Therefore the assise is taken, etc. The Jurors say upon their oath that the said John hath enclosed, etc., but they say he hath made a certain (the substantive is omitted) upon ye said plat, by which the abbot may, etc., and hath found sufficient distress in ye said place: And they say that ye said John hath never hindered the abbot from distreining in ye said plat: wherefore they say ye said John hath not disseised him: Therefore it is considered that he go without day, and ye abbot take nothing by that assise, but be in mercy for his false claim, etc.

Nota rentale factum 7 Hen. VI. (1428-9), pro dicto redditu.

De Alicia Williley nuper uxore Willelmi W. pro quodam tenemento in Cornchepyne quod quondam fuit Agnetis uxoris Bugonis Borrey et postea Jacobi Dyer per ann. 2s. 6d.

The deeds in ye Haghmond lieger respecting Seint Werborgh chapell, contain also mention of a torredula. Thurgar, son of Thomas, grants to Haghmond Abbey, all the land which he [bought] from Werin [or Warin], son of Aldred Sellarius, in the town of Salop, situate towards the chapel of St. Wereburga, between the land formerly of Nicholas, son of Amelot, and the land of Ida, sister of the said Warin: rendering yearly to the lord of that fee 6^{d}. Witnessed by Richard Pride, and Walter, son of Feirwin, then provosts of Salop.

There is another deed of a house in the street towards the same chapel, bought from the same Warin, and situate near the land of the same Nicholas, from the said Turgar, by consent of Lucy his wife, to the same canons, *ad refectionem fratrum in infirmaria.* This last deed is witnessed by Henry de Hereford and Peter Villanus, provosts.

By the time that Robert Pride and William Goch became provosts, the neighbouring lands had passed into the hands of Robert Palli and Henry de Brug: for the abbot and convent do then demise the above premises of Thurgar's grant, by the name of a plat of ground in the street near ye said chapel, between the lands of those persons,—to Robert, son of Robert de Mungomeri, at fee farm of 4^s^ yearly: to be doubled in case of non payment for 15 days: and the religious are permitted to distrein *(namiam capient)*: and he or his heirs shall not sell, or anywise alienate it, to any persons except the abbot and convent, si eam adforum [*sic*] alterius emere voluerint.

By the 27th of Edward I. [1298-9], this ground had a hall built upon it, in which Isabel, relict of John de Lodelowe, resided: this appears from a deed entitled *De dicto redditu 4^s^ alio modo.* It begins thus: Sachent totes gens qe come ascunes demandes ont este entre le Abbe Gilbert de H. et son convent, de une part, et Isabelle qe fuste la compayne et principalle executrice del testement John de Lodelowe jadis son baron, de altre partie, sur les arerages de une annuele rent de 11^s^ 3^d^ qele les dis J. et I. furent tenus paier a lavant dit A. et C. p'air mesme ceus A. et C. over relesses a la dit Isabele les dis arrerages pur 20^s^ queus eole le paia par les mayns William Vaghan: Et qe debat ne soit mis entre les dis A. et C. et Isabele pur paiement de la dite rente sait ensi acordes, qe depuis qe les quant [avant] dis A. et C. demandans la dite rente ne mostreront soffisauns munymens qe tole cele rente les fust due par an, mes soulement 8^s^ cestassaver 4^s^ pur la place qele Robert de Montgomeri prist de eus, sur qele place la sale ou la dite Issabele demeurt en Salopesbury est une edifie, et 4^s^ pur les tenemens queus les dits A. et C. avoynt de Amelie de Bechecote, queus tenemens la dite I. ad fet abatre dev's sou clos, et prome redifier de novel mesme cele Is. vrante qe les ditz 8^s^ de rente furent dues ad paie al dit A.

40^{s} de argent pur queus les ditz. A. et C. grantent a la dite I. pur eus, etc., qe ele a tote sa vie pusse tenyr la dite placez et les ditz tenementz pur 4^{s} par an. . . . ensi q' apres le deces de la dite I. les avantditz A. et C. pussent aver entrement sans delate 8^{s} par an de la place sur quele la dite sale est edifie e de les tenements avantnomes queus la dite Amelie jadis avoit enqi menis [meins?] la dite place on tenementz devignent. Oultre ceo la dite I. grante qele paiera prestement p'an 3^{s} 4^{s} al avantditz A. et C. apres ceo qe ala auront mostre par lur munimens qe cele doit ceo fere de dreit, etc., en presence de Richard Pride, John Robert, Thomas Champeneys, John Borre, Nicholas Bresebon, William Vaghan, Master Robert de Preston, et plusors altres le mardi prochein apres la feste Seint Pere en la goule de Aust le an de regne le roy Edward 27.

The rent of 2^{s} 3^{d} referred to above arose thus:—Thorgar, son of Thomas Bodi, grants to Haghmon Abbey for his soul, and that of dame Lucya, his wife, rent assessed *(assisum)* of 15^{d} of a messuage in ye street towards the chapel of St. W., formerly holden by Ythel the Welshman; and rent of 3^{d} of another messuage in the same street, formerly holden by Hugh Blan and thefir [*sic*], and rent of 9^{d} of a third house, in ye same street, formerly holden by Robert son of Reginald Palli. Hiis Testibus, Roberto filio Johannis et Ricardo Crawe, tunc prepositis Salop.

The same person by ye name of Thoorgar, son of Thomas, grants them a rent of 12^{d} of a [*sic*] torredula holden by Adam son of Martin. Alan son of Herbert, John de Hibernia, then provosts of Salop.

William de Hastona, sells to them for 14^{s} a rent of 16^{d} in the street of St. Warburga of 4 messuages: two of them formerly holden by Thurgar Bodi, the 3rd by Ida, and the 4th by Edith, daughters of Aldred,—situate between the house of Nicholas, son of Amelote, and Juliana, daughter of Katherine:—Rendering 1^{d} yearly to William de Longenalre. Witnessed by Gamel and Reiner, provosts. [Circa 1209 or 1239].

It is noted in ye chartulary that Chapmonstrete is with St. Warburgh.

On the right hand side [of Kiln Lane] is the turning to

College Hill, and exactly opposite the *Peacock Shut*, formerly *Stillyard Shut*, leading to High Street: and here on the right side a great improvement was effected in 1794 by subscription; some mean houses, and a flight of steps into St. Chad's churchyard were removed, and the street materially widened; a little further on is the *Sextry Shut*, in which we are told the sacristy of St. Chad's Church stood, accessible from the churchyard, through a room thrown over the street, and renewed at the improvement of 1794. In the Sextry was a noted house of entertainment, of which frequent mention occurs in the bailiffs' accounts: as 1561, Spent by Mr. bayliffes in the sextre at the comyng hom of Mr. Prynce from London in February last ij^{s} ij^{d}.

The hall of the Mercers' Company stood in the Sextry; and in this immediate neighbourhood must have been the house of Richard Attyncham, to whom the dean and chapter of St. Chad, by deed of October 1st, 36 Henry VI. (1457), entered upon the old book of that company, grant a void place of land of the cemetery on the north side of the church, opposite to his tenement, containing in length 12 ells, and in breadth 5 ells, to build an house upon. He was to hold it for life, at an annual rent of 6^{d}: but after his death the said place was to pay 2^{s} for his obit, and that of Alice his wife: of which sum the priest celebrating mass was to have one penny, and the town cryer proclaiming the obit in the town, one penny, and the surplus of the rent over that 2^{s} shall be paid, one moiety to John Newneham, chaplain, celebrating at the altar of St. Mary, and his successors towards sustaining the service of St. Mary, and the other moiety in alms to the poor. I have given the substance of this deed somewhat at length, as depicting an order of things long since gone by. The cryer going round the town and summoning the faithful to pray for the repose of the deceased,[1] is, perhaps, faintly represented in the "passing bell" of modern times.

ROMALDESHAM, OR BARKER STREET.

If we might believe William Baxter, the antiquary, the original name of BARKER STREET was *Baxter Street*, derived

[1] Mr. Hamper gives me the form of it, from a chantry roll of Birmingham, in 18 Henry VII., was: "For all the sowles that god wolde have prayed fore, ye shall sey a pater noster, and an ave for charite."

from the head branch of his family, which ended in an heiress married to a person of the name of Barker. But all Mr. Baxter's genealogical assertions seem the wildest reveries, with scarcely an admixture of truth. I have met with nothing which lends the slightest support to this derivation, and, in fact, we know that Baxter's Row was in another part of the town. The earliest name I have found of this street is *Rumaldesham.*[1] St. Rumbold was a Saxon saint, a very young one; for he died at the end of *three days*: but not till he had directed himself to be baptised, and appointed an enormous hollow stone for his font! (See Lambarde's Kent, *sub* Boxley, 233). Such were the senseless fictions which an absence of enquiry and opposition, emboldened an interested clergy to impose upon an unlettered people! If this part of the town was called Rumaldisham in honour of this infant saint, he was held in veneration here in the Saxon times: for Thoret de Wrochecester, who gave it by that name to the Abbey, to make there a garden, was among their earliest benefactors, a Saxon gentleman in the days of the Confessor, and that the name has reference to the saint is plain, because the gate at the bottom of the street, which was standing within memory, is called in old deeds *posterna Sancti Romaldi.*[2]

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[1] We have stated (*History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 474, n). that this name is generally written with a *b*, Rumbaldsham. This is certainly not the case. A part of this street lay in gardens in the reign of Edward III., and one of them belonged to the family of Pride, whose mansion was on Pride Hill, Simon le Walshe and Roger de Sansawe, chaplain, granted to Adam de Pendale in 1353 a messuage and a garden in the street of Romaldesham [between a tenement formerly Thomas Colle's on one side, and a tenement formerly belonging to John de Prees of Salop on the other side, and extends in length from the highway to a garden formerly Roger Pride's. Witnesses: Thomas Gamel and William de Smethcote, bailiffs, Thomas de Mutton, Roger de la Yate, John Colle, Roger Bonel, John Randulf, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday after the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 27 Edward III. (Mytton Deeds). W. G. D. F.]

[In 1441, William Boerley and Isabella his wife granted to Geoffrey [*name torn*] a piece of land in Romalsham, between Edward Kynarley's tenement and another, containing in breadth between the said two tenements near the high street 21 cloth ells, and extends from the said street to a garden late William Wolrich's. Witnesses: Robert Witcombe and John (Mutton ?) bailiffs, Richard Hord, Nicholas Cbetton, Thomas Forster, and others. The deed is much torn. (Mytton Deeds.) W.G.D.F.]

[2] 1270, Henrico cementario et uni alio cementario ad reparandam et supermandam posternam Sancti Rumoldi 3s 2d. The Porta Sancti Romoldi is mentioned in a deed of 1 Edward II. (1307).

Lower down in this street [Romaldesham], after having passed the opening to Clarimond hill, but on the same side of the way, was *Hord's Hall*, the residence of that ancient family from the close of the fourteenth century, to the early part of the 10th. Thomas Horde, great grandson of William, apparently the first who settled in Shrewsbury, determining no longer to live here, let it, in the 4th of Henry VIII. (1512-13), to the Shoemaker's Company, reserving, however, the occupation of a bed-chamber and parlour when he should have occasion to visit Shrewsbury.

An abstract of the whole demise will be no incurious illustration of the accommodations expected by a country gentleman of large fortune in that age:—30 Jan. 4 Henry VIII. (1512-13), Thomas Hoorde of Brugenorthe, Esquire, son and heir of John Hoorde, and Alice his mother, demise to Maurice ap John and John Pikford, wardens of the art of [tanners?] (*alutariorum*)[1] or cordwanars of Salop, and the whole Society or Brotherhood of the said art, their two tenements lying together in the street called Romaldesham, late in the holding of Thomas Hare, couper, and Richard Smith, bochoure, together with a certain entry (introitus), of the breadth of about three king's yards (virgarum regalium), reaching from another street called Cleremonut to the greater of the said two tenements, to wit, between the tenements of the heirs of John Wynnes, these which are holden of the said Thomas and Alice Hoorde.

Further, the said lessors demise to the said company a pasture, with certain gardens adjoining, without the walls of the town, and late in the holding of the heirs of Roger Montgomery: Which tenement and entry lye in breadth between the said street of Cleremonut, and the land of Richard Lister, by the space of forty-six king's yards, and the 3[d] of a yard: and the tenements extend in length from the said street of Romaldsham to the land of the said lessors, now in the holding of Richard Birkdale, by the space of forty-nine king's yards: and the said pasture and gardens lye together between a lane leading from the postern of Sheplache to

[1] Alutarius is interpreted a tanner. Johnson interprets a cordwainer a shoemaker; but a tanner is not a shoemaker, yet here they are considered synonymous, ideo quaere.

Severn on one side, and another lane leading from the postern of Myryvans to Severn on the other side: extendunt se enim, a via extra et subtus muros ville usque predictum rivulum Sabrine. To have and to hold for 99 years: rent 25s: viz., for the greater tenement commonly called Hoords hall, with the entry to the same belonging, 8s: for the other tenement, 5s: for the pasture and gardens, 12s. The company also convenants that their chaplain for the time being, shall daily, during the continuance of the lease, pray in his divine services, for the good estate of the said lessors, and also of Richard Hoorde, brother of the said Thomas, their wives and sons, while they live, for their souls after they are departed this life: and shall also cause to be celebrated yearly for their good estate while living, and souls when dead, an anniversary with six fit priests at the least, at the altar of St. Catherine, in the collegiate church of St. Chad, or in the church of St. Alkmund, on the Tuesday after Michaelmas. It is also provided that the said Thomas, Alice, and Richard Hoorde, and their heirs, shall have the easement *(aisiamentum)* and occupation of a chamber surrounded by stone walls, and a selar or parlor with a chimney *(sclarii sive parlorii cum camino)* under the said chamber. [*blank*] (*sic*). *(cum duobus lectrinis in eisdem mensibus completis)* which chamber, and selar, or parlor, are situate in the upper end of the hall or greater tenement on the south side, with free ingress and egress to the same, *temporibus necessitatis vel negociationis cum contigerit ipsos vel heredes suos sive eorum aliquem villam Salop advenire pro aliquibus urgentibus aut necessariis causis ut ad assisas sessiones comitatu Salop, vel aliis consimiles necessarias causas.* But the person so coming shall not continue longer than a month at a time. Provided that if the said T. A. or R., or their heirs, or any of them shall chuse to continue in the hall after reasonable notice from the wardens, and shall pay the company the reasonable costs of repairing the said hall, to be determined by two arbitrators, that then this term shall cease as touching the said hall. There is also a covenant that the said T. A. and R. shall have free ingress and egress by the said hall, whensoever it shall reasonably please them, as well to their orchard, as to other their buildings through and round the said hall

being. Moreover, if it shall chance them to dwell in the hall, then they shall occupy the pasture and gardens in the tenure of Roger Montgomery's heirs: paying the wardens therefore the same rent which they, the wardens, were to have paid them for the same. Company to keep and leave the premises in repair, and not to alter the foundations. Clauses of distress and re-entry: and warranty. Witnessed by William Mitton and Thomas Trentham, junior, then bailiffs, Roger Thornes, Thomas Trentham, senior, Thomas Knight, et multis aliis.

There was a *Chapel of St. Mary* in this street,[1] and a tenement called the *Schildeshalle*.[2] The canons of Haghmond had also considerable property here, and their leiger contains several additional particulars concerning it.

William, son of Robert Dogemon, sells to the canons of Haghmon for 34s ad elemosinam parte sua, a messuage in Rumaldesham, formerly holden by Alexander, son of Gaufrid. Witnessed by Robert de Solton and Warin, son of William, provosts.

Adam, baker, of Salop, grants to them a messuage in the same street, formerly holden by Turstan Hinlard: rendering to the King a halfpenny at Hochestisday. Hiis Testibus, Roberto Infante, et Reinero Ruffo prepositis.

William Grosvit for the soul of Sibil his wife, etc., grants to them duodecim numatas redditus in Salopesb. imperpetuum persolvendas de furno meo de Rumaldsham ad sustentacionem pauperum porte. Hiis Testibus, Johanne Scimbel et Johanne filio Agnetis, prepositis Salop.

Alan Toht, son of Thodrie Toht, by the counsel and assent of his brethren and other friends, grants to the said canons, for the soul of his father and mother, etc., a rent of 12d, for a house in R. formerly holden by his mother. John Simbel, John Poncer, provosts.

Alan, son of Gamel, of Rumaldesham, grants to Roger, son of Reiner, of Salop, for 6 marks of silver, two messuages in R., situate between the land of Martin Kempe, and that of

[1] John Paunton, rector of Lyndan, had a tenement near St. Mary chapel in Romaldesham, in 9 Henry V. [1422]

[2] Thomas de Bikedon, clerk, demises to William de Besseford, burgess of Salop, a messuage in Romaldesham called Schildeshalle. Hiis Testibus, Ricardo Pride et Galfrido Rondulf, ballivis. They were bailiffs in 1290.

William Gerrard: Rendering 12d. yearly to Haghmon. Witnessed by Alan le Vileyn and Robert Pelly, provosts.

Ranulph, son of Roger Reyner, grants to Alice, relict of Thomas Reyner, a plat of land between the stone house formerly of Roger Reyner, and the land of Thomas Colle, and reaching in length from the king's way to the land which the said Roger's [*sic*]; Rendering 12d. yearly to Haghmon. Hiis Testibus, Johanne Robert, et Johanne Gamel, tunc ballivis Salop (they were so 22 Edward I., 1293-4).

Thomas, son of William Brito grants to Haghmon to the behoof of the sick brethren in the infirmary, a rent of 6^{d}, of a messuage in the street of Romaldesham, which was bought of him by Philip, son of Walter, son of Fenwin: Rendering 3^{d} at the Nativity of the Lord, yearly to Robert, son of William: Hiis Testibus, Roger filio Pain, John filio Hugh, provosts.

The last mentioned Robert (by the name of Rob. filius Willelmi Infantis), sells to ye same canons for 5^{s} 8^{d}, ye said rent of 3^{d}. He describes the messuage to be situated inter terram que fuit Hugonis filii fratris et terram que fuit Willelmi, filii Petri, filii Ordwini. His deed is witnessed by Henry de Hereford and Peter Villanus, provosts of Salop.

In 17 Richard II. (1393-4), William Longmon, of Salop, demises to John Hull, barker, a place in Romaldesham, near the house formerly belonging to John Purdom, barker. It might be from this last person that the street obtained its present name.

The family of Seympere had a property in this street: Urian Seympere, chaplain, held it in 13 Edw. IV. (1474), and Florencius Seympere, Esquire, in 1 Richard III., and 5 Henry VII. (1483-4 and 1489-90).

[By the will, dated in June, 1343, Juliana de Linleye of Salop gave her stone house, with a house annexed, and the reversion of a house inhabited by Sir Thomas Reyner, in the street of Romaldesham, between a tenement of Thomas Colle and land of Waleis Geffrey, to her son Richard in tail, with remainder to her son Thomas in tail. (Mytton Deeds).

In 1295, Alice, widow of Thomas Reyner of Salop, grants to William Prynce of Salop, a piece of land in Romboldesham, lying between the stone house formerly Roger

Reyner's, and land of Thomas Colle. Witnesses: John de Lodelowe and Richard Stury, bailiffs, and others. This "stone house" was taken down in 1848; it stood on the left hand side going down Barker Street, just below Claremont Hill. (See vol. I., p. 293). Other deeds relating to property in Romaldesham will be found amongst the Cole evidences, given in 3rd Series, vol. I., pages 290—306.—W.G.D.F.].

BELLSTONE.

A paper written in 1672, informs us that "Edward Owen, the draper, built the Stone House *next to the Bent Stone House*." This Bent Stone house, therefore (which was also sometimes corruptedly called the Bench Stone, see *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. II., p. 482), should seem to have been the western side of what is now called *The Bell Stone:* the lower part of which western side, opening upon the street, was, within memory, used as a warehouse; and the upper part, or continuation of which, towards the garden (now the drawing room), is a spacious and very lofty apartment, having originally had a large pointed window, now divided into two. This room has very much the character of having been formerly appropriated to the service of religion: and these premises are perhaps the *concealed lands* (i.e., the land which ought to have devolved to the Crown at the Dissolution), which William James and John Grey, two of the hunters after that kind of property, are found in the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth (1571-2), to hold, *near the Bente Stone.*

Bent Stone is *Blessed Stone:* for Benet is Benedict,[1] and this appellation proves that the large shapeless pebble in the wall, before The Bell Stone (which Mr. Phillips supposed to have been the subject of an express conveyance),[2] was formerly held in great veneration. The historian of Winchester suggested, respecting certain large stones which lye in the streets of that city (Vol. I., p. 10, 1st. Edit.), that they are British remains. We do not claim for our Bent Stone so

[1] Bentley (in Staffordshire), is the lea or meadow of a Benedict. (Shaw ii., 93)

[2] Mr. Phillips, p. 145, represents the Earl of Tankerville as conveying to Thomas de Bromley, "one great hall called Chorlton Hall, and *one great stone* adjoining to the said hall," and hence he conjectures that this may be the stone so conveyed; which would undoubtedly give an idea of its great importance. But there is no ground for this opinion. The grant to Bromley actually runs, one great stone *chamber* adjoining, etc., una magna camera lapidea.

great an antiquity, but we are not unwilling to conjecture, which must be owned to be not a little fanciful in the learned author referred to, that it may have represented the stone miraculously employed by St. Rumbold as font, and that The Bent Stone House was connected with the chapel of that saint; we do not say that it was the chapel itself: for it does not stand east and west, as churches and chapels generally did. See, however, *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 475. In the bailiffs' accounts, 1589, are these entries:—

Charges etc., as at p. 18 crossed out. . . . to Cisperalls. Cisperalls are pipes; Mr. Hamper quotes to me a charter from Henry IV., to the Prior and Convent of Coventry, wherein the King mentions a Petition received from that Monastery—a notre tres excellent, etc.—setting forth that certain Persons without leave, had taken Water from their conduit by means of "Suspirales." And he adds, "To breathe a vein, i.e., to make it flow, you may remember, is a very old term for Phlebotomy."

Edward Owen, gentleman, the builder mentioned above, was bailiff in 1582, and ancestor of the Owens of Woodhouse, and the Bell Stone still belongs to his descendants.

BRIDGE STREET.

About two-thirds of the way down Barker Street is a street branching off to the right hand, and leading to the new Welsh bridge; this is now considered as also belonging to Barker Street, but anciently it was *Crepull lode*, of which I have spoken above.[1]

[In 11 Richard II. (1387-8), John, son of John Colle of Salop, released all his interest in a tenement in *Crepolustrete* to Hugh de Atcherley, barker, and Agnes his wife, and to Hugh their son, and Margery and Agnes their daughters. Witnesses, Richard Sturi and William le Biriton, and others (See Vol. I., p. 298).

On the left hand side of Bridge Street going towards the Welsh Bridge, near the junction of Barker Street and Bridge Street, stood an old house called "Romboldesham Hall," the residence of the Montgomery family. The house

[1] [See Vol. VI., p. 405.—W. G. D. F.]

was taken down about 1759-60. Some carved stones bearing shields of arms mark the site of this house. Close by it was St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel. (See the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, V., Misc. IV.)—W.G.D.F.]

Wulfwin the fuller, gave to Shrewsbury Abbey, and as it seems, temp. Henry I., a mansure near St. George's bridge.

Having thus described the streets leading immediately out of Castle Street and its continuations, I shall now proceed to notice, in like manner, those which lead out of the Wile, High Street, and Mardol.

The lane leading to the Grey or Franciscan friars, in Rocque's map, FRIAR'S LANE, was anciently called *Distaff lane*. "Paid for pavynge in Dystaffe lane nere unto the Grey Freres Gate for twelve score yardes att 1^{d} ob. the yarde xxx^{s}
For twelve wayne loods of pempell stone for the same xii^{s}"
(Bailiffs' Accounts, 1589).

This was, perhaps, the place mentioned in an entry on the Bailiffs' Accounts, 1270, *Pro duobus carectis per tres dies apud le Frerelode* 30^{d}.

The gardens on the left hand are marked in Clure's view as a bowling green: and it is possible that the bowling alley above-mentioned, to which the members of the Council of Wales descended by a ladder, as is mentioned above, may have been in this spot.

It has been already observed (*History of Shrewsbury*, II. 464), that the meadow on the bank of the river adjoining this friary to the west, was formerly called *Friar's London*. The reason of this appellation eludes our research.

One of the entries copied in the page last quoted, ought to have run thus:—

In denariis solutis duobus cementariis operantibus super muros ville *juxta fratres minores* ex opposito pasture vocate *freres London* per v dies capientibus inter se per diem x^{d}	o	vi^{s}	o^{d}

And there is another of the same year:

Solut' Ricardo Wantenour in partem solutionis xiii^{s} pro factura parcelle muri ville infra Frere London cum cement in gosso [*sic*] fact'	o	vi^{s}	viii^{d}

BEECHES LANE.

The *Back Street*, or *Back Lane*: in Rocque's plan *Beaches lane*; anciently Bispestanes, Bispestan's lane, and sometimes in the Haghmond leiger, Bibistanes lane. Mr. Phillips conjectures that this was so called from being the residence of the sixteen burgesses, mentioned in Domesday, as belonging to the Bishop of Chester.

Juliana, daughter of Richard le Bulgar of Salop, releases to the canons of Haghmond, a messuage near Bispestanes, situate between the lands of Nicholas Bonel, clerk, and William le Brugge, and reaching from the king's way to the walls of Salop. Hiis Testibus, Johanne Roberti et Johanne Gamel, tunc ballivis Salop: etc: Dat. et act. Salop die lune in festo beati Petri in Cathedra a°.r.r. Edw. 22, et a° d'ni MCCXCIIJ°. It was probably the little lane leading from the walls to St. Chad's Churchyard, a via regia usque parvam venellam extendentem a muro ville Salop, ad murum cimitorii ecclesie S. Cedde, near which lay the garden which Mr. and Mrs. House leased to Mr. Ottley in 14 Ed. IV. (1475), with their great tenement Under le Wyle. (Ottley Deeds).

Beeches Lane, in Rocque's plan, applies only to the lower part, as far as the turning to the right up the hill, where the Back Lane commences. But Bispestan appears to have applied to the whole distance from the east end of St. Chad's down to the walls behind the Wile.

FISH STREET.

FISH STREET, called in Rocque's plan *New Fish Street*, Old Fish Street being the alley running from Berington Square by the east end of St. Alkmund's and St. Julian's.

The abbot of Lilleshull had a house here. On the Bailiffs' Accounts 37 Henry VI., is an entry: In denariis solutis carpentario abbatis de Lylleshull pro regardo illi dato in sustentacione domus sue in le Fysh-strete, 20^{d}. Why the bailiffs should reward the abbot's carpenter for keeping up his master's house we cannot understand.

The canons of Haghmond had also property here. It is entered in their leiger under the head of "Seint Julian's."

Nicholas Umfrey of Salop, grants to Haghmon Abbey a rent of 12^{d}, out of the message of Adam the baker, between

the grantor's house, and that of Roger Rufus, near the church of St. Juliana (on the western side of the church ; margin). Roger Russel (probably the same Rufus) and William Goch, then provosts.

This messuage afterwards came into the hands of Margery Bernard: as the contiguous ones did into those of Vachan and William Rondolpfe:—Bernard sold hers to William de Oteley (or Ocleye, for it is written both ways in the same deed) and Agnes his wife: who surviving her husband, disputed the right of the abbey to the aforesaid rent. This produced a *plea* in the *King's court* between her and *brother Gilebert* abbot [1241-1252], and the convent of that house ; which was at length appeased by her acknowledging in the "full court of Salop," the right of the religious. Galfrid Rondolfe, Richard Borrey, then provosts.

This (i.e., New Fish Street) is now used as the shambles for the country butchers, as it was in 1547, when 2[d] was paid by the bailiffs *pro mundatione oppellarum carnificum subitus cimeterium Sancti Juliane*, and can have been no very cleanly place as long ago as 1436, when an article in the Bailiffs' Accounts is *pro cariagio fimi del Fisshe strete pro commodo ville.* Out of this street a flight of steps ascends on the right hand into St. Alkmund's churchyard, and the adjoining tenement to the left was formerly called the Oriel, having probably been an hostel or inn with a large, ornamented window.

MILK STREET.

MILK STREET, anciently *Chaddelode*, afterwards *Priest's Lane*,[1] *Stury close lane* (and corruptly *Cherry close lane*), so called because it led to *Stury's close*, the land which "the bailiffs and the whole community of the liberty of the town of Salop," granted in the 32[d] year of Edward I. (1303-4), at a rent of 1[d], to Richard, son of Richard Sturi, of Salop, "for his faithful service performed to the said community," by the name of "all that place behind the walls called la Mote of the said wall, from *the gate of St. Chad* (meaning, I appre-

[1] 38 Henry VI. (1459-60), Roger Goodberd of Salop, Gentylman, releases to Reginald Baker, of the same, his right in a parcel of land, late of Edward Atton, lying in length between Prestis lane, to the garden of the vicars of St. Chad, and in breadth from the said vicars hall to his (the grantor's) own land.

hend, the gate at the bottom of Milk Street[1]) to the tenement of the friars minors, and extending in breadth from the wall aforesaid, to the tenement of the said Richard."

The bailiffs and community further grant that Sturi may hold the said place, "enclosed and fenced and in severalty (*inclusam et indefenso et in separatione*) at all times of the year, and also all his own land, which is in breadth from the said mote to Severn, and in length from the way leading to Chaddelode to the said tenement of the friars." An important privilege at a time when no landholder could make a hedge without the Royal license, lest the King's royal game should be obstructed in their feeding. Richard Sturi was manifestly a person of note: the deed is well drawn, the attestation highly honourable: viz., Sir William, abbot of Salop, and Sir Henry, abbot of Buldewas. Sir Roger de Mortuomari, Sir Fulke Lestrange, Sir William le Botyler, Sir John le Estraunge, of Little Ercalewe, Sir Richard le Harleye, and Sir Thomas de Rossele, knights. William, son of Laurence de Lodelow, Richard Hord of Walleford, and Reginald de Charnes. (Lib. A. in seaccario Salop).

We must not omit that, in this situation, was situated the property of the husband of Milton's sister. The marriage settlement is not without its bearing on the biography of that most sublime of poets. It proves, what was not known, that his father was in very extensive business, for he had at least three clerks, and was a man of large property, for he gives his daughter a very handsome portion; an abstract of it is therefore annexed:—

Indenture tripartite made 27 Nov. 1623, 21 James, between Edward Phillipps of London, gentleman, of 1st part, Katherine Phillipps of Shrewsbury, widow, his mother, of ye 2d part: John Milton, citizen and scrivener of London, and James Hodgkinson of London, gentleman, of the 3rd part, *reciting* that a marriage was had and solempnized between the said Edward Phillipps and Anne his now wife, daughter of the said John Milton, Who had at and before

[1] In 32 Henry VIII. (1540), Thomas Fennymere of Great Wenlock, yeoman, son and heir of Thomas Fennymere, releases to Cath. Dudley, widow, his right in a garden in Salop, leading from Mylkestrete on ye east in length, to ye land of ye heir of Marrhall, and now in tenure of Griffin Lyngar.—(W. Mytton).

the ensealing of these presents, paid to Edward Phillipps £800 and upwards as a child's part and portion given to him in marriage with the said Anne, and *reciting further* that Edward Phillipps and Katherine in consideration of a jointure to be made to the said Anne, and for settling the within named messuages and lands, had agreed to suffer two recoveries,—*one* of them in which Milton and Hodgkinson are to be demandants, and Edward Phillipps and Katherine tenants, to be concerning two messuages in Milk Street in Shrewsbury, one of them in the tenure of Katherine Phillipps and the other of them adjoining to the former in the tenure of Randall Thomas, another messuage and brew-house thereunto belonging, and another messuage and a tan-house thereunto belonging in Mardall, in the tenure of Richard Lloyd [*sic*], four other messuages in Doglane, in the tenures of Richard Hurst, John Sankey, and Mary Lewis, widow, another messuage in Shrewsbury in tenure of Philip Hussie :—and the *other* recovery in which Milton and Hodgkinson shall be demandants, and the said Edward Phillipps tenant, concerning a messuage or tenement with the lands, etc., thereunto belonging in Caersowse alias Caerwis in co. Montgomery, in the tenure of Robert Phillipps and Anne Symes, widow, *Witnesses* that Milton and Hodgkinson, after the suffering the recoveries, shall stand seised of the premises in Shrewsbury to the use of Katherine Phillipps for life ; remainder to Edward Phillipps and Anne for their lives, remainder to their eldest, second and other son in tail male, remainder to the right heirs of Edward and of the premises in Caersowse to the use of Edward Phillipps and Anne for their lives, remainders as above. Other usual covenants. Signed, Edward Phillipps. Seal ; A cross fleury formee engrailed between four birds.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Sara Milton
John Milton, Junior
James Hodgkinson
Thomas Bower
John Hutton
} servants to the within named John Milton.

Endorsed, Writeings of the houses in Milke Streete & sellars under the Shearman's hall.

Milk Street is now understood to reach no further than the turning down into the Back Lane; the name of the lower part of the street having been changed by the inhabitants, about thirty years since, into *Belmont*.

DOG LANE AND CLAREMONT.

DOGLANE, is the "common lane leading towards the chapel of Romaldesham," near which Hugh Lowe granted to Thomas Forster, draper, a tenement in Mardefole, in 6 Henry VI. (1427 8). (Rawlinson MS.) I find it called Doggelane as early as 26 Henry VI. (Halston Deeds).

Alan, abbot of Haghmon (1233-1277), and the humble convent of the same place, give, grant, demise (tradiderunt) and confirm to William Gogh, clerk, of Salop, and Isota his wife, their assigns and their (the assigns) heirs, the plat of land in Salop, in the street called *Hundestrete*, lying between the land of William Burell, at a rent of 16^{d} to be paid annually to the Abbot and Convent to their pietance, for all the service and exaction which to the said Abbot & Convent pertains: saving foreign service and 3 halfpence to our Lord the King, at the term of Hokeday. Witnessed by Nicholas de Ludlow, Alan, son of Gamell, John Villan, and Richard Stury. (C.A.H.)

William Wolriche grants to Sir William Tressell, chaplain, and Hugh de Dudmeston, all his lands and tenements, rents and services in Houndstrete and Cleremont, within the town of Salop, which descended to him by inheritance, after the death of Roger Wolrich, his father, and Margaret, his mother. Witnessed by Robert de Grafton and William Biriton, then bailiffs, and dated on Wednesday before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 3 Henry IV. (1401-2). [Seal tricked, a chevron between three swans. S . . . . . WOLRYCHE.] (From ye original in possession of Sir Thomas Wolrich, bart.). (Ashmole Libr., 833).

[On 22 June, 1443, William Boerley of Salop, and Isabella, his wife, and Agnes, daughter and heiress of the said William and Isabella, grant to Hugh Tilley of Salop, bouchor, a piece of land in the street called Dogge lane, opposite land of John Gamel, occupied by Thomas Wynnes, containing in length by

the highway $12\frac{1}{2}$ woollen ells, and in breadth 7 ells $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarter, and extends from land of the said Hugh to land lately of Simon Tour, at the rent of 2s. silver. Witnesses: Richard Boerley and John Gamel, bailiffs of Salop, Richard Hord, Thomas Forster, John Knight, and many others. Dated at Salop on the feast of St. Alban the Martyr, 21 Henry VI. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.].

The old timber house on the left hand in this street, was the residence of John Hunt, uncle to the celebrated colonel of that name, ancester of the Boreatton family. John Hunt died in 1631, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Mytton, three daughters. A little further in Doglane, on the right hand side is the Baptist Chapel, erected on the site of Cole hall, or rather in the garden belonging to that house, which itself ran further back towards Hill's Lane, and of which some traces may yet be discerned. This residence of that ancient Shrewsbury family appears to have been erected a little before 1371; the garden belonging to it was large enough to contain an oak tree of value sufficient to be an object of sale.

CLAREMONT, or CLARIMONT HILL, as till late it was called, is a continuation of Dog Lane. William de Claro Monte, chaplain, attests an undated deed, No. 266 in the Chartulary of the Abbey. Gaufrid the goldsmith of Salopsbiri confirms to Haghmon Abbey, the grant made by Walter the goldsmith of a messuage under Cleremunde: and Agnes "relict of Adam called le Pinche," sells to Alan, son of Gamel, a curtilege "in the street of Cleremund." Both these deeds are in the chartulary of Haghmond Abbey. Part of this street at the upper end on the right hand side, was lying in gardens with tenters in them for stretching cloth, as late as the 2d of Edward VI. (1549), when Edmund Clerke, barber, conveyed to George Owen, draper, his garden at Clerymonute hyll near the wall of the town in which are now Teynter "vocatum Teynteres." It is described as lying in breadth from the garden formerly called Kynton land, now holden by Geoffrey Hoyer, merchant, to the garden of the brotherhood or gild of the Trinity, and occupation of drapers, and in length from the king's way to the land called Kynton land, now holden by Roger Browne. The drapers' company have

still a garden at the upper end of Claremont hill, on the right hand. The house at the upper end of the hill in one of the most commanding situations of the town, now called Claremont house, was built by Dr. Titus Thomas. (See Church Aston).

The new row of houses called *Claremont buildings* was erected in [*blank*].

HILL'S LANE.

The original name of HILL'S LANE was, at least as early as the reign of Henry V., *Knokynes lane*, afterwards *Knochin Street;* its present name is derived from the fine old house originally built by the family of Rowley, and from them descending by marriage to that of Hill.

[On 15 August, 1415, Simon Toure and William Toure of Salop, grant to William, son of James Boerlie, and Isabella, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies *(inter alia)*, a tenement in Knokynne's lane, near a tenement of Reginald Mutton, which they had of the feoffment of Margerie, widow of James Boerleie, and daughter of Roger Atte Yate, burgess of Salop. Witnesses: David Holbache and Richard Stury, bailiffs, Reginald Mutton, Nicholas Gerard, John Peerle, and others. Dated at Salop on Tuesday, the feast of the Assumption B. Mary, 1 Henry V.

On 24 June, 1452, William Boerleie and Isabella, his wife, lease to Alice Taillor, widow of Matthew Taillor of Salop, a tenement in Knokyn's lone, lying between a tenement of William Ebory and land of the heirs of Reginald Mutton, and extends from the highway to land of John Knyght, formerly John Hopton's, for 99 years. Witnesses: John Gamel and William Bastard, bailiffs, Richard Stury, Roger Eyton, Nicholas Stafford, Robert Thornes, Thomas Beriton, and many others. Dated at Salop the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 30 Henry VI. (Mytton Deeds).—W.G.D.F.]

The house in this street on the right side of the way, recessed a little back, was built by John Hollings, M.D., an eminent physician, whose father, of the same profession and both his names, was contemporary at Magdalen College[1] in

[1] Not at Peterhouse, as the bishop's biographer asserts. Dr. Hollings was never of any college but Magdalen.

Cambridge, with the learned Bishop Cumberland, and is thus spoken of by the author of that prelate's life, prefixed to his Sanchoniatho:—"He was a physician who settled at Shrewsbury, and lived there with universal esteem to a good old age; received in the families that were happy in his acquaintance, not only as a friend and a physician, but almost as a *Good Genius*. The distance of their residence did not obliterate the disinterested affection that was between him and his friend Dr. Cumberland, which was of equal duration with their lives." This Dr. Hollings, the father, took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1665. His son, born in November, 1682, took the same degree at the same college and university in 1710; he was physician general to the army, and enjoyed very extensive practice in London. In 1734 he spoke the Harveian oration, printed at London in the same year, with the title Status humanæ naturæ, pp. 48, and soon after retired to his native town, where he was buried at St. Chad's, May 21, 1739, leaving a son also John Hollings, physician to King George II., who took his degree of M.D. by Royal mandate at Cambridge in 1736. Dr. John Hollings the third was born here in April 1708, and survived his father only a few months, being interred at St. Chad's 11 Jan., 1739-40. His younger brother, Richard Hollings, Esquire, barrister-at-law and solicitor general to Frederick, Prince of Wales, died Dec. 7, 1741, in the 31st year of his age, leaving behind him a great character in his profession. The reader, it is hoped, will pardon this digression respecting so remarkable a circumstance as three physicians of eminence, in three successive generations of the same family.

CARNARVON LANE is the last passage out of Mardol on the left hand side: it passes under a house, crosses Hill's Lane, and goes into Barker Street. It perhaps takes its name from one Lodowick Carnarvan, carpenter, whom I find living in Shrewsbury in 36 Henry VI. (1460-1).

This survey of our two principal intersecting streets, and the streets and lanes branching out of them, has now carried up through the whole town, with the exception of *Murivance* or *Swan hill*, and *College Hill*.

MURIVANCE.

MURIVANCE turns up out of Carrier's Inn by the Talbot Inn, and anciently comprized Swan Hill and the lower part of College Hill, which turns out of it to the left: but the name of Murivance is now little known in common speech. It appears anciently to have been a void space *within* the walls: and as the void space *without* them, was called *behind the walls*, in Latin *retro muros*; this void space *within* them may have been called *before the walls*, in French *mur avant*. I do not know that it was so: but I have nothing better to propose than this, which is also the conjecture of Mr. Phillips. [The original orthography is Murivaus or Murivals, corrupted to Murivans from the similarity in MSS. of u and n.

By deed without date, and therefore at least as early as the former part of Edward I.,[1] Richard "called Schitte," of Salop, grants to Reginald Perle "for a certain sum of money" a messuage situate in the street of *Murivaus* [between a tenement of the same Reginald, and a tenement of Roger le Dekene, and reaches from the high way to a tenement of Roger Pride. Witnesses: Roger Pride and Nicholas le Spicer, bailiffs, John Gamel, John Baldewyne, William le Parmenter, John Porchet, Baldewyne Garlet, and others. (Halston Deeds.) And in 18 Ed. II. (1325), Juliana, his widow, releases her right of dower therein.

On Tuesday after the feast of St. Augustin, 17 Edward II. (May, 1324), Adam de Stretton of Salop, butcher, grants to Sir John Beket, chaplain, a place of land *in vico de Murivaus* [situate between land of the said Sir John on one side and land of the said Adam on the other side, containing in length 21 feet and reaching from the land of Sir Hugh de Bischebury, prebendary of St. Chad's, to land of the said Adam, and contains 37 feet. Witnesses: Galfrid Rondulph and John Baldewyn, bailiffs, William le P'miter, Adam le Taillours, and others.] (Halston Deeds).

In 20 Edward III. (1346), Richard, son of Richard Becket, releases to Bogo, son of Bogo de Lodelowe,

[1] [The date of this deed must be 1316, in which year Roger Pride and Nicholas le Spicer were bailiffs. W. G. D. F.]

his right in a tenement in the street of Muryvals, situate between a tenement of Adam le Taillour and a tenement of Adam de Morton, which Robert de Golden, chaplain, holds, and reaches in length from the king's way to the tenement formerly the property of Adam de Stretton, butcher, and in breadth from the tenement of Adam le Taillour behind, to the garden of Master William de Appeltre, prebendary of St. Chad's. [Witnesses: John de Upton and John de Foriet, bailiffs, Richard de Atton, Hugh Ive, William le Taillour, William de Lynleye, Roger de Biriton, Adam le Taillour, Richard de Seton, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday after the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 20 Edward III. (Halston Deeds.)—W.G.D.F.].

From the turning up to College hill, down to the road leading from the walls towards St. Chad's new church, Murivance assumes the name of *Swan Hill*, from the sign of a publick house formerly at the corner turning down to Cross Hill: but this part of the street was anciently called *Kaymes Place*, from the name, no doubt, of some early resident. Sir Thomas de Kaynys (a name not very dissimilar) occurs as rector of St. Michael's in the Castle [*blank*]. In the 38 of Elizabeth (1595-6), Thomas Byston, son and heir of Rondulphe Byston, deceased, sold "all that orchard, garden, and parcels of ground called Kaymes orchard, lying within the walls of the town," to Thomas Edwards, Esquire. It was then, or lately had been, in the occupation of Adam Mytton, gentleman, uncle to the grantor, his mother, Eleanor Harborne, having been the relict of Richard Beeston, grandfather of Thomas, when she married Richard Mytton, the father of Adam. In 1644 Thomas Edwards, Esquire, son of the preceding Thomas, and afterwards a baronet, sold the reversion of "Keames orchard" to Simon Weston, from whom it passed through various conveyances to the Rev. Hugh Owen. At the bottom of Swan Hill was a passage through the wall, called "porta ex opposito Kaymes place" in lib. A., 10. The wall here fell down in 1743, to the extent of 20 yards, in consequence of the workmen digging for gravel too close to it (Phillips, p. 62). [The house on the east side of Swan Hill, with the garden extending to Murivance, and known as

Swan Hill Court House, was at one time the property of the Marquis of Bath, and occupied by him; it afterwards came to the Duke of Cleveland, and now belongs to Lord Barnard. It was occupied until 1866 by Dr. J. Y. Arrowsmith, since by Dr. J. R. Humphreys, and now by Mrs. Humphreys.[1] The house known as Swan Hill House, also on the east side of Swan Hill, and occupied by Archdeacon Maude, was at one time in the occupation of Archdeacon Owen, the historian of Shrewsbury, who collected in the garden a number of carved stones and stained glass taken from old buildings in the town.—W. G. D. F.]

COLLEGE HILL, which leads from Murivance to old St. Chad's Church, was so called from the College, the residence of the canons of that collegiate establishment, which still exists, at the upper end of it, but now almost entirely modernized. The house at the bottom of this hill on the right hand, now the property of Thomas Loxdale, Esquire, is built on the site of the Taylors' hall. Half way up the hill on the left hand is *Vaughan's place*, which extends from hence to the Market Place.

[SCHOOL LANE has already been mentioned. (See Vol. V., pp. 266, 269). It was formerly known as *Rattens Lane*. On 25 December, 1443, William Boerley and Isabella his wife granted to John Elsmere of Salop, carpenter, a tenement in Salop, with the garden adjoining, near *Ratenslone*, between a tenement of John Betton on one side, and a garden which Thomas Godale holds there of Katherine widow of Simon Tour on the other side, and which extends from the said land called Rateneslone up to a tenement of the said Katherine in which the said Thomas Godale now dwells: to hold in fee farm at the annual rent of 8s. silver. Witnesses: Richard Boerley and John Gamell, bailiffs, Thomas Forster, John Falke, John Knyght, and others. Dated at Salop on Thursday, the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, 21 Henry VI. (Mytton Deeds).

FRANKWELL does not come within the limits of Mr. Blakeway's papers, but there are many documents relating

[1] [The late Mr. William Phillips had some notes about this house, but unfortunately he died before he had put them down in writing.—W. G. D. F.]

to *Frankvile* preserved in the Mytton Deeds. On Friday after the feast of St. Nicholas, 7 Edward III. (1333), William Hildebrond of Salop granted to Richard de Mutton of Salop, a curtilage situate in the street of Fraunkevile between a tenement of Jevan le Harpour and a tenement of Stephen de Roshale, and extending from the highway leading towards Shelton up to Reginald le Deyer's curtilage. Nine years later, in 1342, Hildebrond quitclaimed all his interest in this curtilage to Mutton. On Monday after the feast of St. Luke, 26 Edward III. (1352), Benedicta, widow of Nicholas Wygan of Salop granted to John le Fysher of Rossale, Joan his wife, and Hugh their son, a messuage in Frankvile between a tenement of the Abbot of Haghemon and a tenement of Roger, son of William de Bykedon, extending from the high road to the Severn. On Thursday, the feast of St. James the Apostle, 33 Edward III. (1359), Lucia, widow of William de Caynington, granted to Thomas de Mutton a garden in Frankevyle, between tenements of Roger Mychel and the said Thomas, which garden belonged to John Geffrey her brother. On Sunday after the feast of St. Leonard Abbot, 34 Edward III. (1360), Thomas Selk, son of Hugh-Selk, quit-claimed to John son of Hugh de Upton and Richard de Grafton, all his interest in 12 acres of land in the fields of Frankevile, six of which lie behind Thomas Colle's close, and the other six lie near Slachstrete; which meadow lies near Severn bank, called Selkeys medewe; and the croft extends from the highway to Selkey's medewe. On Saturday after the feast of St. Augustine of the English, 51 Edward III. (1377), Benedicta, relict of John Typper of Ludlow, quit-claimed to Reginald, son of Thomas Mytton of Salop, all her right in a curtilage in Frankevile, between tenements of Roger Michel and John de Foriete. In 19 Richard II. (1396), Richard Gudberd and William Dyer, chaplains, quit-claimed to James Dyer of Salop, their interest in two tenements in Frankevyle, between Hugh de Lichefeld's tenement and St. John Baptist's Hospital. On 11 March, 35 Henry VI. (1457), Thomas Mitton granted to Deio ap Eyneon and Agnes his wife, a void piece of land in Frankevile, at the rent of 10s. silver. (Mytton Deeds. MS. No. 269 in the Shrewsbury Free Library). —W. G. D F.]

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327,

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE

REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Concluded from 3rd Series, Vol. VI., page 252.)

WITH the present instalment we bring to a close this, the earliest, of the Lay Subsidy Rolls relating to Shropshire, preserved in the Public Record Office. The portion now dealt with consists of the Hundred of Overs, the town of Shrewsbury and its Liberties, and the town of Bridgnorth and its Liberties. The Hundreds of Oswestry and Clun are not included in this Roll, they both being exempt from English law. A reference to the volumes of the *Transactions*, in which the several Hundreds are given, may be of service to students:

Bradford, 2 Series, I., 134—200.
Munslow, 2 S., IV., 287—338.
Purslow, 2 S., V., 343—362.
Chirbury, 2 S., VIII., 44—60.
Ford, 2 S., X., 113—144.
Condover, 2 S., XI., 347—390.
Pimhill, 3 S., V., 55—80.
Brimstree, 3 S., V., 237—252.
Stottesdon, 3 S., VI., 123—154.
Overs, 3 S., VII., 353—359.
Shrewsbury and Liberties, 3 S., VII., 360—368.
Bridgnorth and Liberties, 3 S., VII., 369—374.

There are no less than 440 places in the county contained in this Roll, and the historical notes relating to each of these places, which are entirely the work of Miss Auden, are of great value and interest.

A note at the end of the Roll states that the Taxation of all the Hundreds of Shropshire came to £309 10s. 4½d; of Shrewsbury and its Liberties £32 5s. 4d.; and of Bridgnorth and its Liberties £10 10s. 0d.; making a total sum of £352 5s. 8½d. from the county. The Tax Rolls and the money collected were delivered, by Walter de Huggeford and Walter Beysyn, the taxers and collectors of this 20th granted to the King, into the Exchequer, on 9 May 3 Edward III (1329), to William de Eu'don, Baron of the Exchequer.

The alphabetical index of the places contained in the Subsidy Roll will be helpful to those who wish to find any particular place.

THE HUNDRED OF OVERS is the tenth of the Shropshire Hundreds included in this Subsidy Roll. This and Condover are the only two of the Shropshire Hundreds which have retained their Domesday names. Overs Hundred is, for the most part, identical in extent with the Domesday Hundred of Ovres, or Ovret, because the lords of Richard's Castle had the chief manorial interest here, as well as the Hundredal Seigneury. At Domesday, Cainham, Coreley, Earls Ditton (Dodintone), Henley, St. Mary's Manor (now Lower Ledwich), and Tedenesolle (Tetshill and Marebrook), were in Overs Hundreds, but in this Subsidy Roll are not named in it. At the re-arrangement of the Shropshire Hundreds, in the time of Henry I, Earls Ditton was transferred to Stottesdon, whilst Neen Solars (formerly in Condetret Hundred), was annexed to Overs, in which Hundred its berewick Milson was placed at Domesday. After the battle of Evesham, 1265, Cainham and Coreley were exempted from Hundredal Courts by Charters; and when these franchises came to an end, these manors were not restored to Overs Hundred, but, probably by some mistake, were annexed to Stottesdon Hundred. The error still remains, and to this day Overs Hundred remains severed in two by a long strip of land, this new addition to Stottesdon Hundred. Lower Ledwich was at some period unknown, but in the reign of Henry III, detached from Overs by the Prior of Bromfield, and ultimately was annexed to Munslow Hundred. Henley was, some time in the 13th century, separated from Overs and connected with Ludlow Castle;

and only that part which is in Bitterley parish was restored to the Hundred of Overs. Tedenesolle, which was afterwards known as Tetneshull and Merebrook, or Tetneshull-under-the-Clee, is, presumably, now Tetshill and Marebrook, in Neen Solars parish.

At the Conquest, Richard fitz Scrob was the lord of Overs Hundred. He was a Norman who had settled in England in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was also lord of Burford and Richard's Castle. He was one of the few Normans who were permitted to remain in England in 1052, when Earl Godwin's party procured the expulsion of the Norman settlers; and he survived the Conquest. After his death his successors gave half the Hundred to the King, and this joint jurisdiction was existing in the year 1255. Richard fitz Scrob, or Scrupe, is said to have built Richard's Castle, and he held four manors in Herefordshire, besides Burford. He was dead at the time of the Domesday Survey, when his son Osborn fitz Richard held these and many other manors, and was ancestor of the de Says.

HUNDR' DE EUERES.

BUTER'LEYE'.

[BITTERLEY.[1]—This was held in 1086 by Roger de Lacy under Earl Roger. Its Saxon owner was Godwin, a franklin, and in the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 60s. *per annum*. During the troubles of the Conquest it was laid waste, and the *Domesday* record values it at 40s. yearly. It was an important manor of three hides geldable, with one team in demesne and four among the serfs and handmands. It had a Church and priest, and 6 villeins and one Bordar with three teams and land for three teams more, and two Hayes for forest game.

Bitterley seems to have been early held under the Lacy family by the De Scotots, one of whom about 1175 granted the Mill of Bitterley to Haughmond Abbey. The De Scotots seem in time to have taken the name of De Bitterley. Roger de Bitterley, who was Lord of Bitterley at the beginning of the 13th century, was succeeded by Stephen de Bitterley, who occurs frequently in local business between 1240 and 1280. In 1266, he had license from Henry III. to hunt in all the forests in Shropshire. He was succeeded by Roger de Bitterley, who had grant of free warren here in 1284, and who in 1300 was a juror on the great Perambulation of Shropshire Forests. In 1309, Stephen, son of Stephen de Bitterley and Agnes his wife, occur in connection with the advowson of Bitterley, and in 1316 Stephen was lord of the manor, then valued at £10 per annum. On May 30, 1324, Stephen de Bitterley and Roger de Bitterley of Asbach were summoned to attend a Council at Westminster. Roger is probably the Roger de Asbach of the Subsidy Roll.]

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[1] Eyton iv. 367.

	s	d		s	d
Helianor' q' fuit ux'			Nich'o le Clerk ...		xij
Steph'i de But'ley	iij	viiij	Hug' Walters ...		xviij
Rosa de Buterleye	ij		Ric'o Dod ..		xiij
Rog' de Asshebache		xviij	Ph'o Cissor' ...		xij
Joh'e Simonet' ...		xij	s'bt' } Hug' le		
Will'o de Brompton'	ij		ibid'm } Frensh' ...		xij
Ric'o Tropynel ...	ij	ixo'			
Henr' Obyn ...	ij		p' Sm[a]	xxij[s]	o'
Will'o de Huggel'g		xviij			

NEEN SOLERS.

[NEEN SOLARS.[2]—At the time of the Domesday survey this manor was in the Hundred of Condetret, but it was soon after annexed to that of Overs. It was held in 1086 by Osbern fitz Richard, Lord of Richard's Castle, under the King. His tenant here was Siward its Saxon lord, but the value of the manor had fallen from 40s. to 18s. yearly. There seems some probability that Neen had been Church land, belonging to Worcester, as *Domesday* records that it had never been hidaged nor paid geld. There was land for five teams. In demesne was one team and ten serfs and a mill paying a bushel of corn. Siward seems to have lost his tenancy of the manor, which in the 12th century was held by Baldwin le Poer, who was dead before 1190, leaving only daughters—Petronilla, Elena and Eustachia. Hugh de Say, then lord of Richard's Castle, granted the overlordship of Neen to Roger de Solers, who seems to have been of Dorston in Herefordshire. Two of the co-heiresses married members of the De Solers family, and the third a De Freyne. In 1255, the manor (then called Nene Baldwyn) was held under William de Solers (of Dorston) by William de Clifford, Hugh de Fraxino (Freyne), and Philip de Mungumery as guardian of the heir of William fitz Randolph de Solers. At the close of the 13th century the co-parceners held under Edmund de Mortimer, who held the manor and advowson. The co-parceners seems to have had several well-to-do tenants here, one at least of whom, William de Freyne, could probably claim relationship with them.

The Corbets of Habberley held a manor in the neighbourhood of Neen Solers known as Meebrook or as Tetneshull, which had been held in Saxon times by Siward the Franklin]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Corbot ...	iij	ix	Will'o de Addebrugge	xiij[d]q[u]	
Ric'o le Lepar' ...	ij	o'q[u]	Adam de Ree ...		xv
Joh'e Brakenhal'...	ij	vjq[u]	Will'mo de Frene	ij	
Ric'o de Cundeleye	ij		Edith' de Hollone		xiij
Adam de Madeleye	ij	q[u]	Simone de Hollone	ij	
Simone fil' Rog'i ..	ij		Ric'o de		
Joh'e Fey'saunte ...	ij	iij	s'bt' { Clyffe ...		xij
Will'o le Tayllour	ij		ibid'm { Simone de		
Ric'o de Cundeleye		xviij	Godwode		xij
Will'o de Clyffe ...		xixq[u]			
Joh'e de Ree ...		vijo'	p' Sm[a]	xxxiij[s]ob'	
Will'o de Aula ...		xvq[u]			

[2] Eyton iv. 291.

ASSH' TYLSOPE.

[NASH.[3]—This was held under the Barons of Burford by the Esturmi family, and under them by the tenants, who took their name from the place. Walter de Esse occurs in 1240 as holding a part of Neen Solars. He was succeeded by William de Esse, and he, in 1255, was represented, both at Neen and at Nash, by William de Clifford, whose name constantly appears on local juries. William de Shire took his name from a hamlet of Nash, held in 1272, under the Fitz Aers, of Aston Aer.

TILSOP (Parish of Burford).[4]—Tilsop was held from the 12th century by the De Elmbridges, who took their name from a Worcestershire manor they held under the Barons of Burford. In 1255 Tilsop was held as a third of a knight's fee by Sir Ichenard de Elmbridge, and under him by Simon de Tilsop. Sir Ichenard was succeeded by Sir Adam, and he, about 1308, by his son, Roger. Agnes de Elmbridge was not improbably the widow of Sir Adam. Thomas Carbonel was, probably, of the family from whom Ashford Carbonel takes its name. They held land under the Mortimers of Richard's Castle, at a place called Overton, near Burford.]

	s	d		s	d
Agn' de Elmerugge		xij	Will'o de Hemme		xvob'
Will'o de Shyre ...	ij		Rad'o de Seint Owey'n ...	ij	q^u
Rob'to de Shyre-borne ...		xv	Thom' Carbonel...		xvq^u
Ph'o de Hemme ..		xviij	Walt'o Sklekeberd	ij	

MULSTONE.

[MILSON.[5]—In 1086 this was a berewick of Neen Solers, but was in the Hundred of Overs, and not in that of Condetret. It was a manor of 3½ hides, and was worth 14s. per annum in Saxon times, but was waste when it came to the hands of Osbern fitz Richard, and only valued at 10s. yearly at the time of the *Domesday* survey. It had land for 6 teams, and on it 3 radmans and 3 villeins had 3 teams. The early tenants here of the Barons of Burford took their name from the place. In 1255 the manor was held by William de Milson, but he had been in ill-health for the whole year. His widow, Nichola, in 1260, claimed her right of dower in Milson. In 1287 Milson was said to be held by the heirs of William de Milson, who, apparently, were John Godard and William fitz Hugh.

In 1350 Robert Patrick had a considerable holding in Milson, and, possibly, he was connected with the Richard Paterclyve of the Subsidy Roll. Roger and Robert de Hill were, probably, of Court of Hill, and of the family of Hill so well known in later days.

William de Frene occurs in 1338 as granting lands in Milson to John Godard and Margaret, his wife.]

	s	d		s	d
Amic' Godard ...	ij	ob'	Christiana de Mul-ston' ...		viijo
Walt'o de Malleye	ij	q^u			
Ric'o Bercar' ...		xvj	Ric'o de Paterclyue	ij	

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[3] Eyton iv., 331.
[4] Eyton iv., 333.
[5] Eyton iv., 347.

	s	d			s	d
Rog' de Hull' ...		xijq^{u}		Will'o de Ferne ...		xvj
Rob'to de Hull' ...		xix	s'bt'			
Ph'o de Perye ...	ij	job'	ibid'm	Hug' de Lutteleye		xij
Ric'o le Moliner ...	ij	iij				
				p' Sm^{a}	xxix^{s}	ix^{d}

CLEOTON' ET SILUE^{R}TONE.

CLEETON.[6]—Cleeton is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and it is uncertain whether it belonged to one of the neighbouring manors or was omitted through some oversight. It was an independent manor in the 13th century, when it was held under the Ledwich family, by tenants taking their name from the place, who seem to have been related to the Ledwiches. John de Cleeton occurs on the jury at the assizes of 1292, and he was Lord of Cleeton in 1316.]

[SILVINGTON.[7]—This manor, of one hide, belonged, in 1086, to the great Abbey of St. Remigius, at Rheims. Early in 1061 Archbishop Aldred of York, had gone on a mission to Rome, and had taken with him many noble Englishmen, among them a son of Algar, Earl of Mercia. When they were on their homeward way, the Earl's son was taken ill, and died at Rheims, where he was buried, at his own request, in the Abbey of St. Remigius, to which he promised "certain vills and farms of his inheritance," which promise his father, Earl Algar, fulfilled. These estates were Lapley, Mepford, Marston, and Ridware, in Staffordshire, and Silvington, in Shropshire.

In 1086 this manor was given as one hide, on which were two ox teams. Its past and present value was 10s. 8d. yearly. It is called simply the land of St. Remigius in two precepts of Henry I, dated about 1102, in one of which he commands that the monks should hold their land in peace, and, in the second, that the Sheriffs of Staffordshire and Shropshire should not summon the monks to the Hundred or County Courts, but allow them to be represented by their bailiffs or tenants. It is called Silvington, however, in a deed, in which Azmar, Abbot of Rheims (who resigned in 1118), granted to Aluric, the clerk, and his wife, Edith the villè of Silvintone for their lives for 40s., to be paid on the Feast of St. Martin. Aluric and his wife, and their sons and daughters, were to serve the monks as free men—not as villeins.

The manor was later held under the Prior of Lapley (as representative of the Abbot of Rheims), by the de Beysins. In 1255 it was in the hands of Philip le Bret, as guardian of the heir of Adam de Beysin. Robert de Beysin was of age in 1203, when the Beysins held land under the Abbeys of Rheims and of Seez, and were also tenants of that of Wenlock, as well as holding land directly under the Crown. In 1319 Thomas de Beysin held Silvington, but the interest of the Beysins in the manor seems to have disappeared in 1327.

Richard de Hawkstone and his wife, Agnes, occur in 1347, in a settlement of the manor on themselves, and their son, Robert, and Sibil, his wife, and, failing heirs of Robert and Sibil, on Richard and Agnes' sons, Richard and Thomas. Roger de la More, chaplain, and Matthew, parson of the Church of St. Nicholas, of Silvington, were trustees of the manor in the matter.

The family of Stokes held land at Wheathill in the 14th century. They, probably, took the name from a hamlet of Burford.]

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[6] Eyton iv., 372.
[7] Eyton iv., 378

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Cleoton'...	ij		Joh'e de Lowe ...		xv
Ric'o de Hauekes-ton ..	ij	iiij	Walt'o Stokes ...		xv
Ric'o in the More	ij		Thom' Budde ...		x
Rog' in the More...	ij		Rog' Stokes ...		x
Ham' de Lega ...		xvj	Rog' Lyri ...		xiij

GREOTE.

[GREET.[8]—This was a member of the great manor of Burford, and was held with Weston, under the barons by a family taking their name from the place. The first who occur are Peter de Greet and Philip, his son, who were living at the close of the 12th century. Philip occurs in 1221, but he was succeeded before 1237 by Geoffrey de Greet, who was dead in 1243, when his widow, Agnes, claimed a third of Greet as dower. He was succeeded by Peter (II), who was a knight and an important man. He was, in turn, succeeded by Geoffrey de Greet, and he, before 1308, by the Philip of the Subsidy Roll.

It is difficult to say how Richard Above-the-Town came to be so much more wealthy than any of his neighbours, unless he may have been the possessor of sheep run on the open hill. In the following century flock-masters made great fortunes by wool, but the trade had not attained large dimensions in the early 14th century.

The manor of Greet passed in 1358 from the De Greetes to the Lockardes, and in 1548, came to the Fox family by the marriage of Elizabeth Lockarde to William Fox. It was sold in 1639 to Thomas Edwardes, who was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1644, and still remains with his descendants.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Greote ...	ij		Regin' de Stoke ...		xvj
Ric'o Meyl ...		xiij	Will'o Coterel ...		ix
Ric'o de Dodelbur'		ixo'	Will'o Abboue the toun ...	vij	
Thom' Aubyn ..		viijob'			
Rob'to Aleyn ...		xvjo'q^{a}			

WYTTONE.

[WHITTON.[9]—This was held under the Lords of Richard's Castle by a family who took their name from the place; but, in 1255 it was, like Stoke, in the hands of Master Simon de Radnor as guardian of the heir of William le Moneur (the Moneyer), the John le Munetor of the Subsidy Roll.

John le Blake, who occurs as juror on Burford inquests of 1274 and 1278, was descendant of William le Noir, who held 1½ virgates in Rockhill, in 1237, by grant of John de Whitton.

Geoffrey de Rokhull took his name from the hamlet, which, in later years, was the home of a branch of the family of Hopton.

In later days Whitton was the home of a branch of the Charlton family; and to them is due the erection of the fine 17th century house of Whitton Court.]

[8] Eyton iv., 334.
[9] Eyton iv., 341.

	s	d			s	d
Joh'e le Munetor ...		xvjq^{u}		Ric'o de Lega ...		xij
Simone le Muneter		xiij		Hug' de la Bour ...		x
Adam le Proude ...		viijo'	s'bt'	Will'o le Whyte ...		x
Joh'e fil' Joh'is ..		ixo'	ibid'm			
Galfr'o de Rokhull'		x				
Joh'e le Blake ...		xijo'				
Adam Godrych ...		ixo'				
Regin' de Assh' ...		x				
Will'o Aboue the toun		x		p' Sm^{a}	xl^{s}	xj^{d}

BOREFORDE.

[BURFORD.[10]—Before the Norman Conquest this manor was held by Richard fitz Scrob, one of the few Normans allowed to remain in England in 1052, when Earl Godwin's party demanded the expulsion of foreign settlers. He was Lord of Richard's Castle, which took its name from him. He was dead before 1086, and succeeded by his son Osbern, who held Burford under the king as a manor of 6½ hides geldable, with land sufficient for 29 teams. There were two mills, rendering 12 quarters of corn, and wood capable of fattening 100 swine, with one haye. The manor had a population of 6 serfs, 12 villeins, 3 radmans, 24 bordars, 7 coliberti (apparently semi-free tenants), and a church with two priests.

Osbern was succeeded by his son Hugh, and he, before 1140, by his son Osborne, who is said to have married a sister of Fair Rosamund; and who occurs as giving a salt pit belonging to his manor of Wychbold to the nuns of Godstow. He also joined with Walter de Clifford, Rosamond's father, in giving the churches of Tenbury and Rochford to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. He also gave a virgate at Whitbrook, near Richard's Castle, and his mill at Wychbold, to the canons of Haughmond. He also gave land at Little Cotheridge to Matilda, daughter of John Paher, to be inherited by her children, or, failing them, to the canons. Matilda stood in the same relation to him as Rosamond did to King Henry. Osbern was succeeded by his brother, Hugh de Say, who married Lucy Clifford. He died in 1190, and was succeeded by his son Hugh (II), who took constant part in the wars in Wales. In 1191 he had the charge of the Castle of Norton, in Radnorshire, and he seems to have lost his life a few years later, after the battle of Radnor. Hugh left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Hugh de Ferrars, who died in 1204, leaving her a child-widow. King John proposed to give her and her great estates of 23 knights' fees to Thomas de Galway, afterwards Earl of Athol, but he fell into temporary disgrace with the King, and the heiress was won (probably by paying a heavy fine to the King) by Robert de Mortimer, who held land in Essex, and who does not seem to have been akin to the great family of Mortimer of Wigmore. He was a faithful adherent of King John, and in July, 1213, about two years after his marriage he offered to "serve the King for a year, with nine other knights, at his own cost, if he might be quit of the debt he owed the King for fine for having his wife." This was accepted, and he spent the next year in France with the King. In 1216 he had the grant of a weekly market, on Thursdays, at Richard's Castle and a 6 days' fair on St Owen's Day (August 26). In 1219 Robert de Mortimer was dead, leaving a young son, Hugh, and after some four months' widowhood Margaret de Say was requested by Henry III. to take as her third husband William de Stutevill, who seems to have been one of the King's favourites, as he only gave a fine of two palfreys for his wife's great inheritance. He seems to have had children by Margaret (who died in 1242), but

[10] Eyton iv., 301.

on his death, in 1259, he was succeeded by his step-son, Hugh de Mortimer, who was then 40 years old. Hugh is not to be confused with his contemporary, Hugh Mortimer of Chelmarsh, who was Sheriff of Shropshire.

Hugh, Baron of Richard's Castle, took the side of the King during the troubles at the close of the reign of Henry III. In 1265 he was in charge of the King's Manor and Forest of Feckenham, in Worcestershire, and the following year he had leave to hunt the hare, fox, weasel and wild cat in any of the King's forests in Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire. In 1268 he also had the grant of a market on Saturdays at Burford, and a yearly fair and free warren at Wychbold. Hugh died in November, 1274, and was succeeded by his son Robert. He held two carucates of land in demesne at Burford, but the barony commanded 32½ knight's fees in different counties. Hugh de Mortimer, after the Battle of Evesham had obtained a grant from Henry III., making Burford into a free borough, of which the burgesses paid to Hugh and his heirs 1s. for each *burgage*. They were to hold them according to the law of Breteuil, then in use in the city of Hereford. The Norman town of Breteuil seems to have served as a model for the government of towns of mixed population, and the law of Breteuil secured from exaction the traders who brought in commodities from the outer world.

Robert de Mortimer served against Llewelyn of Wales in 1277, accompanied by 5 *servientes*—William and Hugh de Mortimer (possibly his brothers), Thomas de Huntley, Philip de Stoke and Richard Carbonel. He received military summonses again in 1282 and 1283, and in the latter year was summoned to the Parliament held at Shrewsbury. He died in 1287, leaving a widow, Joyce la Zouche, and two sons—Hugh and William. Hugh, his successor, was the last Baron of his line, and William inherited his mother's estates.

Hugh does not seem to have come of age till 1296, and he died in 1304; but during the few years of his public life he had frequent military and Parliamentary summonses. He left two daughters—Joan, aged 12, and Margaret, aged 8, in 1303. They were left motherless in 1308, when Joan was the wife of Thomas de Bicknor, and Margaret of Geoffrey de Cornwall. The Manor of Burford was divided between these co-heiresses, who were also co-heirs to some of the estates of their kinsman, William de Mortimer, of Hamme.

Geoffrey de Cornwall, of the Subsidy Roll, was the ancestor of a long line of Barons of Burford, several of whom were Sheriffs of Shropshire. The direct line ended in the reign of George I. with a daughter, who married a Legh, of High Legh, co. Chester [*Blakeway's Sheriffs*, p. 72]. The barony is now in abeyance between the descendants of Joan de Mortimer (who, by her second husband, Richard Talbot, was ancestress of the Talbots of Richard's Castle), and the descendants of her sister, Margaret Cornwall].

	s	d			s	d
Galfr'o de Cor-			Will'o le Baillyfe...			xij
wayle ...	iij		Will'o de Couentr'			xij
Will'o Ledewyche		xv	Sibill' de Assh' ...		ij	iiij
Will'o de Boreford'		xvj	s'bt' ibid'm	Will'o Chamberleyn		xviij
Joh'e Byd ...	ij			Will'o de Beckeleye		xvj
Hug' le Mortimer	ij					
Ric'o Ficas ...	ij	ixob'				
Adam de Ferne ...		xiij				
Will'o le Mein ...	ij	vj		p' Sm^a	xxiiij^s	ij^d
Ph'o le Reue ...		xij				

p'b' Sm^a tot' Hundr' ... ... vij^li ix^s xj^d

p'b' Sm^a Sm^ar' p'd'co'r Hundr. ... cccix^li x iiij^d ob'

SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

In Domesday this Hundred is designated as the "Hundred of Shrewsbury" (Sciropesberie), and sometimes as that "of the city" (Civitatis). It paid geld upon 100 hides. Of these hides only $9\frac{1}{4}$ were in the country districts, leaving $90\frac{3}{4}$ within the borough and its suburbs. This, as Eyton has pointed out,[1] is a signal proof that the hide was sometimes a measure of comparative value, rather than of recognised areal extent. It would be absurd to suppose that the City Liberties contained an area equal to that of Condover Hundred, and yet this must be the case if the hide consisted of a definite number of measured acres.

The Hundred of Shrewsbury came to be called at a later time the Liberties of Shrewsbury, "either because (as Owen and Blakeway tell us[2]), those who dwelt within its limits enjoyd the liberties conferred upon the town, or because a villein, residing therein for a year and a day, obtained his freedom."

The Liberties were extended from time to time, many manors and townships being taken from those Hundreds which bordered the borough at Domesday.

Shrewsbury Hundred, at Domesday, contained, beside the "Civitas Sciropesberie," the following places:—Meole Brace, St. Mary's virgate in Meole (an estate which cannot now be identified), Monk Meole and Crow Meole, St. Alkmund's Manor (now Hencot), St. Julian's Manor (which Eyton[3] considered lay in the direction of Greenfields and the Old Heath), Shelton, and Sutton. In addition to these Domesday places, Owen and Blakeway[4] name the following as being the "old Liberties":—Nobould, Newton, Pulley foreign, Pulley vetus, Longner-on-Severn, Goosehill, Oxon, and Darvall (or Derfald). King John, by charter dated 24 February, 1204-5,

[1] Eyton iv., 347, note 2.
[2] *History of Shrewsbury*, I., 86, note 2.
[3] Eyton vi., 368.
[4] *History of Shrewsbury*, I., 86, note 2.

granted to the burgesses of Shrewsbury the town, together with the Hundred, at fee-farm for 45 marks yearly.

The Inquisition Quo Warranto of 7 Edward I. (1278), which has already been referred to at some length in the *Transactions*,[1] shows that the Liberties were still the same. Edgebold was detached from Condover Hundred after the Battle of Evesham, 1265. It is not known when Pulley and Welbatch were transferred from the same Hundred, nor when Dinthill, Great and Little Hanwood, Preston Montford and Woodcote were transferred from Ruesset Hundred. Baschurch Hundred also gave up Albrighton, Albright Hussey, Astley, Berwick, Bicton, Broughton, Leaton, Up and Down Rossall, and Yorton. Albright Lee, Longner and Pimley were formerly in Recordine Hundred. King Henry VII., by charter dated 14 December, 1495, still further extended the boundaries of the Liberties, adding to them the vills, township or hamlets of Hadnall, Acton Reynald, Myryton (Merrington), Grinshill, Hanwood, Allerton (Alderton), Onslow, Preston Gobalds and Pimley. An Inquisition of the Liberties of the Town of Shrewsbury, made in 1515, and printed in the *Transactions*,[2] throws light on their then state. Queen Elizabeth, by charter dated 2 April, 1586, added the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles. And so the Liberties continued until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 restricted the jurisdiction of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses to the Parliamentary boundary of the borough, as fixed by the Act 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 64.

The places dealt with in this Subsidy Roll of 1327 are the town of Shrewsbury, the Foreign Liberties, Shelton, Edgebald, Meole Brace, Newbold, Newton, Pulley and Sutton. What place is meant by the "Foreign Liberties" presents some difficulty in its identification; but the Abbot of Lilleshall was by far the largest taxpayer, and Miss Auden

[1] 3rd series, I., 180, &c. The original of this Inquisition of 7 Edward I. is apparently lost. It is not preserved amongst the Borough Records at the Guild Hall, and it is not to be found at the Public Record Office. But there is, fortunately, a copy made by Mr. George Morris, in MS. 28, at the Shrewsbury Free Library.

[2] 2nd series, II., 72. A full list of the places within the Liberties will be found in 3rd series, I., page 181.

has shown that this makes the place to be probably either Hencot or Albright Lee, or possibly both of these places.

The names given in the Roll should be compared with the long lists of members of the Gild Merchant, contributed by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater to various volumes of the *Transactions*, and particularly the voluminous Rolls of 1318-19.[3] Several of the persons assessed to the Subsidy are to be found in the list of bailiffs—as John Gamel, William le Parmenter, William de Byryton, Hugh son of Robert Dunfowe, Reginald Perle, &c., and many details about these are given in Morris's "Provosts and Bailiffs of Shrewsbury."[4]

VILLA SALOP'.

[SHREWSBURY.[1]—The list for the town contains 131 names, and for the various hamlets in the liberties 39, making a total of 170. Owen and Blakeway, in their *History of Shrewsbury*, mention that on the roll of taxation of the fifteenth made in 1313, there are 189 persons taxed, which they suggest represented inhabitants of the town alone. From this list of 1327, however, it appears that (unless there had been a great diminution of population, which is unlikely), the roll included the inhabitants of the Liberties also. The Prior of St. John is the only ecclesiastic mentioned on either roll, and he is taxed the same sum (2s.) both in 1313 and in 1327. Whether he were the head of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Frankwell, or prior of the house of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a hospice in Shrewsbury seems uncertain.

The most marked feature of the Subsidy Roll for the town is, the wealth of the inhabitants as compared with those of the country. The chief men of the villages are rarely assessed at more than two or three shillings, while in the town many are over ten shillings, and William the Parmenter had to pay 38s. and Richard de Hulton 30s. Judging from the names common to the roll of 1313, and that of 1327, the townsmen had increased in prosperity in the interval. William the Parmenter paid 4s. to the fifteenth of the first date, and 38s. to the twentieth of 1327. Nicholas Ive paid 5s. 4d. to the fifteenth, and 10s. to the twentieth; Richard de Hulton 10s., and 30s.; Adam the Marechal, 1s. and 2s.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Hyldebront ...	ij		Regin' de Wenlok'	xviij	ob'
Nich'o le Dygher'	ij		Ric'o de Wenloke	ij	o'q^{n}
Adam fil' Ph'i ..	viij		Ric'o Prodom ...		xx
Alic' que [fuit] ux'			Ph'o Bydy ...	xviij	o'
Thom' Lobart'	ij		Will'o Rotar' ...		xij
Joh'e Muesone ...	iiij	vj o'q^{n}	Will'o de Pollesworth ...	iiij	q^{n}
Priore s'ci Joh'is	ij		Thom' le Potter'	iij	v
Will'o Charite ...		viij	Thom' Colle ...	v	

[3] See 3rd series, vol. II., 65, and vol. III., 47.
[4] See *Transactions*, 3rd series, vols. I. and II., passim.
[1] Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 153.

	s	d
Regin' le Dygher'	ij	iiij
Regin' Carnifice	ij	q^u
Thom' de Kyngton'	x	
Thom' de Clyue Tan'at' ...	ij	vj
Laurenc' Fraunceys ...		xij
Rob'to de Westone ...	x	
Thom' Conyge...	iij	iiij
Joh'e Pych' ...	iiij	
Joh'e de Lynleye	ix	
Will'o de Neteleye ...	ij	
St'ph'o de Bessefe		xijob'
Rog' Hothal' ...		xviij
Will'o le Tayllour	iij	$ob'q^u$
Rog' Michel ...		xij
Simone Colle ...	ij	$o'q^u$
Joh'e le Sadelar	viij	
Rog' Moldesone	iiij	iij
Rob'to de Upton'	iij	iiij
Thom' le Glouer		$xiijq^u$
Will'o de Wyluerston' ...	iiij	$ob'q^u$
Simone de Wenloke ...	iiij	
Hug' de Hennecote ...	iij	vj
Will'o de Hulton'	iij	vj
Adam de Stretton'	iiij	
Rog'o de Wythif'	xvj	jq^u
Will'o le Potter'	v	
Ric'o de Actone	iiij	
Joh'e Gamel ...	xiij	
Thom' Wyllesone		viij
Nich'o le Sadelar'	ij	
Will'o de Byriton'	ij	
Laur' Prilet ..	iiij	$o'q^u$

	s	d
Joh'e Charite ...		viij
Joh'e de Roshull'		viij
Will'o le P'menter'	xxxviij	
Marg' de Moneford ...		viij
Ric'o le Barbour		viij
Thom' de Drayton' ..		$xvjo'q^u$
Ric'o de Esthop'	iiij	
Joh'e de Westbur'	xj	
Thom' Lauwe ...	iiij	
Ric'o de Upton'...	iij	
Hug' fil' Rob'ti Dunfowe ...	viij	
Joh'e de kydermunstr' ...	iiij	
Joh'e de lake ...		$xiijoq^u$
Henr' de Prestecote ...	iij	vj
Will'o Godyer ...	v	
Simone Duraunt		xvijob'
Henr' de Harleye	viij	
Rog' de Muridone	iij	
Will'o le Barbour	iij	iiij
Henr' Charite ...		xvj
Ph'o de Benthal'	iij	
Adenet' le Tayllour ...		xij
Joh'a Borey ...	iij	jq^u
Will'o de Sutton'	ij	$vjo'q^u$
Ric'o le Tayllour	ij	oq^u
Thom' de Co'lton	iij	
Will'o Blessedbody ...		xx
Will'o de Gyphole		xij
Ric'o Styrke ...		xvj
Adam le kynge ...	iij	
Adam Gylmyn ...	iiij	

	s	d
Adam de Weolynton' ...		xij
Elya de Hadleye	iij	iiij
Adam le Marchalte' ...	ij	
Thom' Charite ...		xviij
Walt'o Geffrey	xviij	
Joh'e de Sutton'	v	
Regin' P'le ...	xiiij	
Thom' de Harlascote ...	ij	
Thom' le kent ...		viij
Rob'to de Aldemer' ...		xviij
Will'o de Prestone ...		xvj
Magr'o Ric'o Bernard ..	ij	
Joh'e Aperte ...	ij	vj
Adam de Cap'ele		xviijo'
Ric'o de Cantreye		viij
Will'o de Goldene	iij	
Adam Oldern ...	iij	
Adam de Yortone		xvj
Jul' le Typper' ...	iiij	
Rog' le Skynner'	ij	vj
Thom' de Wemme Carnific' ...	iij	iiij
Henr' le Cok' ...		xx
Ric'o de Ellesmer'	iiij	
Will'o de Wemme	iij	
Hug' le Spencer		xij
Thom' de Cawes	ij	
Rog' Mendepas...	v	
Nic'o le Carpenter		xij
Ric'o de Colh'm	iij	iiij
Joh'e le Latonner	iij	iiij
Joh'e de Teukesbur' ...	ij	
Hug' Iue ...	ij	
Cristiana P'de...	iij	
Hug' le Dunfowe	xxj	viij
Will'o Glopsy ...	ij	
Will'o Lege ...	iij	
Alic' le Marescall'	iij	
Will'o Geffrey ...	x	
Nic'o Gerard ...	ij	
Rob'to la Steor'	iij	
Thom' de la Clyue	vj	
Nic'o Iue ...	x	
Henr' de Lydleye	iiij	
Joh'e Cleme't ...		xvj
Hug' Andreu ...		xij
Ric'o de Hulton'	xxx	
Joh'e le Wash' ...	x	
Ric'o Stury ...	vj	viij
Thoma Charyte...	ij	
Will'o Meynwaryngе ...		viij
Will'o le Hayward	iij	
Ric'o Wysdom ...	ij	
Galfr'o Rondulfe	iiij	

LIB'T' FORINCEC'.

[Foreign Liberties.[2]—It is uncertain what is here intended. The Abbot of Lilleshall as owner of the property of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, had land at Albright Lee, Preston Montford, and Hencot, within the Liberties, which in 1327 were far less extensive than in the present day. Then Battlefield did not exist; Albrighton, Albright Hussey, Astley, Acton Reynald, Berwick, Bicton,

[2] ? Eyton vi., 368, and viii., 246. Blakeway's *Liberties of Shrewsbury*, pp. 21 and 270.

Broughton, Clive, Grinshill, Hadnal, Leaton, Onslow, Preston Gobalds, the two Rossalls and Sausaw were in the Hundred of Pimhill; Betton Strange and part of Pulley in that of Condover, and Hanwood, Woodcote and Horton in Ford Hundred. From this it would seem that these "Libertates Forinseca" were an estate of the Abbot of Lilleshall, possibly Hencot or Albright Lee, or both.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Dyotesone	iij		Abb'te de Lylles-hull'	... xiij	
Rog' fil' Joh'is ...		xx			
Ric'o atte Walle		viij			

SHELTON'.

[SHELTON,[3] parishes of St. Julian and of St. Chad (now Oxon.) This was held in 1086 by the Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, under the Bishop of Chester as 1½ hide. The Canons had half a team on their demesne land, which was sufficient to employ two more, and four villeins had a team and a half among them. The value of the manor, 12s per annum, had not changed from Saxon times. The records of the College of St. Chad are not extant, but it retained a slight interest in the manor till the Dissolution.

The family of Ivon or Ive held land at Shelton at the close of the 13th century, and Roger Ivon appears as in 1305 witness of a deed relating to land there. The Waring family were originally from Onslow, and Robert Waring was of Shelton through his marriage with Ciceley, the daughter of Thomas Goderich, who had held land there in the time of Edward I. The Warings remained at Shelton for many generations, and added to their property there. In 1543 Adam Waring wrote an account of "how the gret oke at Shelton standith on my ground," and there mentions that the "gret mansion" of Shelton then belonged to Richard Mytton.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Juon ...	iij		Alic' Juonn ...		viij
Rob'to Warynge	ij				

EGEBALDHAM.

[EDGBOLD[4] (Meole Brace).—This was in 1086 in the Hundred of Condover. It belonged in Saxon times, like Meole and Pulley, to Edith, Edward the Confessor's Queen, and was valued at 40s, but during the troubles of the Conquest, it became waste. In 1086, it was held under Ralph de Mortimer by a free man, who paid a yearly rent of 8s. There was arable for two teams and a wood capable of fattening 20 swine. It continued to be held under the over-lords of Meole, but not directly. In 1273, it was found that John, son of Roger Pride, held Edgebaldenham under Roger Sprenchose by the service of 1d. yearly; that the said Sprenchose held it under Adam Hagur by 12d. yearly, and Adam under the heir of George de Cantilupe by 8s yearly, and the said heir under Roger de Mortimer, and it belonged to the Manor of Meole. There seems to have been several small interests in the manor. In 1366 Richard de Canes of Salop, chaplain, granted to John de Upton and Benedicta his wife, his land in Woodcote and Edgebold.

In 1434 John Parys of Salop claimed John Richardes of Cruckton as a Serf belonging to his manor of Edgebold. The case was tried before the bailiffs of Shrewsbury, and John Richardes was found to be a free man. In the reign of

[3] Eyton vi., 360. Bickeway's *Liberties of Shrewsbury*, p. 467.
[4] Eyton vi., 214. Bickeway's *Liberties of Shrewsbury*, p. 184.

Elizabeth, John Biest of Atcham held this manor under the Earl of Arundel, and it passed by the marriage of his eldest sister and co-heiress, Anne, to Edward Cludde of Orleton, near Wrockwardine. It remained with the Cludde family for some generations, and then passed by purchase to the Scotts of Betton. In 1672, Jonathan Scott had land at Edgebold, to which he added in 1692.

Adam fitz Adam, and William fitz Adam of the Subsidy Roll, may possibly be sons of Adam Hagur, who had an interest here in 1273, and William fitz Roger may be connected either with Roger Pride or Roger Sprenchose.

In an undated taxation of the Town and Liberties there were five tenants assessed at Edgebold: Henry Tommes, William fitz Roger, Thomas son of Llewelyn, and Llewelyn fitz Llewelyn and Peter fitz Henry. In 1580, in a presentment of arms and men for Newton and Edgebold, there were again five names, George Russell, Edward Benyon, John ap Robart, William Jennins and Thomas ap Edward.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Rog'i ...	ij		Will'o fil' Ade ...	iij	
Adam fil' Ad' ...	iij		Petro fil' Henr'...		xij
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	ij	vj			

MEOLE BRACY.

[MEOLE BRACE.[5]—This manor of three hides seems to have passed at the Norman Conquest from the Saxon Queen Edith to William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, and on the forfeiture of his son, Earl Roger de Bretolio, in 1074, to Ralph de Mortimer. In 1086 there were three teams on the demesne land, and six serfs, four female serfs, six villeins, and three bordars with three teams, and a radman with half a team. Nine burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury belonged to the manor, and there was a mill worth 20s. annually. The value of the manor had been raised from £7 a year to £13 5s. 6d.

Hugh Mortimer of Wigmore enfeoffed a knight William Martel in Meole about 1155, and William passed on his interest here to Audulf de Bracy. This transaction was disowned by Hugh's son Roger, and a long law-suit was the result, which lasted from April, 1203, till January, 1211. In the end Audulf de Bracy (son of the first of the name) was allowed his right to hold the manor under William de Cantilupe, who held under Roger de Mortimer. This arrangement held good for centuries. The last Baron Cantilupe died in 1273, and his interest in Meole went to his sister Milicent, wife of Eudo la Zouche. At his death he was said to have held Meole under Roger de Mortimer as half a knight's fee. There was a fortified building, called a "tower" there, and other buildings, very poor, and demesne lands worth £1 9s. 4d. a year. The Boscs of Hanley and Heywood within the Manor were within the Forest. The Lord of Edgebold paid 8s. rent, and there were five free-tenants of the manor within the town of Salop. The manor was held by the La Zouche family till the reign of Henry VIII. The Bracy family also held some part of Meole in 1422; a manor court was held in the names of John Holland, Earl of Huntington, and William Carnoll, and Elizabeth his wife, the widow of William la Zouche. In 1537 Lord Zouche leased the castle of Meole and its rights to Arthur Mackworth, son of Thomas Mackworth, who seems to have been also connected with the neighbourhood. In 1598 the Mackworths sold the Manor of Meole and their possessions there to Thomas Edwardes of Shrewsbury, the ancestor of the Edwardes baronets, with whose family it remained till 1779, when Lady Malpas, the only child and heiress of Sir Francis Edwardes, sold it to John Bather of Shrewsbury, whose descendants still possess it.

[5] Eyton vi. 350. Blakeway's *Liberties*, p. 317.

In 1327, Adulph Bracy and William la Souche both had large holdings in Meole. Walter the foreman was possibly the headman of one of them.

In 1580, 22 trained soldiers were returned at Meole, of whom Mr. Arthur Mackworth possessed a full suit of armour.]

	s	d		s	d
Madyn de Meole	ij	vj	Walt'o le Foremo'		xviij
Regin' le Lutle ...		xij	Will'o la Souche	viij	
Adulpho le Bracy	v				

NEWEBOLD.

[Nobold, Meole Brace.[6]—This was a member of Meole, with little or no separate history. In the early 15th century rents from "Neubold" were paid to William Venables and Isabell his wife, who held land in the Manor of Meole, under Lord Zouche, but seem to have lived in Cheshire, having a bailiff, John Schrawarden, at Meole.

Reginald le Lutle had land in Meole in 1327. Roger de Lutley, who in 1349 was Rector of Sutton, was probably of the same family.

In 1580, ten trained soldiers were returned from Nobold, five of whom were named Downe, and two named Sherer.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' de Newebolde ...	ij		Radulph' de Newebolde ...		xiij
			Regin' le Lutle ...		xviij

NEWETONE.

[Newton,[7] Meole Brace.—This like Nobold has little separate history from Meole, and is seldom mentioned except in connection with that manor. At the close of the 17th century Jonathan Scott bought land here from Joshua Ireland.

Newton and Edgebold were classed together in 1580, and furnished five men, of whom only one, George Russell, possessed any weapon.

The chief house of Newton is now occupied as a farmhouse, and the former Dairy House has now taken its place, and is known as the Day House.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' St'ph'	ij		Adam fil' Dauid		xj
Hug' de Neweton'		xviij			

POLILEYE.

[Pulley[8], Meole Brace.—This was two manors in 1086, though both parts had been held in Saxon times by the Queen Edith. One portion was held under Earl Roger by Teodulf, as three virgates of land, on which were a serf and two bordars with one ox team. The value was the same as it had been in Saxon times, 6s. annually. This part of Pulley was in the old parish of St. Julian, and now forms part of Bayston Hill.

The other part was held under the King by Ralph de Mortimer, the Domesday lord of Meole. It was a hide and a virgate, with ploughland for five teams, (Teodulf's manor had only arable land for one), and three

[6] Eyton vi., 357.
[7] Eyton vi., 357.
[8] Eyton vi., 212. Blakeway's *Liberties*, p. 371.

radmans, four villeins, and five bordars had four teams. In Saxon times it had been worth 30s., but the value had risen to 40s. annually. This part of Pulley became accounted part of Meole Brace, and passed like that manor to the De Cantilupe and De Bracy families. A family of De Poliley were early tenants here. In 1335, Philip de Poliley was found to have held 6s. yearly rent by service of keeping the King's *Haye* within the forest of Salop, but this may refer to the other part of Pulley. In 1515, the St. Julian's part of Pulley was called a hamlet of Betton.

In 1580, 16 trained soldiers are returned from Pulley within the Liberties, and seven in the other part. The name of Richard Betton occurs among the sixteen. He was one of six persons who had among them nearly a complete set of armour.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Bettone	ij		Alic de Polileye...		xij
Will'o Neel ...		viij			

SUTTONE.

[SUTTON.[9]—This was part of the early possessions of the Priory of Wenlock, and remained unalienated after the Norman Conquest. In 1086 it was accounted a manor of one hide. Eight men,—freemen and villeins,—had four teams, and the value of the manor had risen from 12s. to 16s. annually. In the middle of the 12th century Ivo Pantulf gave the Monks of Shrewsbury land for a mill near Sutton, on the other side the stream. This gift occasioned frequent disputes between the two religious houses, as each complained of encroachments made by the water on their land. Sutton remained with Wenlock Priory till the dissolution, when it was bought by James Leveson, who sold it to John Mackworth. The Mackworths in turn sold it about 1770 to Thomas Hill of Tern Hall, an ancestor of Lord Berwick, the present owner. Mention is made of a capital messuage at Sutton, in the 14th century, and in 1754 a manor court was held at the "Hall House of Sutton" by Mr. Mackworth, who maintained the right of the manor to be independent of the town jurisdiction.

The eleven sub-taxers, or collectors, named at the end, were probably mostly Shrewsbury men, and must not be taken as belonging to Sutton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e le Reue ...		xviij	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...	ij	
s'bt' ibid'm { Joh'e le Cartar'		xob'	s'b't ibid'm { Henr' Meth'	iij	
Thom le Foremo'	iij		Ric'o Begete'	ii	
Ph'o Godberd ...	iij		Alano de Wyrcestr'	x	
Petro Gerard	ij	vj	Joh'e Reygner	ij	
Ric'o de Leton	ij	vj	Regin' de Grafton'	iij	
Nich'o de Parkes	iij	iiij			
			p' sm[a]	xxxij[li] v[s]	iiij[d]

[9] Eyton vi., 363. Blakeway's *Liberties*, p. 457.

BRIDGNORTH AND LIBERTIES.

The borough and liberties of Bridgnorth comprise the parishes of St. Leonard and St. Mary Magdalene, part of Quatford (in the Hundred of Brimstry), Quat Jarvis (in the Hundred of Stottesdon), and Romsley (in the parish of Alveley). These places correspond with those named in the Subsidy Roll of 1327, Dudmaston then mentioned being included in the parish of Quat. It is noticeable that Romsley is termed "Libertates Forinsecæ" in this Roll.

It is not quite clear when these places were first included in the Liberties of Bridgnorth. Eyton thinks that the borough of Bridgnorth was probably founded when the castle was transferred from Quatford in 1101. Privileges were conferred upon its burgesses by a charter of Henry II., about the year 1157. John gave them a second charter in 1215. An Inquisition of 1255 states that the vills of Quat, Mose and Romesley were within the Liberties, or did suit to the Hundred of Bridgnorth. The names given in the Subsidy Roll should be compared with the list of provosts or bailiffs mentioned by Eyton, several of them having held office in Bridgnorth.

Bridgnorth was formerly a Royal Peculiar, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and having its own ecclesiastical court and official principal. This Royal Peculiar comprised the parishes of St. Leonard, St. Mary Magdalene, and Quatford, and the liberties of Quat Jarvis and Romsley.

VILLA DE BRUGG'.

[BRIDGNORTH.[1]—The history of the borough begins with the 12th century, when Earl Robert de Belesme removed his father's borough of Quatford to the site of his new castle of Bruges. After the fall of Earl Robert it became a Royal possession. In 1155, it was held by Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore against Henry II., and was besieged and taken by the King in person. King John was at Brug in August, 1212, and his fifth and last visit there was in 1216, some two months before his death. Henry III. was frequently there, and Edward II. took refuge at the Castle in the troubles of the close of his reign.

The borough paid a yearly rent of £5 to the King in the same way that the burgesses of Shrewsbury paid £20 for their town. King John granted the

[1] Eyton i., 83, 241.

town a charter, which other Sovereigns renewed and ratified, and the borough prospered till the time of Elizabeth, when a change of fashion in headgear caused a failure in its chief trade—that of making woollen caps.

Bridgnorth was governed by two provosts, and several of those mentioned on the Subsidy Roll occur on the list of provosts.

John Glydde was Provost in 1295, 1318 and 1334. John Rondulph in 1323 and 1334. William de Ashbourne in 1315. Edmund le Palmer in 1323, and burgess of the Parliament in 1315. John Cronk in 1324. Simon Dod in 1325.

Nicholas de Pitchford whose assessment to the Subsidy is the highest in the whole of Shropshire, was Provost in 1307, and Reginald de Legh was his fellow provost. Nicholas de Pitchford was also the chief landholder at Pitchford, and was assessed there at 14s. to the Subsidy—a very large sum among the country landowners. He was probably a descendant of a younger branch of the De Pitchford family of Pitchford. In the 12th century Ralph de Pitchford received a grant of land in Little Brug, which he held by service of providing dry wood for the King's chamber in Bridgnorth Castle, when he should be in those parts. The prosperity of the town seems to be shown by the fact that the comparatively small estate at Little Brug was assessed at a sum of nearly three times as much as that of Pitchford.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to le Fytheler' ...		xij	Rog' le Fonecar' ...		viij
Rog' de Swyney		viij	Rog' le Glouer'...		xij
Joh'o Glydde ...	ij		Will'o Bergh^{a}m...	iij	
Rob'to le Barbour		vj	Nich'o Pistore ...		vj
Rin'o le Potter'...		xviij	Will'o de Caldebroke ...		xij
Joh'e Rondulfe ...	ij		Rog' de Pul'ton...		ix
Joh'e Bergh^{a}m ...	ij		Thom' le Glouer'	ij	
Nich'o ad Portam		vj	Nich'o Cheote ...	ij	
Simone le Coup'e		vj	Will'o Haket ...	ij	
Rog' le Longge...		xvj	Joh'e le Dygher'	iiij	
Edm' le Palmer'	ij		Rob'to de Cauntreyn ...		x
Joh'e de Wyggemor' ...		viij	Rog' le Somery...		vj
Hug' Cissore ...		xij	Will'o Bonamy...		xij
Adam le Dygher'		di'.m^{a}rc'	Joh'e Crouk' ...	x	
Rog' Snel ...		di'.m^{a}rc'	Auic' Bouche ...		viij
Hug' Pistore ...		viij	Joh'a la Cokes ...		xij
Joh'e le Barcar...		vj	Ric'o Mustard' ...		viij
Joh'e Tayllour ...		xij	Joh'e de Tedestyle ...		vj
Joh'e de Baggersou'e ...		viij	Will'o Selymon...		xij
Rob'to Wartou'e	v		Walt'o le Palmer'		xij
Rob'to Hobet ...		vj	Regin' Bryd ...		xvj
Alic' Waas ...		vj	Will'o de Eudon		viij
Joh'e Bryce ...		xij			

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Woderoue		viij	Walt'o le Longg'		xviij
Adam de Castro		xx	Simone Dod ...	v	
Will'o atte Sonde		xij	Rog' le Cok' ...		xij
Adam de Sheymon'	v		Joh'e le Tayllour		xvj
Will'o de la Hull'	xx		Joh'e de Strettone		xviij
Ric'o Dod ...	iiij		Walt'o Wodecot		xij
Will'o dē Vnder-don' ...		xviij	Alic' le Palmer'...		xij
Ric'o Bergh^a^m...	iiij		Regin' de Legh'e	iiij	
Joh'e Dod ...		xij	Will'o de Asshe-borne ...	iij	iiij
Petro le Mercer...		xij	Nich'o de Pychf'	xl	
Joh'e le Mercer...		xviij	Rob'to Pictore ...		xij

LIB'T' FORINC' REMESLEY'.

[Foreign Liberties.—Romsley[2], Parish of Alveley.—This was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Achi, who was superseded at the Conquest by Walter, who held under Early Roger. The manor of one hide had ploughland for seven ox teams. There was one team in demesne, and two serfs, seven villeins, and seven bordars had three teams. The manor wood was one league long by half a league wide. The value of the manor had increased from 30s. annually to 40s.

Earl Roger's tenant, Walter, was succeeded in his possessions by the Baron of Richard's Castle, who held Romsley under the King, and a family of Le Poer held under the Barons. The Le Poers (or Powers, as the name became later) held large estates under the Bishop of Worcester, and were men of note in that county. A younger branch held Romsley under the elder. In 1255 John le Poer was tenant of Romsley, under William le Poer, by service of one-fifth of knight s fee.

The name of De Vastene occurs in connection with the manor in the 13th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' le Power ...		xviij	Will'o Colyns ...		xij
Joh'e de Vastone		viij	Gilb'to Hobalt' ...		ix

QUATTE.

[Quatt.[3]—This important manor of three hides was held under Earl Roger by Outi, the Saxon franklin, its possessor before the Conquest, but he seems to have been dispossessed soon after 1086. There was ploughland for 12 ox-teams, and in demesne there were four, while the comparatively large population of five serfs, 19 villeins, and 14 bordars had 10 teams. In spite of this complete stocking of the manor, it had fallen in value from £6 yearly to £5. There was a mill of 2s. annual value, an acre of meadow, and a wood two leagues long and a league wide.

The manor passed into the hands of King Henry I., who seems to have divided it among the three sons of Helgot of Stanton, the founder of Castle

[2] Eyton iii., 196.
[3] Eyton iii., 172.

Holgate. Wydo fitz Helgot granted his land here and in the Manor of Stottesden, to the Monks of Great Malvern, who retained their possessions here, which included the mill and the advowson of the Church, till the Dissolution, and a portion or the parish bears the name of Quatt Malvern to this day. Another portion of the Domesday Manor passed to a grandson (or possibly son) of another son of Helgot, Philip fitz Helgot, who held it in 1165, by service of a knight for 40 days at Shrawardine Castle. This service was changed in 1211 for that of providing two foot soldiers to go with the King into Wales for 40 days in time of war, one armed with bow and arrows and the other with a lance. In 1292 the service was said to be that of the two foot soldiers convoying the King's provisions from Brug to Shrawardyn as often as the King went into Wales. In 1305 only one archer is given as necessary. In that year the last heir male of the Fitz Helgots settled his estates on his great niece, Joan de Wauton, and great nephew, Roger Corbet, of Hadley. Joan sold her share about 1320 to a John de Wauton, who, in 1328, enfeoffed Richard de Wellers, in Quatt, The annual value of the manor was then £10, and it possessed a water mill, a carucate of sandy land, and eight merks of rents, It was held by service of providing one foot soldier with a bow, a bolt, and an arrow, to convoy the King's stores from Brug to Shrawardyn. In 1333 Richard de Welles endowed a chaplain in the church of Quatt, with a messuage, six acres of land, and four merks rent. Richard de Welles seems to have died about 1357, and the manor passed into the hands of the Mortimers of Chelmarsh, and from them to John de Cressi, cousin and heir to Hugh de Mortimer. It passed from the Cressi family in the 15th century, and in the 16th was held by Richard Jervis. In 1628 Sir Thomas Jervis sold Chelmarsh and Quatt to Sir William Whitmore, of Apley.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Welles...	iij		Marg' de Gatacr'		xij
Adam Burel ...		xij	Adam Godhyne...		ix
Joh'e Tandy ...		x	Joh'e atte Wode		x
Joh'e Jones ...		viij	Walt'o Jones ...		viij
Ric'o de Monte...		ix	Osb'to le Colyar'		vj

DODEMASTON'.

[DUDMASTON.[4]—Dudmaston was the portion of the Domesday Manor of Quatt that was granted by Henry I. to Herbert fitz Helgot, who, about 1127, enfeoffed here a Norman, Herlewyn de Bouteilles, who later became known as Herlewyn de Dudmaston. Probably the later De Dudmaston lords of the manor, were his descendants, but this is not certain. They held it by service of a knight for 40 days in Wales, with the King when required. Mention is made of the Mill of Dudmaston as a feature of the manor, and possibly William the Walker of the Subsidy Roll worked a fulling mill there. Hugh de Dudmaston had succeeded to the manor on the death of his father in 1305, when Hugh was a boy of 15. In 1322 he granted to John atte Pyrie, Bercar (i.e. shepherd), for a sum of money, a messuage in Dudmaston, lying between the road that led to the grantor's mill and Severns-field, and a little later he granted in the same way, to William le Walkare, land in Alton-field, and pasture for their cattle and 30 sheep, where the grantor's other free tenants had common.

Lye Hall, a part of the Dudmaston estate, was, at one time, the property of a family of De Shireford, but in the 14th century was among the possessions of the Mortimers of Chelmarsh. Constance de Mortimer was widow of Henry de Mortimer, of Chelmarsh, who died in 1317.

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[4] Eyton iii., 185.

The family of De Euledon occurs frequently in connection with Dudmaston, and Hugh le Carter was witness, in 1322, of a deed of William de Euledon.

The daughter and heiress of Hugh de Dudmaston married William Woolrych, whose descendants in the male line possessed the manor till 1723, when Sir John Woolrych was drowned in the Severn, leaving his estates to his mother, from whom they descended to the Whitmores.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' de Dodemas-ton' ...		xviij	Will'o de Euledon'		xij
Constanc' le Morti Mer' ...	ij		Will'o le Walcar'		x
			Hug' le Cartar' ...		viij

QUATFORD'.

[QUATFORD.[5]—This is placed in Domesday with Erdington, a manor of Wenlock Abbey in Saxon times, but appropriated at the Conquest by Earl Roger de Montgomery. It consisted of five hides, on which there was one team in demesne, and four serfs, nine villeins, and two bordars had three teams, with plough-land sufficient for eight more teams. There was a mill worth 5s. annually and a borough called Quatford, that paid nothing. The value of the manor had fallen from 40s. to 30s. a year.

Earl Roger gave the manor of Millichope to Wenlock in exchange for Erdington, and about 1084 founded at Quatford a borough, with a castle and a collegiate church. The Earl's first wife, Mabel de Belesme, died in December, 1082, and his second marriage probably took place the following year or early in 1084. His second wife, Adelais de Puiset, had a stormy crossing, in which a priest of her suite dreamed that he had a vision of St. Mary Magdalene, who bade him tell the Countess that as a thank-offering for her rescue from peril she should build a church in honour of St. Mary Magdalene on the spot where she should first meet her husband, "near a hollow oak, where the wild swine have shelter."

The Earl was hunting in the Forest of Morfe, when the Countess met him, as the vision had said, by a hollow oak. At her request he founded there a collegiate church, which was consecrated in 1085, and near it he built himself a house and founded a borough. The importance of Quatford was short-lived, for in 1102 Earl Robert de Belesme built the castle of Bridgnorth and removed his father's foundation thither. The endowment of Quatford church was transferred to the six canons of St. Mary Magdalene's, Bridgnorth, and Quatford ceased to be more than a village.

The family of Goldsmith (Aurifaber) appears early in connection with Quatford, and members of it were among the provosts of Bridgnorth. John Aurifaber was provost in 1316, and Simon in 1327, Robert Bergham in 1327, and Henry Canne in 1325.

John at the Ship was possibly, the boatman whose ferry formed the link with Erdington, which, to this day, is in the parish of Quatford, though on the other side of the Severn.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e atte Shype		xij	Ric'o Bercar' ..		xij
Ric'o Jordan ...		viij	Adam de Atterleye		vj

[5] Eyton i., 104.

s'bt' ibid'm	Ric'o			Rob'to	
	Rob't ..	xx		Bergh^{a}m	xviij
	Joh'e Auri			Simone	
	fabro ...	ij	s'bt' ibid'm	Auri	
	Henr'			fabro ...	ij
	Canne	xvj		Will'o de	
				Aldenh^{a}m	xviij
			p' Sm^{a}	x^{li}	x^{s}

Sm^{a} tot' taxaco'is p'd'car' villar'	xlij^{li}	xv^{s}	iiij^{d}
Sm^{a} tot' taxaco'is tam p'd'cor' Hundr' q^{a}m p'd'car' villar' ...	ccclij^{li}	v^{s}	viij^{d}ob'.
Sm^{a} tax' Hundr' totius com' Sallop'	cccix^{li}	x^{s}	iiij^{d}ob.
Sm^{a} tax' vill'	xlij^{li}	xv^{s}	iiij^{d}
Sm^{a} Sm^{a}r' totius tax' tam p'd' cor' Hundr' q^{a}m p'd'car' villar'	ccclij^{li}	v^{s}	viij^{d}ob'.

[*Endorsed*].—Hos Rotulos lib'arunt ad scc^{a}m
ix. die Maij Anno t'cio huj' Reg'
Walt'us de Huggeford et Walt'us
Beycyn tax' et coll' xxme
Regi a laicis concess' in Com'
Salop' anno r' sui primo et
Will'us de Eudon Baro hui'
Scc^{a}ij eos recep'.

SALOP.

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SHROPSHIRE FEET OF FINES, A.D. 1218—1248.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. VI., page 178.)

THE Feet of Fines are amongst the most important records we possess for tracing the devolution of landed property. They are nominally the official memorandum of the "finis" or end of a fictitious judicial action, but practically they are deeds for transferring land, and very early they became a popular method of conveyance, as they ensured safety to the purchaser, a duplicate of each Fine being preserved in the custody of the King's Court.

The Shropshire Feet of Fines commence in the year 1196, and extend for a period of 600 years. Those for the reigns of Richard I. and John have already been printed in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, Vol. X., pages 307—330. The following ones for the reign of Henry III. have been transcribed for the Society, from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office, by Mr. W. K. Boyd, and are in continuation of those printed in the last Volume at pages 167–178. An Index of the places mentioned in the Fines follows. W. G. D. F.

FEET OF FINES, SALOP. File 3. 3-32 Henry III.

32.

At Westminster, on the octaves of St. Hilary, 6 Henry III.

Between Roger, Abbot of Hales, plaintiff, and Stephen de Waresle, deforciant of 3 carucates of land and two mills in Chattele and Lappol. Which land and mills the aforesaid Abbot claimed to pertain to his manor of Hales. Stephen acknowledged that all the said land and mills, with all their appurtenances, pertain to the manor aforesaid, and quit-claimed them to the Abbot and his successors, for ever. For which the Abbot gave him 50 marks of silver.

33.

At Westminster, on the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 6 Henry III.

Between Alan Martell, Master of the Knights Templars in England, of the one part, by Brother Hugh de Stocton, put in his place, and Roger Springehose of the other part, respecting common of the wood of Litlegh. Wherefore the said Master complained that the said Roger unjustly exacted common in the wood aforesaid, inasmuch as the said Master has no common in the said Roger's land, nor does the said Roger do service to the said Master wherefore he ought to have common in the said Master's wood. And wherefore there was a plea between them in the aforesaid Court. That is to say, that the aforesaid Master granted to the said Roger the third part of all the said wood, with the appurtenances, except 12 acres. To wit, all that wood which extends from the ditch of Kemeshall unto Wisebroc, and from Wisebroc as far as Heuedsti, and from Heuedsti as far as the ditch which is under the alder marked with a cross (*sub alno crucesignata*). To have and to hold to the said Roger and his heirs in demesne, of the aforesaid Master and his successors, and the brethren of the aforesaid house of the Temple, for ever. Rendering therefor 12^{d} yearly for all service. And for this acknowledgment &c. the aforesaid Roger quitclaimed to the Master and his successors all right that he had or could have in two parts [two-thirds] of the said wood, and in the said 12 acres; so that the said Master and his successors may do their will with those two parts of the wood and with those 12 acres of the wood without share or common which the said Roger or his heirs could have. And the said Roger and his heirs likewise shall do their will with the said third part, except 12 acres, without share and common which the Master and his successors could have.

34.

At Westminster, on the octaves of St. Hilary, 7 Henry III.

Between Richard de Essex and Joan, his wife, plaintiffs, and Henry de Audley (Audithelega), tenant of the Manor of Marchemelega, with the appurtenances. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them in

the aforesaid Court. Richard and Joan quitclaimed for themselves and the heirs of Joan, to Henry and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which they had in all the said manor, and for this quitclaim &c. Henry gave to the said Richard and Joan 220 marks of silver. And Richard and Joan and the heirs of Joan will warrant the said manor to the said Henry against all men, for ever.

35.

At Westminster, on the morrow of St. Luke, 8 Henry III.

Between Ralph de Samford, plaintiff, and Henry de Dorlaueston and Agnes, his wife, tenants of 3 bovates of land in Samford. Henry and Agnes acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Ralph. For which Ralph granted to the said Henry and Agnes all the said land; to have and to hold to the said Henry and Agnes, and to the issue of the said Agnes begotten by the said Ralph, and to their heirs, for ever. Rendering 2^{d} therefor yearly at Christmas for all service, custom, and exaction. If the said Agnes shall die without heir of her body the said 3 bovates, after the decease of the said Henry, shall revert to the said Ralph and his heirs quit. And, moreover, Ralph gave to the said Henry and Agnes 3 marks of silver. And for this grant Henry and Agnes quitclaimed to Ralph and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which they had or could have in two virgates of land in Dorlaueston, concerning which there was contention between them.

36.

At Westminster, on the quindene of St. Michael, 8 Henry III.

Between Stephen Walensis, plaintiff, and Reginald de Reuulton, tenant of two virgates of land in Little Wyford, concerning which a recognition of the grand assize was summoned between them in the said Court. Stephen acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Reginald; to have and to hold to the said Reginald and his heirs, of the said Stephen and his heirs for ever. Rendering 3^{s} therefor yearly for all service pertaining to the said Stephen or his heirs. And the said Reginald and his heirs will acquit the said land against the chief lords of that fee for all service

pertaining to the said land. And for this acknowledgment &c. Reginald gave to the said Stephen 100^{s} sterling.

37.

At Westminster, on the morrow of All Souls, 9 Henry III.

Between Sybil de Broc, plaintiff, and Alan, Abbot of Lilleshall, deforciant of the advowson of the church of Chetinton. Wherefore the assize of last presentation was summoned between them. The Abbot acknowledged the advowson of the said church to be the right of Sybil, and quitclaimed it to her and her heirs, for ever.

38.

At Shrewsbury, at three weeks from the day of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, son of Achill, plaintiff, and Isabella de Taunglaunt, tenant of the vill of Beches, with the appurtenances. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them. Isabella quitclaimed to William and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which he had in all the said vill in the name of dower, and likewise all right and claim which she had in all the other land of Dudebir', Abbeton, and Dudinghop', which he demanded against the said William on the day this concord was made. And for this quitclaim &c. William gave and granted to the said Isabella 42^{s} to be taken yearly all his life, at Beches, of the said William and his heirs &c. And if the said William shall make default in payment of the said 42^{s} it shall be lawful for the said Isabella to enter on the said vill and hold it without hindrance of the said William or his heirs until full payment of the said debt.

39.

At Shrewsbury, at one month from the day of St. Michael 11 Henry III.

Between Thomas, son of Walter, plaintiff, and Edwin de Willaueston, tenant of one meadow in Schauinton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them &c. Thomas acknowledged all the said meadow to be the right of the Abbot of Cumbermere and his church of Cumbermere, as that which the said Abbot has of the gift of

the said Edwin. To have and to hold to the said Abbot and his successors, and to their church of Cumbermere, of the said Thomas and his heirs, for ever. Rendering 6s therefor yearly for all service; and for this Thomas quitclaimed to the said Edwin and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which he had in the whole vill of Willaueston on the day that this concord was made.

40.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Roysia de Cokerfeld, plaintiff, and Henry de Audley (Audidelega) tenant of the third part of the manors of Saghebure, Besseford, and Little Wytheford, with the appurtenances. Roysia quitclaimed to Henry and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which she had in the said manors in the name of dower, and for this Henry gave her 20 marks of silver.

41.

At Shrewsbury, at one month from the day of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Amice, who was the wife of Geoffrey Danies, plaintiff, and Nicholas Baker (Pistor), tenant of the third part of one messuage in Ludelawe. Which third part the said Amice claimed to be her reasonable dower which belongs to her of the free tenement which belonged to the said Geoffrey. Amice quitclaimed to Nicholas and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which she had in the said messuage in the name of dower; and for this Nicholas gave her 16s 8d

42.

At Shrewsbury, on the day of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 11 Henry III.

Between Richard, son of Nicholas, plaintiff, and Stephen, Abbot of Bildewas, tenant of one wear in Swineie. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them in the said Court. The Abbot acknowledged all the said wear, with the appurtenances, to be the right of the said Richard. To have and to hold to the said Richard and his

heirs, of the said Abbot and his successors and their church of Bildewas, for ever. Rendering 15^{s} therefor yearly for all service.

43.

At Shrewsbury, at three weeks from the day of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, Abbot of Lilleshull, plaintiff, and Hugh de Aluinton and Alice, his wife, tenants of a moiety of one hide of land in Preston. Hugh and Alice quitclaimed, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, to the Abbot and his successors, and to their church of Lilleshull, for ever, all right and claim which they had or could have in all the said land, and for this the Abbot gave them 5½ marks of silver.

44.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Walter, son of Otho, plaintiff, and Henry Hubaud, tenant of one virgate of land in Houerton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them. Walter quitclaimed all right to Henry and his heirs, for ever, and for this Henry gave him 2 marks of silver.

45.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, son of Achill, plaintiff, and Geoffrey de Ledewic, tenant of half a virgate of land in Abbeton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them &c. Geoffrey acknowledged all the said land to be the right of William. To have and to hold to the said William and his heirs, of the said Geoffrey and his heirs, for ever. Rendering therefor yearly one pair of gilt spurs at the feast of St. Michael for all service. And for this William gave to the said Geoffrey 20^{s} sterling.

46.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between William, son of Hermon, plaintiff, and Adam de Blakenheg' and Cristiana, his wife, tenants of half a virgate of land in Blakenheg'. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them. William quitclaimed all right to Adam and Cristiana and the heirs of Cristiana, for ever, and for this Adam and Cristiana gave him 3 marks of silver.

47.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Isabella the widow (vidua), plaintiff, and Alan de Bildewas and Agnes, his mother, tenants of 1½ virgates of land in Posenhal. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them &c. Isabella quitclaimed all right to Alan and Agnes and to their heirs, for ever, and for this Alan and Agnes gave her one mark of silver.

48.

At Shrewsbury, on the quindene of St. Michael, 11 Henry III.

Between Hoel, son of Robert, plaintiff, and Grant de Middelton, tenant of two virgates of land in Middelton. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them in the said Court. Hoel quitclaimed all right to Grant and his heirs, for ever, and for this Grant gave him 6½ marks of silver.

49.

At Lichfield, on the morrow of St. Martin, 12 Henry III.

Between Philip de Stapilton, Thomas de Costentin, and Walter, son of William, plaintiffs, by Robert de Stapilton, put in the place of the said Philip and Walter, and Hugh de Kilpec, tenant of three parts of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Pulrebech. Philip, Thomas, and Walter quitclaimed all right in the said three parts to the said Hugh and his heirs, for ever. Saving to the said Thomas and Walter their tenement, with the appurtenances, in the said manor, which they held on the day this concord was made. And for this quitclaim &c. the said Hugh gave and granted to the said Philip, Thomas, and Walter 50 solidates of rent in Lastes, co. Herts. To wit, of the service of Adam, son of

Gunnild, and his heirs two marks in respect of the tenement which they held of the said Hugh in the same vill, to wit, 31 acres of land and one mill, with the appurtenances, with the homage of the said Adam and of his heirs. And of the service of John de fonte and his heirs 15^{s} in respect of the tenement which they held of the said Hugh in the same vill, to wit, half a virgate and 12 acres of land, with the homage of the said John and of his heirs. And of the service of Robert de La felde and his heirs 8^{s} 4^{d} in respect of the tenement which they held of the said Hugh in the same vill, to wit, 21 acres of land and one grove which contains 2½ acres of land, with the homage of the said Robert and his heirs. To have and to hold to the said Philip, Thomas, and Walter, and their heirs, of the said Hugh and his heirs, for ever. Rendering 6^{d} therefor yearly for all service. And, moreover, the said Hugh gave to the said Philip, Thomas, and Walter 40 marks of silver. And this concord was made in the presence of the said Adam, John, and Robert, and they acknowledging that they owe the said services.

50.

At Shrewsbury, on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Henry de Shauinton, plaintiff, and Walter de Dunstanvill, deforciant of 4 virgates of land in Schauinton. Wherefore there was a plea of warranty of charter &c. Walter acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Henry. To have and to hold to the said Henry and his heirs of the said Walter and his heirs, for ever. Rendering half a mark therefor yearly for all service. And for this acknowledgment &c. the said Henry quitclaimed to the said Walter and his heirs, for ever, all right and claim which he had, or could have, in all the wood of Schauinton, with the appurtenances, which is called "Franchehaye," within the metes and bounds following, to wit, from "Hethelhurste Riding" as far as "Brocsich," and from "Brocsich" as far as "Risewrichtebroke." So that the whole wood of Schauinton outside the said boundaries shall remain to the said Henry and his heirs quit for ever.

51.

At Shrewsbury, on the day of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Thomas, son of William, plaintiff, and Robert de Clifton and Amelina, his wife, tenants of the manor of Bedleswurthe, with the appurtenances. Wherefore the assize of mort dancestor was summoned between them, &c. Thomas quitclaimed to Robert and Amelina, and to the heirs of Amelina, for ever, all right which he had in the said manor, and for this Robert and Amelina gave him 10^{s} sterling.

52.

At Shrewsbury, on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Thomas Begeshour, plaintiff, and Sybil de Broc, tenant of three nooks of land in Chetinton. Sybil acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Thomas; to have and to hold to the said Thomas and his heirs, of the said Sybil and her heirs, for ever. Rendering 6^{d} therefor yearly for all service, saving foreign service. And for this acknowledgment, &c. Thomas gave her 5 marks of silver.

53.

At Shrewsbury, on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 12 Henry III.

Between Robert de Clifton and Amilina, his wife, plaintiffs, and Swanilda de Betleswurth, deforciant of the customs and services which the said Robert and Amilina demanded against the said Swanilda in respect of the free tenement which she holds of them in Bedleswurth, and which services the said Swanilda did not acknowledge to the said Robert and Amilina. And wherefore recognition of the grand assize was summoned between them in the said Court, to recognize whether the said Swanilda owes to the said Robert and Amilina, for the said tenement, the service of finding for them one horseman in the Lord the King's army in Wales, whose horse the said Robert and Amilina ought to find, as they acknowledge to them, or one horseman at the cost of the said Swanilda, as they demand from her. Robert and Amilina

quitclaimed, for themselves and the heirs of Amilina, to the said Swanilda and her heirs, for ever, all right and claim that they in all the said service which they demanded from her. And for this remise, quitclaim, &c., the said Swanilda granted for herself and her heirs that they will render 6^{d} every year to the said Robert and Amilina for all service, at the feast of St. Michael, for the said tenement, to wit, for half a virgate of land which she held on the day that this agreement was made.

54.

At Reading, on the morrow of St. Lucy the Virgin, 12 Henry III.

Between Osbert, son of William, plaintiff, and Walter de Stirchelega, deforciant of one hide of land in Stircheley, and of one virgate of land in Dudelebiry. Walter acknowledged all the said land to be the right of Osbert. And for this acknowledgment, &c. Osbert granted to Walter all the said virgate in Dudelebiry. To have and to hold to the said Walter and his heirs, of the said Osbert and his heirs for ever. Rendering therefor yearly 16^{s}. And moreover the same Walter shall hold all the said hide of land in Stircheley all his life, of the said Osbert and his heirs by the free service of 20^{s} and three pennyweights of gold by the year. And after the decease of Walter all the said hide shall revert to Osbert and his heirs for ever, except half a virgate of land and one assart of the same hide, which Alexander the carpenter held, and except one croft which Maydusa held, which the same Walter and his heirs shall hold of the said Osbert and his heirs for ever. Rendering therefor yearly half a pound of cummin or 2^{d} at the feast of St. Michael for all service pertaining to the said Osbert or his heirs.

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SOME PROCEEDINGS AT THE SHROPSHIRE ASSIZES, 1414.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

KING HENRY V. was at Shrewsbury in person in the summer of 1414, with his new Chief Justice, Sir W. Haukeford. In the month of April he was at Leicester, and from there he proceeded to Lichfield, where he remained for over two months, during which time he was initiated into the judicial system of the country, and heard every kind of plaint brought into his Court.[1] At Shrewsbury he obtained presentments from all the Hundreds of the County of Salop These are very voluminous, and of considerable interest, and give us some idea of the state of Shropshire at that period. The presentment to the King at the Salop Assizes concerning the misdeeds of Richard Peshall, of Chetwynd, has already been alluded to in the *Transactions*.[2] But there were very many other presentments of no less interest, which show that murders, outrages, and acts of violence of all kinds were prevalent in the county of Salop in the first half of the 15th century. A few of the most interesting of these presentments have been extracted by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society, from the original Assize Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Those now selected relate mostly to persons of some importance and standing in the county; but it must not be forgotten that they are not one-hundredth part of the presentments made to the young King at the Assizes held at Shrewsbury in 1414. We should like to show more about these cases, and how the persons presented were dealt with. What punishment was awarded to John Abrahall and his companions for murdering John Plowden, as he was going to church at Lydbury on Good Friday, 1414? And why did John Plowden, presumably the murdered man, fifteen years

[1] *Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, vol. xvii., p. 4.
[2] See *Transactions*, 3rd Series, VI., 224.

before, kill John Caumvile, at Ludlow? For some reason or other Nicholas Peshall, the rector of Edgmond, had incurred the enmity of Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, and so Roger in March 1411-12, brought an armed force of forty men to Edgmond Rectory, and drove away all his sheep and oxen, and stripped his house of all his goods and chattels and silver cups and ornaments, and carried them off. Another member of this family, John Corbet, of Habberley, a chaplain, was presented for abducting Amelia de la Melle in 1409; and Roger Corbet, of Shrewsbury, for assaulting one of the collectors of the King's subsidy. Henry de Cornwall, of Catsley, assaulted and beat the parson of Saleruyen in 1413, and the same year killed Ellis Sharp at Kinlet.

It is hoped that some further extracts from these Assize Rolls will be printed in a future volume of the *Transactions*.

Assize Rolls, No. 753.

[1414.]

m. 2.

Let enquiry be made for the Lord the King if John Abrahall, of Irchenfeld, esquire, John Holamton, of Irchenfeld, "sondeour,"[1] Thomas ap Richard, "sondeour," of Irchenfeld, John Pete, "sondeour," of Irchenfeld, on Friday next before the feast of Easter, called "Goodfridey," in the second year of the reign of King Henry V, at Lydbury, feloniously slew and murdered John Ploudon, esquire, in going to church to hear divine services in the church of the same vill.

m. 6.

Hundred of Condovere.

By Richard Songodon, Constable of Monkforiet, and his fellow constables. First inquisition.

Item, they present that John Wele, esquire, captain of Oswaster, on Sunday next after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James, in the first year of the reign of King Henry V., came to Pycheford with divers men unknown, to the

[1] Sondeour, perhaps Sonder, a messenger. (Skeat's *Dict. of Middle English.*)

number of 800, armed and arrayed in the manner of war, and took from divers tenants of Sir Hugh de Burnell, namely, from Thomas Holcet and others, divers victuals, viz., bread, ale, and cheese to the value of 100^{s}, and their corn and grass, namely, wheat, barley, beans and peas, of the value of 10^{li} there lately growing, depastured, trod down and consumed with horses &c. And other enormous things &c. against the peace of the said Lord the King, not paying for the victuals aforesaid.

m. 9.

By Walter Bryd, Constable of Wenlok, and his fellows.

Item, they present that John Esthope, of Esthope, co. Salop, "Squyer," on Tuesday next before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the first year of the reign of King Henry V., at Wenlok, feloniously slew William Calweton, of Calweton. And that Richard Esthope, brother of the same John Esthope, and John Taillour, servant of the said John, were present, aiding and comforting the aforesaid John Esthope to commit the aforesaid felony.

m. 13.

By Henry Herdeley and his fellows Constables of the Hundred of Monselowe.

Item, they present that John Plowdene, of co. Salop, esquire, and John Bole, of the same county, "taillour," on Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the twenty second year of King Richard II., at Lodelowe, feloniously slew John Caumvile.

m. 15.

By Thomas Marche, Constable of Cleobury, and his fellows.

Item, they present that John Adam, vicar of the church of Alderbury, co. Salop, "Prest," on Thursday next before the feast of Pentecost in the first year of the reign of King Henry V., feloniously carried away Sybil de Stette, at Alderbury.

m. 14.

The jurors present on their oath that John Corbet, of Haberley, co. Salop, chaplain, on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 11th year of King Henry IV., at Haberle, feloniously carried away Alice de la Melle.

m. 16.

Constables of the Hundred of Overs, John Lye and his fellows.

Item, they present that Henry de Cornewayle, of Cattysle, co. Salop, "Squyer," and William Acton, servant of the aforesaid Henry, yeoman, with others unknown, on Friday in the first week of Lent, in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry IV., with force and arms, that is to say, with swords, bills, bows and arrows, broke the house of Richard de Welyngton, parson of the church of Saleruyen, at Saleruyen, and dragged him outside his house and him did beat, wound and illtreat, against the peace &c.

Item, they present that Henry de Cornewaylle, of Cattysle, co. Salop, "Squyer," on Monday next after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, in the 1st year of the reign of the now Lord the King, feloniously slew Ellis Sharp, at Kynlet, in the Court of John Cornewaille, knight, of co. Salop. And they say that the aforesaid John, the day, year and place aforesaid, was a maintainer and sustainer of the aforesaid Henry, procuring and abetting him to commit the said felony in form aforesaid.

m. 17.

By Thomas Wronnowe and his fellows Constables of the Hundred of Pymenchull.

The jurors present that Jevan ap Meueryk, "Squyer," on Wednesday next before the feast of the Ascension of the Lord in the 1st year of the reign of King Henry V., at the vill of Eton, in the high street of the same vill, feloniously slew Thomas Perkys.

m. 18.

By John Gauvill and his fellows Bailiffs &c. of the liberties.

The jurors present that John Burley the younger, of Dalcote, co. Salop, "Squyer," together with many malefac-

tors unknown, on Monday next after the feast of St. Lawrence in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry IV., at Ludlowe, with force and arms, viz., armed with tunics, "palettes," "doublettes de defenso," and arrayed in warlike manner, lay in wait to beat or maihem William Mounselowe, of Ludlowe, against the peace &c.

Item, they present that the aforesaid John Burley on Friday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross in the 11th year of the reign of King Henry IV., having assembled with him ten other malefactors unknown, armed and in warlike manner arrayed, namely, with tunics, "palettes," "doublettes de defenso," swords, bows and arrows, at Ounebury, feloniously lay in wait of their malice and old hatred to slay and murder John Staunton, and there a long time awaiting the coming of the said John Staunton; and perceiving that the same John would cross over from the vill of Stokesey that way to his house, and when the same John Staunton arrived at the place aforesaid, suddenly the aforesaid John Burley, with the aforesaid malefactors, made an assault on the said John with his sword drawn, and before the said John could descend from his horse the same John Burley struck the said John Staunton's horse with his sword on its hind legs, so that the same horse immediately fell to the ground, and then the same John Burley, before the said John Staunton could rise again, struck the said John Staunton on his head, his shoulders, his legs, and on divers other parts of his body, and gave him seven mortal blows, and so lying in wait there he feloniously slew and murdered him. And that Roger Auldon, of Bradston, in the same county, yeoman, Richard Dolfyn, of Corvedon, yeoman, Thomas Holder, of Wotton, yeoman, and William Bygley, the younger, of Duddelbury, yeoman, were then and there present and aiding to commit the felony and murder aforesaid in form aforesaid.

Item, they present that John Esthorp, of Esthorp, co. Salop, "Squyer," on Friday next after the feast of St. Swithin, in the 1st year of the reign of King Henry V., at Wenlok, feloniously slew William Caloughton. And that Richard Esthorp, of Esthorp, "Squyer," and John Swon, of Wenlok, yeoman, were then and there present and aiding to commit the felony aforesaid in form aforesaid.

Item, they present that John Dod, of Knoll, co. Salop, "Squyer," and Thomas Nurton, of Namtewych, co. Chester, yeoman, on Monday next after the feast of St. Peter Advincula, in the 1st year of the reign of King Henry V., at Prees, feloniously [took] Ivo de Sulton and brought him to the top of a certain hill and beheaded him, and so he slew and murdered him.

m. 18d.

Item, they present that Reginald Vernon, parson of the church of Whetehull, co. Salop, John Couper, of Farlowe, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, on Palm Sunday in the 10th year of King Henry IV., at Whetehull, lying in wait, and with assault premeditated feloniously slew and murdered John Hunt.

m. 19.

Second inquisition—by William Poyner and his fellows, jurors of the Hundred of Bradford.

The third inquisition. The jurors present that Roger Corbet, of Moreton, co. Salop, esquire, and Roger Adams, of Colcesse, co. Salop, yeoman, together with other evildoers unknown and disturbers of the Lord the King's peace armed and arrayed in warlike manner to the number of forty men, on Thursday next before the feast of St. Gregory the pope in the 13th year of the reign of King Henry IV., with force and arms, viz., swords, staves &c. entered the house of Master Nicholas Peeshale, parson of the church of Eggemondon, at Eggemondon, and took and carried away the goods and chattels of the said Master, viz., linnen and woollen clothes, brass, wooden and lead vessels, cups "de mazero" bound with silver and gilt "coupes" of silver and gilt, and other household utensils to the value of ten marks there found, and took and abducted six oxen of the worth of six marks, and 200 sheep of the worth of 10^{li} of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Master there found, against the peace of the said late King.

m. 22.

Item, they present that Roger Corbet, of the vill of Shrewsbury, esquire, Nicholas Peeshale, of Webenbury, co. Chester, esquire, son of Thomas Peeshale, chivaler, and Richard, son of Thomas Leche servant of the said Roger, yeoman, on

Wednesday next before Palm Sunday in the 2nd year of the reign of King Henry V., with force and arms, viz., swords and staves, made an assault on Roger Lyney, one of the collectors for a moiety of one fifteenth granted to the King in the first year of the same King, and him did beat, wound and maihem against the peace &c.

m. 24.

Second inquisition of the vill of Bruggenorth, by William Palmere and his fellows.

The jurors present that the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, of Bruggenorth, is a Hospital of the Lord the King and of his collation. Which said Hospital before the time of memory was founded by the men of the vill aforesaid for one Master and five chaplains celebrating in the said Hospital for themselves and for the souls of the progenitors of the Lord the King and of his relations and friends, in the said Hospital, for ever. And also for providing, maintaining and keeping six poor people there, for alms, in food and clothing, for ever there, and for having, keeping, and mantaining six beds in the said Hospital for ever for the poor to lie in; and divers lands, tenements, rents and services to the same Hospital for the sustentation of the same. And the alms aforesaid were given by the men of the township aforesaid with that intent, for ever. A certain Richard Arundell, Master of the Hospital aforesaid, to whom the Lord Henry IV., late King of England, by his letters patent granted the Hospital aforesaid for the term of his life to provide all charges incumbent on the said Hospital. Which said Richard now has only one priest celebrating in the said Hospital, nor for five years before the day of this presentment, viz., Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the second year of the reign of the now Lord the King he had neither poor nor beds in the said Hospital, nor has he now, but withdrew the divine services and alms to be made in the said Hospital, and expended the profits of the aforesaid Hospital to his own use, and permitted the church, houses, and also the tenancies of the said Hospital by reason of lack of repair to fall to final destruction of the Hospital aforesaid and of the alms for sustaining of it.

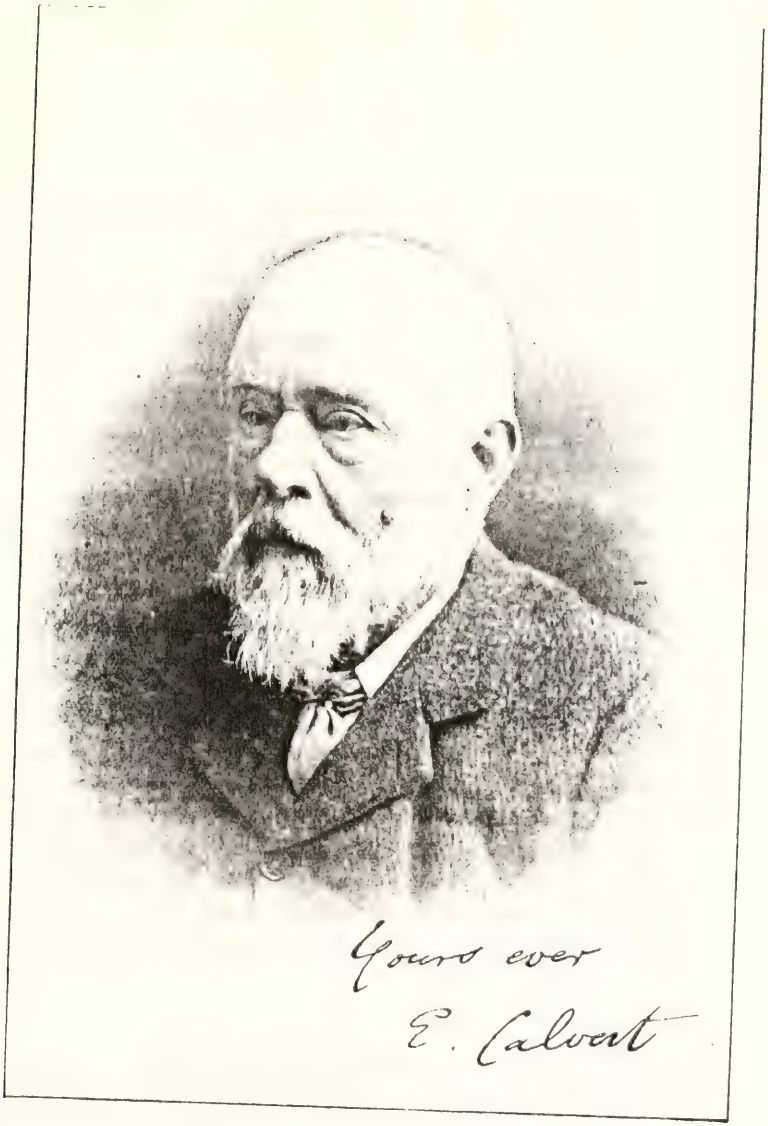


Photo. by Bartlett. PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. CALVERT.

THE LATE EDWARD CALVERT, LL.D.

On May 27th, 1907, there passed away at the ripe age of 77 years, Dr. Edward Calvert, a member of this Society from its first commencement, a member of the Council and of the Editorial Committee, Auditor of its accounts, and an occasional contributor to these *Transactions*.

Dr. Calvert was born at Derby on October 10th, 1829, his father being Edward Calvert, Manager of Messrs. Smith's Bank in that town, and he was christened at the fine old church of All Saints'. His first master was Mr. (afterwards Dean) Alford at Wymeswold in Leicestershire: a school prize from Mr. Alford (for answering one thousand questions) is dated 1839. He entered Derby School, with his brother Arthur, in 1840, his head-master being the Rev. William Fletcher,[1] D.D., and there he remained until 1843, when he removed to Southwell School, to which his head-master had just been appointed. In 1849 he obtained an open scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, and presently gained the Port Latin Exhibition, as the best classical scholar amongst the freshmen of his year. It had been thought that Edward Calvert would obtain a very high place in the Classical Tripos, but unfortunately, like that celebrated scholar F. A. Paley and others, he was not a mathematician,[2] and, being unable to pass the previous mathematical examinations which were necessary before he was permitted to enter for the Classical Tripos, he

[1] Dr. Fletcher was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, and was one of his many pupils who became headmasters. He obtained a first class in Lit. Hum. at Oxford, being appointed afterwards to a fellowship at Brasenose College. He died 6 July, 1900. (See Fisher's *Annals*, p. 287).

[2] His brother Arthur Calvert graduated in Mathematical Honours as a Junior Optime, and was 4th in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1853. He afterwards was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College; was Headmaster of Crediton School, 1865–1877, and Rector of Moreton, Essex, from 1877 until his death, in 1891.

was compelled to take the ordinary Pass Degree. He graduated B.A. in 1852, proceeding M.A. in 1855, and LL.D. in 1870.

In August, 1852, Dr. Kennedy appointed Mr. Calvert one of his assistant-masters at Shrewsbury School, and here he remained until February, 1859, when he married Mrs. Middleton, a widow lady whose maiden name was Wright, and on account of her health left England for Trinidad, having been appointed Headmaster of the Government School there. Unfortunately the climate of Trinidad proved fatal to Mrs. Calvert, and she died in the autumn of 1859, when Mr. Calvert at once resigned his head-mastership, and returned to England, resuming his place on the staff of Shrewsbury School in August, 1860. He continued to be Assistant-Master until 1863, when he resigned his post, and opened a preparatory school in St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury, his first pupils being Canon W. H. Fletcher, Mr. J. H. Sprott, and the late Rev. John Scott Yardley. He presently moved his school to College Hill, Shrewsbury, taking into partnership with him the Rev. G. B. Atkinson. This partnership lasted for several years, *i.e.*, until 1873, when it was dissolved by mutual arrangement, and Dr. Calvert (who by this time had taken the degree of Doctor of Laws) carried on the School by himself, first at Stone House, afterwards at St. Mary's Church Room adjoining, and finally at Kemmendine House in Longden Coleham. After about 12 years' work he discontinued his school, and was appointed by the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School in 1886 School Bailiff and Treasurer; and these offices he held until 1897, managing the School property, receiving the rents, &c.

He always took the keenest interest in everything that concerned Shrewsbury School. In 1892 he published the "Regestum Scholarium 1562—1635," a transcript of the earliest admission register of the scholars, and a most scholarly and accurate work. He also found amongst Mr. Leonard Hotchkis's MSS., and copied, a later list of admissions which is to be included in the 2nd edition of the Rev. J. E. Auden's *Shrewsbury School Register*, now in the press. He gave considerable help to the Rev. G. W. Fisher in his *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, 1899; that author stating

in his Introduction, "to no one am I more indebted than to my old friend and colleague Dr. Calvert, who has from the first taken a deep interest in the progress of the book, and has done his best to make it a truthful history of Shrewsbury School." He was a constant benefactor to the School Library, of which, in connection with Mr. T. E. Pickering, he made a catalogue. He published, about 1874, a volume of Selections from Livy, in collaboration with Mr. R. Saward, who was then a master at the School. He also helped Dr. Kennedy much in the preparation of his School books.

Dr. Calvert was a classical scholar of considerable attainments, and especially was this the case in regard to Greek and Latin composition. He had also a remarkable knowledge of mediæval Latin words and terms, and he often gave great assistance in unravelling and elucidating the meaning of expressions in the old charters and documents which have been from time to time printed in the pages of these *Transactions*. He was very much interested in certain branches of archæology, and many papers that have appeared in the *Transactions* have owed much to suggestions emanating from him. As already mentioned, he was a member of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society from its foundation in 1877; whilst for many years he audited its accounts, and managed its affairs as one of the Council. On the death of the late Rev. W. Allport Leighton, the editor of the *Transactions*, an Editorial Committee was appointed, one of whom was Dr. Calvert, and he continued to act on this Committee until his death, his suggestions being often of the greatest value to contributors. He was constitutionally of a sensitive and retiring disposition, even to shyness—a man whom it was impossible to conceive guilty of anything like self-assertion—but he was very intolerant of any work on the part of others which was slipshod and careless; and many a beginner in literary efforts—whether it were a small boy making his first attempts in Latin composition at school, or a would-be contributor to the pages of the Society's *Transactions*—has reason to thank him for criticisms which perhaps seemed severe at the time, but which secured an attention to accuracy, which was of the utmost value in future work.

The following are the papers which he contributed to the *Transactions*,—not very numerous, but always scholarly and of a high order, as might have been expected:—

Fragment of an Early Mystery Play. (2 Series, II. 295).

Richard Gardiner's "Profitable Instructions," 1603. (2 S., IV. 241).

The History of the Old School (Free Library) Buildings. (2 S., VI. xii).

Extracts from a Fifteenth Century MS. (2 S., VI. 99).

A Contemporary Account of the Battle of Shrewsbury. From "Annales Rich. II. et Hen. IV." (1392—1406). (2 S., X. 295).

Shrewsbury School Bailiff's Account, for 1578-9. (2 S., XI. 5).

Manuscript Sermon. [From the above Fifteenth Century MS.] (2 S., XII. 57).

To *Miscellanea* Dr. Calvert contributed the following short papers:—

Will of William Fitzherberd, of Tong, 1451. (3 S., I. 407).

Some recently discovered remains on the site of Uriconium. (3 S., II. 163).

Prince Henry's Speech at the Battle of Shrewsbury. (3 S., III. *xvi*).

Grant from the Prior of St. Austin in Shrewsbury. (3 S., V. *ii*).

Dr. Calvert was one of the most active members of the Borough Records Committee, which met weekly for five years, in order to clean, arrange, and calendar the valuable records of the Borough of Shrewsbury, which go back to the reign of King John. He also assisted in cleaning and arranging the County Records, and was one of the joint editors of the Parts which dealt with the Inclosure Awards and the Plans and Documents relating to Roads, Bridges, and Railways, &c. He was a co-opted member of the Free Library and Museum Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the Books Sub-Committee; until failing health compelled him to resign these offices in November, 1906. He did good service in weeding out and arranging the books formerly in St. John's Hill Library, and given on its dissolution to the Shrewsbury Free Library.

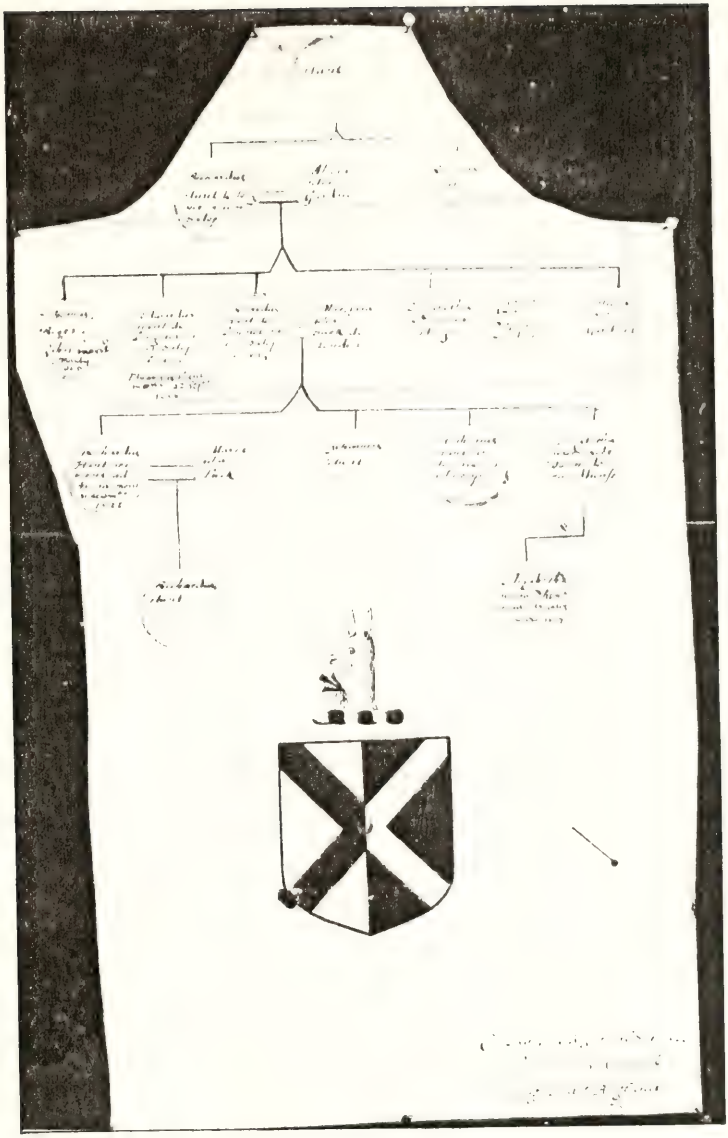
Dr. Calvert was a magistrate for the Borough, in which capacity he often sat on the bench; a Trustee of the Allatt Charities; a Director of the Shrewsbury Gas Co.; and a member of the Committee of the Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, and of the Shrewsbury Dispensary; and in these and many other ways he showed or displayed an active interest in the welfare of the Borough of Shrewsbury. He was also largely responsible for the establishment of the High School for Girls in Shrewsbury in connection with the Girls Public Day School Company, and he taught Greek and Latin to the girls for about ten years from its foundation, and always took a warm interest in its fortunes.

In his younger days he was a keen cricketer, at one time playing regularly for Shropshire, his last appearance for it being in 1877, and he was also a fair football player, and one of the great bat-fives four, who used to play in the old Ball Court. He also used to row, and was fond of fishing.

For some time past he had been in failing health, and after a brief illness he passed away on Monday night, May 27th, at his residence in Kingsland; his body was interred in the Shrewsbury General Cemetery on May 30th, a large number of friends being present although the day was very wet. He leaves behind him three sisters, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Goode, and Mrs. Davey.

It remains only to add that the portrait here given is from a photograph taken by Mr. E. B. Bartlett about the year 1903, and kindly lent for the purpose by Mrs. Davey.

EDITORS.



HERALDS' CERTIFICATE OF THE PEDIGREE AND ARMS OF HUNT, 1623.

MISCELLANEA.

[*Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. H. W. Adnitt (Hon. Sec.), The Square, Shrewsbury.*]

We regret to record the death of Mr. Francis Goyne, for many years the valued and esteemed Secretary of the Society, which took place on November 5th, 1906, at Chirk, after a short illness.

I.

HERALDS' CERTIFICATE OF THE ARMS AND PEDIGREE OF HUNT OF LONGNOR, Co. SALOP, 1623.

HUNT

- Richardus Hunt de Longnor in com. Salop.
  - Thomas. Roger. John, *morit' 12° Martij 1625.*
  - Edwardus Hunt, de Longnor in com. Salop a° 1623. *Eduardus Hunt morit' 22 Sepbr 1626.*
  - Ricardus Hunt, de Longnor in com. Salop a° 1623.
    - Richardus Hunt serviens ad Arma. *morit' 31 December, 1623.*
      - Richardus Hunt.
    - Mariæ filia . . . . Tuck.
    - Johannes Hunt.
    - Anthonius Hunt de Hospitio Lincolniensi. *nupt. Dorothy Hallford de Wollestane in com. Wigorn.*
    - Elizabetha uxor Robt. Owen de Woodhouse.
      - Elizabetha *nupta Thome Hunt de Salop Anno dni 1627.*
  - Alicia filia . . . . Gardner.
  - Margeria filia . . . Buck de London.
  - Elizabetha ux: Thomæ Wildinge.
  - Jana uxor . . . . Russell de London.
  - Alicia uxor . . . . Gardner.
- Rogerus Hunt.

[ARMS AND CREST PAINTED.]

Conuenit cum Registro. 15° Sept. 1623.
Robert Treswell Som'sett.
Aug' Vincent, Rouge-croix.

THE foregoing pedigree of Hunt is an exact copy of the original Certificate given by Somerset Herald and Rouge-Croix in the year 1623 to Richard Hunt, or some other member of the family. This original Certificate is now in the Shrewsbury Free Library, to which it was presented by Mr. Herbert R. H. Southam; and the accompanying illustration is from a photograph kindly made by Mr. H. H. Hughes. The words printed in italics were not originally in the Certificate, but were added at a later date—apparently before 1630—by some member of the family. They are valuable, as they give some names and dates which otherwise would not be known.

The Arms painted on the Certificate are: Per pale argent and sable, a saltire counter-changed, a crescent for difference; and the Crest: A hind's head couped argent, vulned in the neck with a pheon sable, and bleeding proper. It is interesting to note that the pedigree of the family of Hunt of Longnor printed in the Harleian Society's Visitation of Shropshire, pp. 263–264—of course excepting the words in italics—is almost a verbatim copy of the Heralds' Certificate, an incidental proof of the accuracy of the Harleian Society's Shropshire volumes.

The "Thomas Hunt of Salop," who is stated to marry, in 1627, Elizabeth Owen, the daughter of Robert Owen, of Woodhouse, and Elizabeth Hunt, was the celebrated Parliamentary Colonel, and member of Parliament for Shrewsbury. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1656, Mayor of Shrewsbury in the following year, and died in 1669. From this marriage the Hunts of Boreatton are lineally descended. Colonel Thomas Hunt was son of Richard Hunt, Draper and Alderman of Shrewsbury, and grandson of Thomas Hunt of Goldstone, in the parish of Cheswardine; but how these Cheswardine Hunts were related to the Longnor family is not clear.

Richard Hunt, of Longnor, who entered up his pedigree in 1623, presumably did not know his grandfather's name; but the earlier editions of the *Landed Gentry*, and the Rev. G. S. Master's *Notices of the Family of Hunt* (1880), call him "Thomas Hunt of Longnor," and make him to be the father, not only of Richard Hunt, of Longnor, and of Roger Hunt, but also of Thomas Hunt, of Goldstone, in the parish of Cheswardine. Mr. Master further makes him to belong to the family of Hunt of Stoke Daubeny, Lyndon, and Barrowden, co. Rutland, and to be fourteenth in descent from one Turgitus; but it seems to me that there is as yet no sufficient proof of any connection between the Rutland and Shropshire families. Besides the books already mentioned, reference should be made to the Harleian Society's *Visitation of Rutland*, 1618–19; the *Visitation of Rutland*, 1681 (where, curiously, one Edward Hunt is described as "of co. Salop, aged 46, and unmarried, in 1681"); Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, page 131; and the *Transactions*, 3rd series, v. 133–134.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

THE GREAT LORD HILL.

II.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY THE GREAT LORD HILL.

The following letter has lately come into my possession, and may be of interest historically and locally :—

"Camp near Roncesvalles.
"Augt. 17th, 1813.

"My dear Sir,

"I avail myself of the first moment of leisure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 6th of last month, and to return you my best thanks for your affectionate congratulations and good wishes.

"Before this time, I imagine, the Prince of Orange will have reached England, with the accounts of Soult's attempt to relieve Pamplona, the Action near that Place, and the retreat of Soult again to the frontiers of France During the whole of these Operations you will observe that we had a good deal of Fag and fighting, and although the small force I had with me was not, at all times, able to withstand the overwhelming numbers that were brought against us, yet I believe we contributed very essentially to the glorious results of the business. We have again taken up a position on the Frontiers of France. I am on the right of the Army ; the Country I occupy is strong, but very extensive.

"Soult must have lost a considerable number of men during the last three weeks, some would imagine that he can not be in a state to act offensively ; he is, however, near his resources, & it is possible he may make another effort to relieve Pamplona and St. Sebastian. With respect to the Cloak I am sorry to say I have not had an opportunity of trying its water proof merits, owing to some mistake it was sent to a Depot in the rear and these Depots of late have been so often moved that I can not find my Cloak, I am, however, in hope it is at Lisbon, to which Place I will send for it & if we remain in this Country I shall have frequent opportunity of trying it, for it seldom ceases to rain amongst these Perenees Mountains.

"I beg to be kindly remembered to my Aunt, & remain
"My dear Uncle
"Yours most faithfully,
"R. Hill."

At the battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813. Hill commanded the right of the army—and later, "He was entrusted with the blockade of Pampeluna, and for months withstood the determined attempts of the enemy to dislodge him from his Pyrenean fastness." (*Well. Supple. Desp.*, vol. viii., *passim ; Gurwood*, vi., 557 to end of vol.; vii. to p. 346.) Writing to his sister from Lanz, three leagues from France, July 3rd, 1813, he says :—"The enemy have left a good garrison in Pampeluna ; it is a strong fortress, and *it is said* that it

is well supplied with ammunition and provisions." (*Life of Hill*, by Rev. E. Sidney, 1845.)

"When the allied army was re-organised on French soil, in three army corps, under Hill, Beresford, and Hope, the right was assigned to Hill, with the second and fourth British and a Portugese division, and Mina's and Murillo's corps of Spaniards attached. Hill rendered important services at the battle of Nivelle, 10th November, 1813, when Soult's triple line of defences was stormed, and in the operations on the Nive in the following month." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

December 13th was the last day of the fighting on the Nive, the French, leaving their powerfully-entrenched camp at Bayonne, attacked Hill with a considerable army, and Hill, without any assistance, gave them, as Wellington plainly put it, "the soundest thrashing they ever had."

Who the uncle was, to whom this letter was sent, I am not able to ascertain. It was, no doubt, either sent to Rowland, the celebrated Nonconformist minister, or the Rev. Robert Hill, as the Rev. Bryan Hill was unmarried.

The accompanying illustration was photographed from an old print by Mr. H. H. Hughes, the block being kindly lent by Mr. L. Wilding.

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.

III.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND AT PRESTHOPE.

Whilst clearing away the upper layers of earth in the Lilleshall Coal, Coke and Lime Company's limestone quarries near Presthope station in June or July last (1906) the workmen came upon human remains. Unfortunately, however, all traces of the interment, except a portion of the skull, were swept away before any examination could be made. The following meagre particulars are all that could be gathered.

The body was laid out straight, and the bones were in a "well formed grave." The medical testimony as to the portion of skull was that it was that of someone about 20 years of age.

The remarkable circumstance is that the interment was about 12 feet deep, in a stratum of white clay, above which is a stratum of red clay besides the surface soil, yet there were no indications of disturbance of the clay strata.

The depth of the "grave" and the absence of disturbance of the ground seem to point to interment at a very remote period.

R. JOWETT BURTON, M.A.,

Rector of Hughley.

IV.

CHAINED BOOKS IN SALOP.

Is the following a full and accurate list of the chained books in Shropshire?

Baschurch, a Bible.

Hodnet, several on their original desk.

Munslow.

Quatt, Fox's *Acts and Monuments* (not now chained).

Tilstock, two volumes of Fox.

Upton Magna, Jewel's *Apology*.

Whitchurch, Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.

Many of the books in the Church Library at Chirbury have had chains, but not, I believe, in the similar libraries at Tong and at More. There are also libraries for the use of the clergy at Bridgnorth, Middle, and Whitchurch.

H. M. AUDEN, F.R. Hist. S.

V.

SHROPSHIRE DEEDS.

Mrs. Martin, of Westhope, has very kindly given to the Council of the Society a large number of deeds—105 in all—relating to Shrewsbury, Newport, Wem, Clive, and elsewhere in co Salop, and dating from 1383 to 1773. A calendar is being made, and as soon as it is completed the deeds will be placed for safe custody in the Shrewsbury Free Library where they will be preserved for the use of antiquaries. The deeds relate to the following places in the county:—

Shrewsbury, 1669 to 1773, the Stalls, Castle Foregate, Cotton, Coleham, "The Bear," &c.; 13 deeds.

Newport, 1447 to 1636; 37 deeds.

The Clive, Tilley, and Wem, 1625 to 1704; 42 deeds.

Northwood, 1383, a grant from Ronalph Golleborne of Marchamley and Alice his wife, daughter of William Redy, to John Rowland of Falles, of land in Northwood called Petybruche within the lordship of Red Castle, lying near Sokesbruche on one side and land of William de Podmor on the other side.

Baschurch, 1705; Bishop's Castle, 1705; Bridgnorth, 1756 and 1788 (the latter deed is the bailiffs' certificate under their seal that Peter Capper, esq., is a burgess of Bruges, and in it the charter of King John is fully set out); Child's Ercall, 1685, a lease for lives from Sir John Corbett to William Adney; Church Aston, 1675; Drayton-in-Hales, 1616, grant from Thomas, Lord Gerrard to James Eccles; Thongland, 1560 and 1719 (both deeds relate to the Lacon family); Tibberton, 1647, Court Roll, Philip Young, esq., lord of the Manor; Whitchurch, 1733; Withington, 1731.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VI.

MANDATE BY EDWARD III. TO THE SHERIFF OF SALOP, TO ARREST AN APOSTATE MONK OF SHREWSBURY, 20 NOV., 1372.

(Patent Roll, 45 Edward III., pars 2, m. 8d.)

Concerning taking an apostate.

The King to his beloved and faithful Robert de Kendale, Sheriff of Salop, Roger de Otteleye, Philip de Wylyleye, Roger Marchal and John del Ree, greeting

Whereas brother Roger de Hothton monk of the order of St. Benedict of Salop, despising the habit of that order, wanders and runs about in a secular habit from place to place, to the danger of his soul and the manifest scandal of the said order, as our beloved in Christ the Abbot of Salop by his letters patent has signified to us. We have assigned you and each of you to arrest without delay the said Roger wherever he may happen to be found, and to cause him to be delivered to the said Abbot or his attorney in this matter to be chastised according to the discipline and rule of his order. And therefore we order you and each of you, that you diligently make haste about the premises and do and follow out these things in form aforesaid. Moreover we give to all and singular sheriffs mayors bailiffs ministers and other our faithful people, as well within the liberties as without, by tenor of these presents in the commands, that they make haste to act and assist you and each of you in the premises, and help you as often as and as by you or any of you in this matter on our behalf may be brought forward. In witness &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 20th day of November. [1372.]

The above Mandate is extracted from the Patent Rolls of 45 Edward III., preserved in the Public Record Office. Of the apostate monk, Roger de Hothton, nothing further is known. The abbot who prayed for his arrest was Nicholas Stevenes, who bore rule from 1361 to 1399. The Sheriff of Salop, Robert de Kendale, was really only deputy for Richard, 5th Earl of Arundel, who was Sheriff from 1345 until his death in 1375, and in conjunction with Edmund de Burton he acted as deputy for the Earl in 1371 and 1372. Richard, Earl of Arundel, was Chief Justiciar of Wales in 1333, and Chief Commissioner of Array in co. Salop, 16 February 1339, and on 10 March, 1345, he was appointed Sheriff of Shropshire for his life. (Fine Rolls, mem. 29). He died 24 January, 1375-6. The Earl was a great soldier, and far too busy a man to be able to attend to his Sheriff's duties in Shropshire, and so this work had to be done by deputy.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VII.

PAPAL INDULGENCE FOR BATTLEFIELD CHURCH, 11 MARCH, 1423.

The following abstract, which is taken from the "Calendar of Papal Registers," *Papal Letters*, VII., p. 252, shows that the building of Battlefield Church, which must have been begun about 1407, was still proceeding in the year 1423.

(*Lateran Regesta*, vol. ccxxxi., fo. 77. 6 Martin V.)

1423, 5 Id. March. St. Peter's, Rome.

Relaxation during ten years, of five years and five quarantines of enjoined penance to penitents who on Passion Sunday or one of the two following days visit and give alms for the building and conservation of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen which the late Henry, King of England, began to found and build in the place called Batelfelde in the diocese of Lichfield, where very many died in battle and were buried.—*Univ. Christifid . . . . Licet is.*

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VIII.

EXCAVATIONS AT HAUGHMOND ABBEY.

As I was fortunate in having promises of support, during Easter week, 1907, some considerable excavations were commenced at Haughmond Abbey (with the consent of Mr. Hugh D. Corbet, the owner of the site), under the supervision and direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., the well known architect. Some twenty-three labourers were employed in the work, which was continued with a smaller staff for three weeks afterwards. The result of the excavations shows that the existing plans of the Abbey site are in many details inaccurate; and exposes the whole of the site of the old buildings which are now opened out. It is now seen that the Abbey Church, which was a 12th century building, but was enlarged later, was over 220 feet long. It had three distinct levels, and at an early period the middle level was raised and covered with tiles of a slightly different type to those on original level, some of which remain. The bases of three fine 13th century columns were discovered, two having part of the columns standing. The east end is fourteen or fifteen feet higher than the west end, and was reached by a number of steps at intervals. The west end extends into the meadow some fifteen or twenty feet. In the nave several leaden coffins were found, and have been covered up again. There was also discovered an incised slab, with the figure of a lady in 16th century costume, and an inscription which shows that she was Ankaret, daughter of John Leighton, and wife of John Mynde, and that she died upon the feast of the Chair of St. Peter, 1528.

The ivy, which has been allowed to grow, and has greatly damaged the buildings, is gradually being removed and the stone-work repaired; and the appearance of the Abbey will necessarily be more impressive than was formerly the case. In the garden, to the south of the Chapter House, are the Abbot's lodgings, parlour, domestic offices and lavatories, &c., which have now been cleaned out. On the north side of the church, in the field at some little distance, are evidences of a stone building, which is most probably the remains of the Gate House. Unfortunately, the 16th century additions of the Barker family, which were built on the site of the Abbey, caused the destruction of very much of the old buildings. In due course it is hoped that a proper description of the Abbey, with plans and illustrations, will be printed in the *Transactions*.

The total cost of the excavations is about £140, of which £86 has already been subscribed. There is still a sum of £54 to be raised; and perhaps some of the members of the Society might like to assist in this excellent object. Subscriptions should be sent to me as early as possible.

H. R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.,

Local Secretary Society of Antiquaries of London.

Innellan, Shrewsbury.

IX.

TRACES OF PRE-HISTORIC MAN.

I am glad to be able to report the discovery of traces of Prehistoric man in a part of the county which, as far as I know, has not previously furnished them. On the occasion of a recent excursion of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club into Corvedale, Mr. John Farmer, of Thonglands, showed the members two flint implements which Mr T. W. Howard, of New House, Shipton, had discovered on his land, and also a bronze gouge which he had himself found in a field at Thonglands. All three objects, by the kindness of the finders, have been handed to me, and are now deposited in the Shrewsbury Museum. Of the flints, one is a scraper of the usual type, while the other, which is larger, has a serrated edge apparently for sawing. The bronze implement is a socketed gouge, and its interest lies in the fact that it is the first that has come into the possession of our local Museum, and only two or three at most are recorded as having been found in the county. The ready generosity with which the donors have made these gifts—slight in themselves, perhaps, but of great archæological interest—is an example which may well have its record in the *Transactions*, and will, it is hoped, be followed by others who may have in their possession similar objects.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

X.

SUPPOSED ROMAN VILLA AT EVENWOOD.

It may be remembered that in a previous number of the *Transactions* attention was called to the fragments of Pottery found in a field at Evenwood on the slope of Shadwell Coppice Hill, on the field road to Langley. It was suggested that these were possibly Roman, and marked the site of a Roman Villa. Since that communication was made, a number of specimens of the pottery found have been submitted to several Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries in London, including Mr. G. E. Fox, who stands at the head of experts on Roman antiquities. I am sorry to say that the suggestion that a new site of Roman occupation had been discovered is demolished by their unanimous opinion that the fragments of pottery are only mediæval, and in no case Roman. If this, however, is correct, the question at once arises—How is it that so many fragments are found in a small portion of a particular field and nowhere else in the immediate neighbourhood? This is difficult to answer; but a plausible theory has been suggested, namely, that when the land was enclosed from the open hill-side—perhaps in the 15th or 16th century—a hollow, or possibly a water-pit, at the bottom of the field in question was filled up with the contents of the rubbish-heap from Langley Hall, which lies at no great distance away. The fragments, it must be remembered, are all of rough domestic pottery, such as would be used in kitchen and dairy rather than parlour. No traces have been discovered of finer ware; and this would be accounted for by the fact that at the period referred to porcelain was not in general use, its place being taken by wooden trenchers in the kitchen, and silver or some other metal in the dining-hall.

This theory, it must be confessed, is a somewhat ignominious substitute for the theory of a Roman Villa, but it does not detract from the interest of the neighbourhood. As mentioned in my previous communication, it was an important district, both in Roman and mediæval times, and it will yet repay careful examination on the part of those who are interested.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

XI.

DEED RELATING TO THE REPARATION OF THE CLIVE CHAPEL, 10 AUGUST, 1578

The following deed is preserved at Stratford on-Avon, in Shakespeare's birth-place, and was copied by Mr. R. Savage, the secretary and librarian, at the request of Mr. H. R. H. Southam. The reference to it is, "Museum Deeds, Appendix No. 511." It relates to certain repairs that were being done at the Clive Chapel

in 1578, and the list of the names of the inhabitants of Clive a hundred years before the Registers commence is of considerable interest.

This Indenture made the xth daye of Auguste in the xx^th^ year of the Raigne of our soveraigne ladie Elyzabeth by the grace of god of England ffraunce & Ireland queene defender of the faith &c. Betweene Thomas Newans of Myddle & curat of the clyve on the one partie And Humfrey Onslowe William Witcherley, Richarde Russell, Roger Russell, and the Reste of the Inhabitants of clyve & Sansawe on the other partie, wittnesseth that the said inhabitants in consider [ation] that their chappell ys so farre out of reparations Are contented towards the reparinge thereof to geue vnto the said Thomas Newans & vnto his Assignes the somme of sixe poundes xiij^s^ iiij^d^. of good & lawfull money of England towards the reparinge of the said chappell And foorther they do covenante to & with the said Thomas Newans that they will carrye all thinges needefull for the reparations as ofte as neede shall require as tymber. shingles, stones, lyme, sande, water cley leade & Iron And whatsoever shall be necesserie to set the said chappell in repracion & from tyme to tyme to mayntayne the same in repracion duringe the naturall lyfe of the said Thomas Newans The said . . . . . (1) necessarie for the reparinge & [kee] pinge the same in repracion in sufficient manner on his owne proper cost & charges And the said Thomas and his Assignes to maintayne divyne service in the same chappell during his naturall lyfe The said Thomas Newans & his Assignes havinge & recevinge therefore all commodities profits & duties that have belonged doo belonge ought to belonge or hereafter shall belonge vnto the said chappell eyther to the reparinge of the same or to the maintenance of dyvine servis in the same, namelye the fyve poundes geven by the queenes majestie, the xiij^s^ that Richarde Russell standeth bounde to paye by covenant to paie yearelye, The chappell yarde . . . . . (1) the house & crofte called the crystinges which is yearelye iiij^s^ The Rent for the heis of hancoxe which is iiij^d^ for John Heines howse vj^d^ for paynes howse iiij^d^ a yeare, of Thomas Drurye & Thomas Vaughon iiij^d^, the Easter booke All savinge iiij^s^ to pay mysteris Kelton for molde money And all other duties that doe belonge to A minister, as weddings churchings & burialls yf he burye any of the dead, for and duringe the naturall lyfe of the said Thomas Newans The said Thomas Newans & his Assignes findinge breade & wine at Easter onlye. In witnesse whereof &c.

formes South side thus placed

Chancell

2. 1 The minister during his time
Tho. spendlove 2 seates
2. George Hinckes 2 seates
Rich. Smith 1 seate for Crosses house

[1] Worn away in folding the paper.

Church

1. William Russell for Sansaw wholy
2. Tho. spendlove wholy
3. Tho. spenlove 2 seates
   Richard Onslow 1 seate
   Rich. ffelton, seate for Spendlove
4. John Huffa 1 seate
   Michall Baugh 1 seate
   Rich. Smith for Crosse 1 seate
5. John Ons'ow 1 seate
   William ffrance 1 seate
   Rich Onslowe 1 seate
   Jeffrey ffloyd 1 seate
6. Michall Baugh
   Rich. ffelton for his owne house
7. Margrett Husband 1 seate
   widdow wicherley 1 seate
   John Kilvart 1 seate
8. Michall marshe
   Richard Bethcott
   William Robinson
   William Pichford 1 seate
9. Thomas Lockley 2 seates
   William Pichford 1 seate
   John Boycot 2 seates
10. John Sturdy 2 seates
    William Rodnest 1 seate
    Math. Drewry 1 seate

Below the doore

1. i Sam Newans
   Rich Smith
   William Jones 1 seate
   Math Drewry 1 seate
2. Widdow Husband
   Widd Wicherly
3. Common for Evan . . [torn]
4. widd Rees
   Besse Wicherly
   Besse [? Starey]

North side in Chancel

i. William Russell who . . .
2. Richard Onslow
   George Hincks 1 seate

Church

1. John Huffa
   Widdow Wicherly
2. Michall Baugh 2 seates
   Richard ffelton 1 seate

3. Widdow Cusband
John Kilvart
Mr Newaans
Rich Wagg
4. John Onslow
Rich. ffelton for his owne house
William ffrance
William Robinson
5. Edward Onslow
Rich. Bechcott 2 seates
Michall Marsh
6. Tho. Spenlove
Michall Baugh
John Huffe
7. Mr. Newans
Ed. Onslow
Rich. Wagg
8. Sam Newans
Tho. Wicherly smith
William Rodnest for ye Greens house
Alice Lockley 1 seate
9. Jeavan Luellin
Cadwall ap Jeavan

below doore

1. Co . . . . [torn]

Endorsed:—" A Table of the Seates and forms in the Chappell of Clive within the parish of St. Marys in the Towne of Sallopp to messuages Tenements of ye Inhabitants of the said Chappellrie belonginge with there severall places in the said seates or formes att there names anexed as followeth

In the Chancell on the South side of the said Chapell

Seates

1. The minister now beinge duringe his Comoracon in the Cure thereof

2. { George Hincks 2 places
Richard Smith 1 place for the house that was ffrancis Crosse

In the body of the Chappell

1. William Russell to the tenement in Sansaw belonginge
2. Thomas Spendlove to his owne tenement in Clive the whole Seate or forme
3. "

" 10 : Aug : 20 : Eliz : "

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

XII.

HEN DINAS, OR OLD OSWESTRY.

This extensive and remarkable Inclosure was the last spot visited on the day of the Annual Excursion on August 27th last; the time for its examination was all too brief for so greatly interesting a structure, looming as it does out of the mist of antiquity. I should therefore like to call attention to it, and the apparently vexed question of its water supply, as a camp of refuge in times of danger, for the dwellers in the surrounding country, together with their flocks and herds.

The form is most irregular, the inner inclosure being some 1,260 feet from north to south, and 650 feet from east to west; and the area 13½ acres, whilst the defensive works cover a further area of 30½ acres; at the south end they are 240 feet wide, increasing to 265 feet on the east and north; gradually widening as proceeding westward, and due west attaining the enormous width of 475 feet. The entrance is on this face with an ascent into the Camp of 88 feet. Half-way up and to the north of the path the Ordnance Survey shows a space 350 feet long and 100 feet wide, and it was stated on the spot that *there were pools of water there.* The great width of this west side permitted this appropriation, allowing space for two ditches below for its defence as well as two above to defend the inner inclosure, and concealing the position of the water. Is it not probable that these pools are part of the design, and so co-eval with the structure? The fall of the ground, either naturally formed or artificially constructed, is such as to make this position the most suitable for collecting the rain water, and would help rather than otherwise the defence of the camp.

J. NURSE,

Architect, Shrewsbury.

XIII.

THE HERBERTS OF CHERBURY

A CORRECTION.

The following Errata, which occur in the Paper on "The Herberts of Cherbury," in the present volume of the *Transactions*, should be corrected.

Page 38, line 11. Instead of "unique" read "ubique."

Page 50, line 10. Instead of "*ευχαγωτιαν*" read "*εὐχαριστίαν.*"

Page 57. Omit lines 10 and 11, and insert instead the following two lines:—

"extinct.

His sister Henrietta Antonia had married in 1781" &c

Page 57, line 12. Henrietta Antonia, wife of Edward, 2nd Lord Clive, did not inherit the estates of her brother, George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, who died unmarried in 1801, the main purport of whose will is as follows:—He left the Barony of Powis and all his estates in trust for ten years, one of the trustees being his brother-in-law, Edward, Lord Clive. Certain property specified (or parts thereof) was to be sold. With the money obtained by the sale and the rents and issues of the estates the trustees were wholly to free the testator's real estates from all mortgages and incumbrances; the surplus money, after the payment of his debts and certain legacies, to be used in the purchase of freehold lands in the county of Montgomery, as near as might be to Powis Castle. To his sister, Henrietta Antonia, Lady Clive, an annuity was to be paid of £500 during her husband's life, after his death the annuity to be increased to £1,000 should she survive him. The trustees were empowered and requested during the said term of ten years, to apply parts of the rents and profits "for keeping Powis Castle, with the buildings, gardens and appurtenances in the most complete state of repair." A request was also made that the owner of the said estates for the time being should pay strict attention to the above recommendation respecting repairs, and that he or she should make Powis Castle his or her principal place of residence. The trustees might let or lease parts of the estates, "always excepting Powis Castle, the park and lands usually occupied herewith." The tenants for life of the Barony and estates, or if under age, their guardians ("other than and except Edward, Lord Clive"), were to be enabled to raise a sum not exceeding £10,000 on trust for the portions of daughters and younger sons. At the end of the before mentioned term of ten years the Barony and estates were to be settled upon Edward Clive (the eldest son of the testator's sister, Henrietta Antonia) for his life, and upon his first and other sons successively in tail male. Failing them, the estates were to go to the second son, Robert, and his heirs, and then to the daughters and their heirs in tail male. Any such sons, and also such daughters and their husbands were to assume the name of Herbert only, and adopt the arms of Herbert only, within one year of their becoming entitled to the said estates. If they refused to do this they were to forfeit for themselves and their heirs all title to them, and the estates were to go to the next in remainder. Under certain conditions the above-mentioned Edward Clive, upon attaining the age of twenty one years, might become possessed of the estates (as tenant for life) even in the event of the before-mentioned term of ten years not having expired. The Will was executed June 28th, 1799, and, with a Codicil dated the following day, was proved in P.C.C. March 19th, 1801.[1]

Page 61, line 28. Omit "(but not at Powis Castle)."

FLORENTIA C. HERBERT.

[1] The will is extremely long and most intricate, but I think I have correctly stated the principal provisions of it.—F. C. H.

GENERAL INDEX TO VOL. VII.

(Compiled by F. A. Macleod.)

[The figures in parentheses show how many times the subject occurs on the same page.]

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